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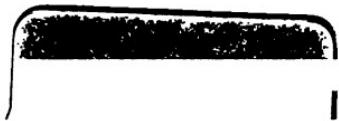
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*English Works of Bishop Fisher.* Vol. I. London.  
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# JUVENAL

## FOR SCHOOLS

EDITED BY

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AND FELLOW OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE



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(satires VII. VIII, with extracts from VI and IX)  
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J. E. B. M.

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*P* cod. Montepessulanus 125 (Pithoeanus, Budensis)

*p* cod. *P* second hand

*S* reading of schol.

*w* all or many of the other mss.

*s* some of the other mss.

# D. IUNI IUVENALIS SATURARUM

## LIBER QUARTUS

### XII

NATALI, Corvine, die mihi dulcior haec lux,  
qua festus promissa deis animalia cespes  
expectat. niveam reginae ducimus agnam,  
par vellus dabitur pugnanti Gorgone Maura,  
sed procul extensum petulans quatit hostia funem 5  
Tarpeio servata Iovi frontemque coruscat;  
quippe ferox vitulus, templis maturus et aerae  
spargendusque mero, quem iam pudet ubera matris  
ducere, qui vexat nascenti robora cornu.  
si res ampla domi similisque affectibus esset, 10  
pinguior Hispulla traheretur taurus et ipsa  
mole piger nec finitima nutritus in herba,  
laeta set ostendens Clitumni pascua sanguis  
iret et a grandi cervix ferienda ministro,  
ob redditum trepidantis adhuc horrendaque passi 15  
nuper et incoludem sese mirantis amici.

2 diis *P* | 4 putante *P* | 8 ubera matris *om. P* | 13 laetas et  
*P* | 14 a *om. P*

M. I.

nam praeter pelagi casus et fulminis ictus  
 evasit. densae caelum abscondere tenebrae  
 nube una subitusque antemnas inpulit ignis,  
 cum se quisque illo percussum crederet et mox 20  
 attonitus nullum conferri posse putaret  
 naufragium velis ardentibus. omnia fiunt  
 talia, tam graviter, si quando poetica surgit  
 tempestas. genus ecce aliud discriminis audi  
 et miserere iterum, quamquam sint cetera sortis 25  
 eiusdem pars dira quidem, sed cognita multis  
 et quam votiva testantur fana tabella  
 plurima: pictores quis nescit ab Iside pasci?  
 [accidit et nostro similis fortuna Catullo.]  
 cum plenus fluctu medius foret alveus et iam 30  
 alternum puppis latus evertentibus undis  
 + arbori incertae nullam prudentia cani  
 rectoris conferret opem, decidere iactu  
 coepit cum ventis, imitatus castora, qui se  
 eunuchum ipse facit, cupiens evadere damno 35  
 testiculi: adeo medicatum intellegit inguen.  
 ‘fundite quae mea sunt’ dicebat ‘cuncta,’ Catullus,  
 praecipitare volens etiam pulcherrima, vestem  
 purpuream, teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam,  
 atque alias, quarum generosi graminis ipsum 40  
 infecit natura pecus, sed et egregius fons  
 viribus occultis et Baeticus adiuvat aer.  
 ille nec argentum dubitabat mittere, lances

23 si *Pw*: quam *Schurtzfleisch*, *Madvig*, *Jahn*. 32 arboris  
 incerte *P*: arboris incerto *S*: arbori incertae *Lachm*. *Lucret.*  
*P*. 387 | 33 cum ferret *w* | 36 testiculi *S*: testicul *P* testicularum  
*w* | 37 catullis *P* | 38 volens *om. P* | 43 dubitat *P*

Parthenio factas, urnae cratera capacem  
 et dignum sitiente Pholo vel coniuge Fusci ; 45  
 adde et bascaudas et mille escaria, multum  
 caelati, biberat quo callidus emptor Olynthi.  
 sed quis hunc alias, qua mundi parte quis audet  
 argento praeferre caput rebusque salutem ?  
 [non propter vitam faciunt patrimonia quidam,  
 sed vitio caeci propter patrimonia vivunt.] 50  
 iactatur rerum utilium pars maxima, sed nec  
 damna levant ; tunc adversis urguntibus illuc  
 reccidit ut malum ferro summitteret, ac se  
 explicat angustum : discriminis ultima, quando 55  
 praesidia adserimus navem factura minorem.  
 i nunc et ventis animam committe dolato  
 confisus ligno, digitis a morte remotus  
 quattuor aut septem, si sit latissima taeda ;  
 mox cum reticulis et pane et ventre lagonae 60  
 aspice sumendas in tempestate secures.  
 sed postquam iacuit planum mare, tempora postquam  
 prospera vectoris fatumque valentius euro  
 et pelago, postquam Parcae meliora benigna  
 pensa manu ducunt hilares et staminis albi 65  
 lanifcae, modica nec multum fortior aura  
 ventus adest : inopi miserabilis arte cucurrit  
 vestibus extensis et, quod superaverat unum,  
 velo prora suo. iam deficientibus austris  
 spes vitae cum sole reddit ; tunc gratus Iulo 70

45 polo P | 47 quod P | pallidus P | 50 51 del. Bentl.  
 ad Hor. a. p. 387, Markl. | 54 recidit PSS | 57 d\*lato P | 59  
 la\*tissima P lautissima S | 61 respice Fahn : aspice Pw | 67 in-  
 opia P | artes P

atque novocali sedes praelata Lavinio  
 conspicitur sublimis apex, cui candida nomen  
 scrofa dedit, laetis Phrygibus mirabile sumen,  
 et numquam visis triginta clara mamillis.  
 tandem intrat positas inclusa per aequora moles 75  
 Tyrrhenamque pharon porrectaque bracchia rursum,  
 quae pelago occurrunt medio longeque relinquunt  
 Italiam—non sic igitur mirabere portus  
 quos natura dedit,—, sed truncata puppe magister  
 interiora petit Baianae pervia cumbae 80  
 tuti stagna sinus. gaudent ibi vertice raso  
 garrula securi narrare pericula nautae.

Ite igitur, pueri, linguis animisque faventes,  
 sertaque delubris et farra inponite cultris  
 ac mollis ornate focos glebamque virentem! 85  
 iam sequar et sacro, quod praestat, rite peracto  
 inde domum repetam, graciles ubi parva coronas  
 accipiunt fragili simulacra nitentia cera.  
 hic nostrum placabo Iovem Laribusque paternis  
 tura dabo atque omnis violae iactabo colores. 90  
 cuncta nitent, longos erexit ianua ramos  
 et matutinis operatur festa lucernis.

Nec suspecta tibi sint haec, Corvine: Catullus,  
 pro cuius reditu tot pono altaria, parvos  
 tres habet heredes. libet expectare, quis aegram 95  
 et claudentem oculos gallinam inpendat amico  
 tam sterili—verum haec nimia est impensa, coturnix

71 Lavinio *A. de Rooy spicil. crit. p. 57*: lavino *Pw* | 73 mi-  
 serabile *S5* | 75 equore *P* | 77 currunt *PS* | relinqu\*t *P* | 81 ubi  
 w | 86 peracto *Pw*: peract\*\* *P* peractum *S* | 92 operantur *P* |  
 93 ibi *P*

nulla umquam pro patre cadet. sentire calorem  
si coepit locuples Gallitta et Pacius orbi,  
legitime fixis vestitur tota.libellis 100  
porticus, existunt qui promittant hecatomben.  
quatenus hic non sunt nec venales elephanti,  
nec Latio aut usquam sub nostro sidere talis  
belua concipitur, sed furva gente petita  
arboribus Rutulis et Turni pascitur agro,  
Caesaris armentum, nulli servire paratum  
privato: siquidem Tyrio parere solebant  
Hannibali et nostris ducibus regique Molosso  
horum maiores ac dorso ferre cohortes 109  
partem aliquam belli et euntem in proelia turrem:  
nulla igitur mora per Novium, mora nulla per Histrum  
Pacuvium, quin illud ebur ducatur ad aras  
et cadat ante Lares Gallitae, victima sola  
tantis digna deis et captatoribus horum.  
alter enim, si concedas mactare, vovebit 115  
de grege servorum magna et pulcherrima quaeque  
corpora, vel pueris et frontibus ancillarum  
inponet vittas et, si qua est nubilis illi  
Iphigenia domi, dabit hanc altaribus, etsi  
non sperat tragicae furtiva piacula cervae.  
laudo meum civem, nec comparo testamento 120  
mille rates; nam si Libitinam evaserit aeger,  
delebit tabulas, inclusus carcere nassae,  
post meritum sane mirandum, atque omnia soli  
forsan Pacuvio breviter dabit, ille superbus  
125

109 cohortis *P* | 110 bellumque *P* | 111 nulla per Histrum *om. P*  
112 125 128 Pacubium -o -us *P* | 116 ut *P*

incedet victis rivalibus. ergo vides, quam  
grande operae pretium faciat iugulata Mycenis.  
vivat Pacuvius, quaeso, vel Nestora totum,  
possideat quantum rapuit Nero, montibus aurum  
exaequet, nec amet quemquam, nec ametur ab ullo!



## LIBER QUINTUS

## XIII

**E**XEMPLIO quodcumque malo committitur, ipsi  
dispicet auctori. prima est haec ultio, quod se-  
iudice nemo nocens absolvitur, inproba quamvis  
gratia fallaci praetoris vicerit urna.

quid sentire putas omnes, Calvine, recenti        5  
de scelere et fidei violatae criminē? sed nec  
tam tenuis census tibi contigit, ut mediocris  
iacturae te mergat onus, nec rara videmus  
quae pateris; casus multis hic cognitus ac iam  
tritus et e medio fortunae ductus acervo.        10  
ponamus nimios gemitus. flagrantior aequo  
non debet dolor esse viri, nec vulnere maior.  
tu quamvis levium minimam exiguamque malorum  
particulam vix ferre potes, spumantibus ardens  
visceribus, sacrum tibi quod non reddit amicus        15  
depositum. stupet haec, qui iam post terga reliquit  
sexaginta annos, Fonteio consule natus?  
an nihil in melius tot rerum proficit usus?  
magna quidem, sacrīs quae dat praecepta libellis,  
victrix fortunae sapientia; ducimus autem        20  
hos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vitae  
nec iactare iugum vita didicere magistra.

5 homines Ribbeck. 6 fide P | 12 veri P | 18 proficit PSS:  
proficis & Herm. usus Σ : usu Pw

quae tam festa dies, ut cesset prodere furem,  
 perfidiam fraudes atque omni ex crimine lucrum  
 quaesitum et partos gladio vel pyxide nummos? 25  
 rari quippe boni, numero vix sunt totidem quot  
 Thebarum portae vel divitis ostia Nili.  
 nona aetas agitur peioraque saecula ferri  
 temporibus, quorum sceleri non invenit ipsa  
 nomen et a nullo posuit natura metallo. 30  
 nos hominum divumque fidem clamore ciemus,  
 quanto Faesidium laudat vocalis agentem  
 sportula. dic, senior bulla dignissime, nescis,  
 quas habeat veneres aliena pecunia? nescis,  
 quem tua simplicitas risum vulgo moveat, cum 35  
 exigis a quoquam, ne peieret et putet ullis  
 esse aliquod numen templis araeque rubenti?  
 quondam hoc indigenae vivebant more, priusquam  
 sumeret agrestem posito diadema falcem  
 Saturnus fugiens, tunc, cum virguncula Iuno 40  
 et privatus adhuc Idaeis Iuppiter antris,  
 nulla super nubes convivia caelicolarum,  
 nec puer Iliacus, formonsa nec Herculis uxor  
 ad cyathos et iam siccato nectare tergens  
 bracchia Vulcanus Liparaea nigra taberna. 45  
 prandebat sibi quisque deus, nec turba deorum  
 talis ut est hodie, contentaque sidera paucis  
 numinibus miserum urguebant Atlanta minori  
 pondere; nondum aliquis sortitus triste profundi  
 imperium aut Sicula torvus cum coniuge Pluton, 50

26 quod *P*: quot *pw* | 28 nunc *P Jahn*: nona *pw* | 43 for-  
 mo\*sa *P* | 49 aliquis *om. P*

nec rota nec Furiae nec saxum aut vulturis atri  
poena, sed infernis hilares sine regibus umbrae.  
inprobitas illo fuit admirabilis aevo,  
credebant quo grande nefas et morte piandum,  
si iuvenis vetulo non adsurrexerat et si 55  
barbato cuicunque puer, licet ipse videret  
plura domi fraga et maiores glandis acervos.  
tam venerabile erat praecedere quattuor annis,  
primaque par adeo sacrae lanugo senectae.  
nunc, si depositum non infitietur amicus, 60  
si reddat veterem cum tota aerugine follem,  
prodigiosa fides et Tuscis digna libellis,  
quaeque coronata lustrari debeat agna.  
egregium sanctumque virum si cerno, bimembri  
hoc monstrum puero vel miranti sub aratro 65  
piscibus inventis et fetae comparo mulae,  
sollicitus, tamquam lapides effuderit imber  
examenque apium longa consederit uva  
culmine delubri, tamquam in mare fluxerit amnis  
gurgitibus miris et lactis vertice torrens. 70

Intercepta decem quereris sestertia fraude  
sacrilega? quid si bis centum perdidit alter  
hoc arcana modo? maiorem tertius illa  
summam, quam patulae vix ceperat angulus arcae?  
tam facile et primum est superos contemnere testes, 75  
si mortalis idem nemo sciat! aspice, quanta  
voce neget, quae sit ficti constantia vultus.

52 sed om. P | 58 tum *Jahn*: tam *Pw* | 59 \*ar P | 65 vel p:  
\*\*\* P aut 5 et 5' | mirandis *Pw Jahn, Herm.*: miranti *pw.*  
*Jortin eccl. hist. I p. 7. Porson tracts p. 310 | 70 miniis*  
*Porson ibid.*

per Solis radios Tarpeiaque fulmina iurat  
 et Martis frameam et Cirraei spicula vatis,  
 per calamos venatricis pharetramque puellae, 80  
 perque tuum, pater Aegaei Neptune, tridentem;  
 addit et Herculeos arcus hastamque Minervae,  
 quidquid habent telorum armamentaria caeli.  
 si vero et pater est, 'comedam' inquit 'flebile nati  
 sinciput elixi Pharioque madentis acetō.' 85

Sunt in fortunae qui casibus omnia ponant  
 et nullo credant mundum rectore moveri,  
 natura volente vices et lucis et anni,  
 atque ideo intrepidi quaecumque altaria tangunt.  
 [est alius metuens, ne crimen poena sequatur;] 90  
 hic putat esse deos et peierat, atque ita secum  
 'decernat quodcumque volet de corpore nostro  
 Isis et irato feriat mea lumina sistro,  
 dummodo vel caecus teneam quos abnego nummos.  
 et phthisis et vomicae putres et dimidium crus 95  
 sunt tanti. pauper locupletem optare podagram  
 nec dubitet Ladas, si non eget Anticyra nec  
 Archigene; quid enim velocis gloria plantae  
 praestat et esuriens Pisaeae ramus olivae?  
 ut sit magna, tamen certe lenta ira deorum est; 100  
 si curant igitur cunctos punire nocentes,  
 quando ad me venient? sed et exorabile numen  
 fortasse experiar; solet his ignoscere. multi  
 committunt eadem diverso crimina fato;  
 ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema.' 105  
 sic animum dirae trepidum formidine culpae  
 confirmat, tunc te sacra ad delubra vocantem

85 farioque P | 86 in om. P | 103 is P | 107 confirmat SS:

praecedit, trahere immo ultro ac vexare paratus.  
 nam cum magna malae superest audacia causae,  
 creditur a multis fiducia. mimum agit ille, 110  
 urbani qualem fugitivus scurra Catulli;  
 tu miser exclamas, ut Stentora vincere possis,  
 vel potius quantum Gradivus Homericus 'audis,  
 Iuppiter, haec, nec labra moves, cum mittere vocem  
 debueris vel marmoreus vel aeneus? aut cur 115  
 in carbone tuo charta pia tura soluta  
 ponimus et sectum vituli iecur albaque porci  
 omenta? ut video, nullum discrimin habendum est  
 effigies inter vestras statuamque Vagelli.'

Accipe, quae contra valeat solacia ferre 120  
 et qui nec cynicos nec stoica dogmata legit  
 a cynicis tunica distantia, non Epicurum  
 suspicit exigui laetum plantaribus horti.  
 curentur dubii medicis maioribus aegri,  
 tu venam vel discipulo committe Philippi. 125  
 si nullum in terris tam detestabile factum  
 ostendis, taceo nec pugnis caedere pectus  
 te veto nec plana faciem contundere palma;  
 quandoquidem accepto claudenda est ianua damno  
 et maiore domus gemitu, maiore tumultu 130  
 planguntur nummi quam funera. nemo dolorem  
 fingit in hoc casu, vestem diducere summam  
 contentus, vexare oculos umore coacto:  
 ploratur lacrimis amissa pecunia veris.  
 sed si cuncta vides simili fora plena querella, 135  
 si deciens lectis diversa parte tabellis  
 confirmant *Pw*: confirmans *Herm.* | ac delubra *P* | 140 cur-  
 rentur *P*

vana supervacui dicunt chirographa ligni,  
 arguit ipsorum quos littera gemmaque princeps  
 sardonychum, loculis quae custoditur eburnis:  
 ten—o delicias!—extra communia censes      140  
 ponendum, quia tu gallinae filius albae,  
 nos viles pulli, nati infelicibus ovis?  
 rem pateris modicam et mediocri bile ferendam,  
 si flectas oculos maiora ad crimina. confer  
 conductum latronem, incendia sulpure coepta      145  
 atque dolo, primos cum ianua colligit ignes;  
 confer et hos, veteris qui tollunt grandia templi  
 pocula adorandae robiginis et populorum  
 dona vel antiquo positas a rege coronas.  
 haec ibi si non sunt, minor extant sacrilegus, qui      150  
 radat inaurati femur Herculis et faciem ipsam  
 Neptuni, qui bratteolam de Castore ducat:  
 an dubitet? solitumst totum conflare tonantem.  
 confer et artifices mercatoremque veneni  
 et deducendum corio bovis in mare, cum quo      155  
 clauditur adversis innoxia simia fatis.  
 haec quota pars scelerum, quae custos Gallicus urbis  
 usque a lucifero donec lux occidat audit?  
 humani generis mores tibi nosse volenti  
 sufficit una domus; paucos consume dies et      160  
 dicere te miserum, postquam illinc veneris, aude.  
 quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? aut quis  
 in Meroe crasso maiorem infante mammillam?  
 caerula quis stupuit Germani lumina, flavam

139 140 transponit P | 141 quid? Heinr. Jahn: quia Pw |  
 147 veteres P | 153 solitumst Munro: solitus mss. et edd. | cum-  
 flare PS | 155 bo\*is P | 163 mero P | 164 qui P

caesariem et madido torquentem cornua cirro? 165  
 nempe quod haec illis natura est omnibus una.  
 ad subitas Thracum volucres nubemque sonoram  
 Pygmaeus parvis currit bellator in armis,  
 mox impar hosti raptusque per aera curvis  
 unguibus a saeva fertur grue. si videoas hoc 170  
 gentibus in nostris, risu quatire; sed illic,  
 quamquam eadem assidue spectentur proelia, ridet  
 nemo, ubi tota cohors pede non est altior uno.

Nullane periuri capitis fraudisque nefandae  
 poena erit? abreptum crede hunc graviore catena 175  
 protinus et nostro—quid plus velut ira?—necari  
 arbitrio: manet illa tamen iactura, nec umquam  
 depositum tibi sospes erit, sed corpore truncō  
 invidiosa dabit minimus solacia sanguis.  
 ‘at vindicta bonum vita iucundius ipsa.’ 180  
 nempe hoc indocti, quorum praecordia nullis  
 interdum aut levibus videoas flagrantia causis:  
 [quantulacumque adeo est occasio, sufficit irae.]  
 Chrysippus non dicet idem nec mite Thaletis  
 ingenium dulcique senex vicinus Hymetto, 185  
 qui partem acceptae saeva inter vincla cicutae  
 accusatori nollet dare. [plurima felix  
 paulatim vicia atque errores exuit omnes,  
 prima docet rectum sapientia.] quippe minutū  
 semper et infirmi est animi exiguae voluptas 190  
 ultio: continuo sic collige, quod vindicta  
 nemo magis gaudet quam femina. cur tamen hos tu

168 puruis *P* | 174 peiuri *PS Jahn* | 176 qui *P* | 182 frag-  
 lantia *P* | 183 occasio *P* | 187 plurima — 189 sapientia *del.*  
*Guetus* | 190 et om. *P*

evasisse putas, quos diri conscientia facti  
 mens habet attonitos et surdo verbere caedit  
 occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum? 195  
 poena autem vehemens ac multo saevior illis,  
 quas et Caedicius gravis invenit et Rhadamanthus,  
 nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem.  
 Spartano cuidam respondit Pythia vates  
 haut impunitum quondam fore, quod dubitaret 200  
 depositum retinere et fraudem iure tueri  
 iurando. quaerebat enim, quae numinis esset  
 mens, et an hoc illi facinus suaderet Apollo.  
 reddidit ergo metu, non moribus; et tamen omnem  
 vocem adyti dignam templo veramque probavit, 205  
 extinctus tota pariter cum prole domoque  
 et quamvis longa deductis gente propinquis.  
 has patitur poenas peccandi sola voluntas.  
 nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum,  
 facti crimen habet: cedo, si conata peregit? 210  
 perpetua anxietas nec mensae tempore cessat  
 fauicibus ut morbo siccis interque molares  
 difficili crescente cibo; Setina misellus  
 expuit, Albani veteris pretiosa senectus  
 displicet; ostendas melius, densissima ruga 215  
 cogitur in frontem, velut acri ducta Falerno.  
 nocte brevem si forte indulxit cura soporem  
 et toto versata toro iam membra quiescunt,  
 continuo templum et violati numinis aras  
 et, quod praecipuis mentem sudoribus urguet, 220

208 sola  $\omega$ : saeva *P* | voluptas *P* | 210 cognata *P* | 213 Se-  
 tina Herelius (*Klotzii act. litt. II* p. 113 sq.): sed vina *PSw* |  
 216 fontem *P*

te videt in somnis: tua sacra et maior imago  
humana turbat pavidum cogitque fateri.  
hi sunt, qui trepidant et ad omnia fulgura pallent,  
cum tonat, exanimes primo quoque murmure caeli;  
non quasi fortuitus nec ventorum rabie, sed 225  
iratus cadat in terras et vindicet ignis.  
illa nihil nocuit, cura graviore timetur  
proxima tempestas, velut hoc dilata sereno.  
praeterea lateris vigili cum febre dolorem  
si coepere pati, missum ad sua corpora morbum 230  
infesto credunt a numine, saxa deorum  
haec et tela putant. pecudem spondere sacello  
balantem et Laribus cristam promittere galli  
non audent; quid enim sperare nocentibus aegris  
concessum? vel quae non dignior hostia vita? 235  
mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum.  
cum scelus admittunt, superest constantia; quid fas  
atque nefas, tandem incipiunt sentire peractis  
criminibus. tamen ad mores natura recurrit  
damnatos, fixa et mutari nescia. nam quis 240  
peccandi finem posuit sibi? quando recepit  
iectum semel attrita de fronte ruborem?  
quisnam hominum est, quem tu contentum videris uno  
flagitio? dabit in laqueum vestigia noster  
perfidus et nigri patietur carceris uncum 245  
aut maris Aegaei rupe scopulosque frequentes  
exilibus magnis. poena gaudebis amara  
nominis invisi, tandemque fatebere laetus,  
nec surdum nec Tiresian quemquam esse deorum.

. 225 abie *P* | 226 terra sed *P* | vindicet *s* *Servius Aen.* iv  
209. vi 179: iudicet *Pw* | 237 quid *s*: quod *Pw*

PLURIMA sunt, Fuscine, et fama digna sinistra  
 et nitidis maculam haesuram figentia rebus,  
 quae monstrant ipsi pueris traduntque parentes.  
 si damnosa senem iuvat alea, ludit et heres  
 bullatus parvoque eadem movet arma fritillo, 5  
 nec melius de se cuiquam sperare propinquo  
 concedet iuvenis, qui radere tubera terrae,  
 boletum condire et eodem iure natantis  
 mergere ficellas didicit nebulone parente  
 et cana monstrante gula. cum septimus annus 10  
 transierit puerum, nondum omni dente renato,  
 barbatos licet admoveas mille inde magistros,  
 hinc totidem, cupiet lauto cenare paratu  
 semper et a magna non degenerare culina.  
 mitem animum et mores modicis erroribus aequos 15  
 praecipit atque animas servorum et corpora nostra  
 materia constare putat paribusque elementis,  
 an saevire docet Rutilus, qui gaudet acerbo  
 plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena flagellis  
 comparat, Antiphates trepidi laris ac Polyphebus, 20

2 hesuram *P*: ac rugam *w*: et rugam *s* cf. *vulg.* *Eph.* 5 27  
 non habentem maculam aut rugam | 9 ficellas *Lachm.* *Lucr.*  
*p.* 204: ficedulas *mss.* et *add.* | 13 cupient *P* | 18 rutilus *P*

tunc felix, quotiens aliquis tortore vocato  
 uritur ardenti duo propter lintea ferro?  
 quid suadet iuveni laetus stridore catenae,  
 quem mire adficiunt inscripta ergastula, carcer  
 rusticus? expectas, ut non sit adultera Largae      25  
 filia, quae numquam maternos dicere moechos  
 tam cito nec tanto poterit contexere cursu,  
 ut non ter deciens respiret? conscientia matri  
 virgo fuit; ceras nunc hac dictante pusillas  
 implet et ad moechum dat eisdem ferre cinaedis.      30  
 sic natura iubet: velocius et citius nos  
 corrumpunt vitiorum exempla domestica, magnis  
 cum subeunt animos auctoribus. unus et alter  
 forsitan haec spernant iuvenes, quibus arte benigna  
 et meliore luto finxit praecordia Titan;      35  
 sed reliquos fugienda patrum vestigia ducunt  
 et monstrata diu veteris trahit orbita culpae.  
 abstineas igitur dammandis. huius enim vel  
 una potens ratio est, ne crimina nostra sequantur  
 ex nobis geniti, quoniam dociles imitandis      40  
 turpibus ac pravis omnes sumus, et Catilinam  
 quocumque in populo videoas, quocumque sub axe,  
 sed nec Brutus erit, Bruti nec avunculus usquam.  
 nil dictu foedum visuque haec limina tangat,  
 intra quae pater est; procul, a procul inde puellae      45  
 lenonum et cantus pernoctantis parasiti!  
 maxima debetur puero reverentia: si quid

<sup>24</sup> scripta PS | carcer? rusticus expectas *Döderlein, Jahn, Herm.* | 33 subeunt P *Herm.*: subeant w *Jahn* | animis P |  
<sup>34</sup> spernant P: spernant pw | 39 nec P | 45 pater PS: puer  
 S | a *Cramer*: ac PS

turpe paras, ne tu pueri contempseris annos,  
sed peccaturo obstet tibi filius infans.  
nam si quid dignum censoris fecerit ira        50  
quandoque et similem tibi se non corpore tantum  
nec vultu dederit, morum quoque filius et qui  
omnia deterius tua per vestigia peccet,  
corripies nimirum et castigabis acerbo  
clamore ac post haec tabulas mutare parabis.    55  
unde tibi frontem libertatemque parentis,  
cum facias peiora senex vacuumque cerebro  
iam pridem caput hoc ventosa cucurbita quaerat?

Hospite venturo, cessabit nemo tuorum.  
'verre pavimentum, nitidas ostende columnas,    60  
arida cum tota descendat aranea tela,  
hic leve argentum, vasa aspera tergeat alter!'  
vox domini furit instantis virgamque tenentis.  
ergo miser trepidas, ne stercore foeda canino  
atria displiceant oculis venientis amici,        65  
ne perfusa luto sit porticus; et tamen uno  
semudio scobis haec emendat servulus unus:  
illud non agitas, ut sanctam filius omni  
aspiciat sine labe domum vitioque carentem?  
gratum est, quod patriae civem populoque dedisti,    70  
si facis ut patriae sit idoneus, utilis agris,  
utilis et bellorum et pacis rebus agendis.  
plurimum enim intererit, quibus artibus et quibus  
hunc tu  
moribus instituas. serpente ciconia pullos

48 nec PS | 57 senes P | 59 cessa\*it | P | 70 patribus Benil.  
Hor. c. III 6 20 | 71 patria PS

nutrit et inventa per devia rura lacerta: 75  
 illi eadem sumptis quaerunt animalia pinnis.  
 vultur iumento et canibus crucibusque relictis  
 ad fetus properat partemque cadaveris adfert:  
 hic est ergo cibus magni quoque vulturis et se  
 pascentis, propria cum iam facit arbore nidos. 80  
 sed leporem aut capream famulae Iovis et generosae  
 in saltu venantur aves, hinc praeda cubili  
 ponitur: inde autem cum se matura levarit  
 progenies, stimulante fame festinat ad illam,  
 quam primum praedam rupto gustaverat ovo. 85

Aedificator erat Cretonius et modo curvo  
 litore Caietae, summa nunc Tiburis arce,  
 nunc Praenestinis in montibus alta parabat  
 culmina villarum Graecis longeque petitis 89  
 marmoribus, vincens Fortunae atque Herculis aedem,  
 ut spado vincebat Capitolia nostra Posides.  
 dum sic ergo habitat Cretonius, inminuit rem,  
 fregit opes; nec parva tamen mensura relictae  
 partis erat: totam hanc turbavit filius amens,  
 dum meliore novas attollit marmore villas. 95

Quidam sortiti metuentem sabbata patrem  
 nil praeter nubes et caeli numen adorant,  
 nec distare putant humana carne suillam,  
 qua pater abstinuit, mox et praeputia ponunt.  
 Romanas autem soliti contemnere leges 100  
 Iudaicum ediscunt et servant ac metuunt ius,  
 tradidit arcano quodcumque volumine Moyses,

78 adf\*itus *P* | 82 haec *Lachm.* | 83 se om. *P* | levaret *P*  
 levabit *S* | 91 possidens *P* | 102 tradit *P* | Moyses *PS*

non monstrare vias eadem nisi sacra colenti,  
quaesitum ad fontem solos deducere verpos.  
sed pater in causa, cui septima quaeque fuit lux 105  
ignava et partem vitae non attigit ullam.

Sponte tamen iuvenes imitantur cetera, solam  
inviti quoque avaritiam exercere iubentur.  
fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra,  
cum sit triste habitu voltuque et veste severum, 110  
nec dubie tamquam frugi laudetur avarus,  
tamquam parcus homo et rerum tutela suarum  
certa magis, quam si fortunas servet easdem  
Hesperidum serpens aut Ponticus. adde quod hunc, de  
quo loquor, egregium populus putat adquirendi 115  
artificem; quippe his crescunt patrimonia fabris,  
sed crescunt quocumque modo maioraque fiunt  
incude adsidua semperque ardente camino.  
et pater ergo animi felices credit avaros,  
qui miratur opes, qui nulla exempla beati 120  
pauperis esse putat, iuvenes hortatur, ut illam  
ire viam pergent et eidem incumbere sectae.  
sunt quaedam vitiorum elementa: his protinus illos  
inbuit et cogit minimas ediscere sordes.  
[mox adquirendi docet insatiabile votum.] 125  
servorum ventres modio castigat iniquo,  
ipse quoque esuriens; neque enim omnia sustinet  
umquam  
mucida caerulei panis consumere frusta,  
hesternum solitus medio servare minutal  
Septembri, nec non differre in tempora cenae 130  
114 de om. P | 117 maiora fiunt P | 122 peragant P |  
123 illis P | 128 frustra P

alterius conchem aestivi cum parte lacerti  
 signatam vel dimidio putrique siluro,  
 filaque sectivi numerata includere porri:  
 invitatus ad haec aliquis de ponte negabit.  
 sed quo divitias haec per tormenta coactas, 135  
 cum furor haud dubius, cum sit manifesta phrenesis,  
 ut locuples moriaris, egentis vivere fato?  
 interea pleno cum turget sacculus ore,  
 crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crevit,  
 et minus hanc optat qui non habet. ergo paratur 140  
 altera villa tibi, cum rus non sufficit unum,  
 et proferre libet fines maiorque videtur  
 et melior vicina seges: mercaris et hanc et  
 arbusta et densa montem qui canet oliva.  
 quorum si pretio dominus non vincitur ullo, 145  
 nocte boves macri lassoque famelica collo  
 iumenta ad virides huic mittentur aristas,  
 nec prius inde domum, quam tota novalia saevos  
 in ventres abeant, ut credas falcibus actum.  
 dicere vix possis, quam multi talia plorent 150  
 et quot venales iniuria fecerit agros.  
 sed qui sermones, quam foedae bucina famae!  
 ‘quid nocet haec?’ inquit ‘tunicam mihi malo lupini,  
 quam si me toto laudet vicinia pago  
 exigui ruris paucissima farra secantem.’ 155  
 scilicet et morbis et debilitate carebis  
 et luctum et curam effugies et tempora vitae  
 longa tibi posthac fato meliore dabuntur,

131 aestivam *P* | 134 negavit *P* | 136 aut *P* | 139 crevit  
*P* 135: crescit *pw* | 151 quod *P*: quot *pw* | 152 quid *P* | foede *P*  
*Jahn*: foedae *w Herm.* | 153 lupina *P*: lupini *pw*.

si tantum culti solus possederis agri,  
 quantum sub Tatio populus Romanus arabat. 160  
 mox etiam fractis aetate ac Punica passis  
 proelia vel Pyrrum inmanem gladiosque Molossos  
 tandem pro multis vix iugera bina dabantur  
 vulneribus: merces haec sanguinis atque laboris  
 nullis visa umquam meritis minor aut ingratae 165  
 curta fides patriae. saturabat glebula talis  
 patrem ipsum turbamque casae, qua feta iacebat  
 uxor et infantes ludebant quattuor, unus  
 vernula, tres domini; sed magnis fratribus horum  
 a scrobe vel sulco redeuntibus altera cena 170  
 amplior et grandes fumabant pultibus ollae:  
 nunc modus hic agri nostro non sufficit horto.  
 inde fere scelerum causae; nec plura venena  
 miscuit aut ferro grassatur saepius ullum  
 humanae mentis vitium, quam saeva cupidio 175  
 inmodici census. nam dives qui fieri vult,  
 et cito vult fieri: sed quae reverentia legum,  
 quis metus aut pudor est umquam properantis avari?  
 'vivite contenti casulis et collibus istis,  
 o pueri!' Marsus dicebat et Hernicus olim 180  
 Vestinusque senex 'panem quaeramus aratro,  
 qui satis est mensis. laudant hoc numina ruris,  
 quorum ope et auxilio gratae post munus aristae  
 contingunt homini veteris fastidia quercus.  
 nil vetitum fecisse volet, quem non pudet alto 185  
 per glaciem perone tegi, qui summovet euros  
 pellibus inversis; peregrina ignotaque nobis  
 ad scelus atque nefas, quaecumque est, purpura ducit.'

163 vina P | 168 et unus P | 182 quis P | roris P

haec illi veteres praécepta minoribus. at nunc  
 post finem autumni media de nocte supinum 190  
 clamosus iuvenem pater excitat ‘accipe ceras,  
 scribe, puer, vigila, causas age, perlege rubras  
 maiorum leges aut vitem posce libello.  
 sed caput intactum buxo naresque pilosas  
 adnotet et grandes miretur Laelius alas. 195  
 dirue Maurorum attegias, castella Brigantum,  
 ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagensimus annus  
 adferat; aut, longos castrorum ferre labores  
 si piget et trepidum solvunt tibi cornua ventrem  
 cum lituis audita, pares quod vendere possis 200  
 pluris dimidio, nec te fastidia mercis  
 ullius subeant ablegandae Tiberim ultra,  
 neu credas ponendum aliquid discriminis inter  
 unguenta et corium. lucri bonus est odor ex re  
 qualibet. illa tuo sententia semper in ore 205  
 versetur, dis atque ipso Iove digna poeta  
 “unde habeas, quaerit nemo, sed oportet habere.”  
 hoc monstrant vetulæ pueris repentibus assae,  
 hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellæ.  
 talibus instantem monitis quemcumque parentem 210  
 sic possem affari ‘dic, o vanissime, quis te  
 festinare iubet? meliorem praesto magistro  
 discipulum. securus abi: vinceris, ut Ajax  
 praeteriit Telamonem, ut Pelea vicit Achilles.  
 parcendum est teneris: nondum implevere medullas 215  
 maturae mala nequitiae. ast cum pectere barbam  
 coeperit et longi mucronem admittere cultri;

189 ad *P* | 208 repentibus assae *PSS*: poscentibus assem *w* |

209 alfa *P* | 216 naturae *PS* | nequitia est *P* | 217 longe *P*

falsus erit testis, vendet periuria summa  
 exigua et Cereris tangens aramque pedemque.  
 elatam iam crede nurum, si limina vestra      220  
 mortifera cum dote subit: quibus illa premetur  
 per somnum digitis! nam quae terraque marique  
 adquirenda putas, brevior via conferet illi;  
 nullus enim magni sceleris labor. "haec ego numquam  
 mandavi" dices olim "nec talia suasi."      225  
 mentis causa malae tamen est et origo penes te.  
 nam quisquis magni census praecepit amorem  
 et laevo monitu pueros producit avaros,  
 [et qui per fraudes patrimonia conduplicare,]  
 dat libertatem et totas effundit habenas      230  
 curriculo; quem si revoces, subsistere nescit  
 et te contempto rapitur metisque relictis.  
 nemo satis credit tantum delinquere, quantum  
 permittas; adeo indulgent sibi latius ipsi.  
 cum dicis iuveni stultum, qui donet amico,      235  
 qui paupertatem levet attollatque propinqui,  
 et spoliare doces et circumscribere et omni  
 crimine divitias adquirere, quarum amor in te  
 quantus erat patriae Deciorum in pectore, quantum  
 dilexit Thebas, si Graecia vera, Menoeceus;      240  
 in quorum sulcis legiones dentibus anguis  
 cum clipeis nascuntur et horrida bella capessunt  
 continuo, tamquam et tubicen surrexerit una.  
 ergo ignem, cuius scintillas ipse dedisti,  
 flagrantem late et rapientem cuncta videbis,      245  
 nec tibi parcetur misero, trepidumque magistrum

224 haec ego numquam *om.* *P* | 229 *om. S* | conduplicari *P* |  
 238 a\*quirere *P* | 240 veraque *P*

in cavea magno fremitu leo tollet alumnus.  
 nota mathematicis genesis tua; sed grave tardas  
 expectare colus: morieris stamine nondum  
 abrupto. iam nunc obstas et vota moraris, 250  
 iam torquet iuvenem longa et cervina senectus.  
 ocius Archigenen quaere atque eme quod Mithridates  
 composuit. si vis aliam decerpere ficum  
 atque alias tractare rosas, medicamen habendum est,  
 sorbere ante cibum quod debeat et pater et rex.' 255

Monstro voluptatem egregiam, cui nulla theatra,  
 nulla aequare queas praetoris pulpita lauti,  
 si spectes, quanto capitinis discriminine constent  
 incrementa domus, aerata multus in arca  
 fiscus et ad vigilem ponendi Castora nummi, 260  
 ex quo Mars ultor galeam quoque perdidit et res  
 non potuit servare suas. ergo omnia Florae  
 et Cereris licet et Cybeles aulaea relinquas;  
 tanto maiores humana negotia ludi.  
 an magis oblectant animum iactata petauro 265  
 corpora quique solet rectum descendere funem,  
 quam tu, Corycia semper qui puppe moraris  
 atque habitas, coro semper tollendus et austro,  
 perditus ac vilis sacci mercator olentis,  
 qui gaudes pingue antiquae de litore Cretae 270  
 passum et municipes Iovis advexisse lagonas?  
 hic tamen ancipiti figens vestigia planta  
 victum illa mercede parat brumamque famemque  
 illa reste cavet; tu propter mille talenta  
 et centum villas temerarius. aspice portus 275  
 et plenum magnis trabibus mare: plus hominum est iam

250 voto PS | 255 et ante P | 260 castura P.

in pelago; veniet classis, quocumque vocarit  
 spes lucri, nec Carpathium Gaetulaque tantum  
 aequora transiliat, sed longe Calpe relicta  
 audiet Herculeo stridentem gurgite solem. 280  
 grande operae pretium est, ut tenso folle reverti  
 inde domum possis tumidaque superbus aluta,  
 Oceani monstra et iuvenes vidiisse marinos.  
 non unus mentes agitat furor. ille sororis  
 in manibus vultu Eumenidum terretur et igni, 285  
 hic bove percusso mugire Agamemnona credit  
 aut Ithacum; parcat tunicis licet atque lacernis,  
 curatoris eget, qui navem mercibus implet  
 ad summum latus et tabula distinguitur unda,  
 cum sit causa mali tanti et discriminis huius 290  
 concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas.  
 occurunt nubes et fulgura. ‘solvite funem!’  
 frumenti dominus clamat piperisve coempti  
 ‘nil color hic caeli, nil fascia nigra minatur;  
 aestivum tonat.’ infelix hac forsitan ipsa 295  
 nocte cadit fractis trabibus, fluctuque premetur  
 obrutus et zonam laeva morsuque tenebit.  
 sed cuius votis modo non sufficerat aurum,  
 quod Tagus et rutila volvit Pactolus harena,  
 frigida sufficient velantes inguina panni 300  
 exiguumque cibus, mersa rate naufragus assem  
 dum rogit et picta se tempestate tuetur.

Tantis parta malis cura maiore metuque  
 servantur. misera est magni custodia census.  
 dispositis praedives amis vigilare cohortem 305  
 servorum noctu Licinus iubet, attonitus pro

electro signisque suis Phrygiaque columna  
 atque ebore et lata testudine. dolia nudi  
 non ardent cynici; si fregeris, altera fiet  
 cras domus, aut eadem plumbo commissa manebit.  
 sensit Alexander, testa cum vidit in illa      311  
 magnum habitatorem, quanto felicior hic, qui  
 nil cuperet, quam qui totum sibi posceret orbem,  
 passurus gestis aequanda pericula rebus.  
 nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia; nos te,    315  
 nos facimus, Fortuna, deam. mensura tamen quae  
 sufficiat census, si quis me consulat, edam:  
 in quantum sitis atque fames et frigora poscunt,  
 quantum, Epicure, tibi parvis sufficit in hortis,  
 quantum Socratici cuperunt ante penates.      320  
 numquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.  
 acribus exemplis videor te cludere? misce  
 ergo aliquid nostris de moribus, effice summam,  
 bis septem ordinibus quam lex dignatur Othonis.  
 haec quoque si rugam trahit extenditque labellum,    325  
 sume duos equites, fac tertia quadringenta.  
 si nondum inplevi gremium, si panditur ultra,  
 nec Croesi fortuna umquam nec Persica regna  
 sufficient animo nec divitiae Narcissi,  
 indulxit Caesar cui Claudius omnia, cuius      330  
 paruit imperiis uxorem occidere iussus.

310 adque P: aut ω | 315 habes Pω: abest 5. Lact. III  
 29. P sat. x 365. Herm. | 319 sufficit P | 321 aliut P: aliud p |  
 328 crysi P



QUIS nescit, Volusi Bithynice, qualia demens  
 Aegyptus portenta colat? crocodilon adorat  
 pars haec, illa pavet saturam serpentibus ibin.  
 effigies sacri nitet aurea cercopitheci,  
 dimidio magicae resonant ubi Memnone chordae 5  
 atque vetus Thebe centum iacet obruta portis.  
 illic aeluros, hic pisces fluminis, illic  
 oppida tota canem venerantur, nemo Dianam.  
 porrum et cepe nefas violare et frangere morsu:  
 o sanctas gentes, quibus haec nascuntur in hortis 10  
 numina! lanatis animalibus abstinet omnis  
 mensa, nefas illic fetum iugulare capellae:  
 carnis humanis vesci licet. attonito cum  
 tale super cenam facinus narraret Ulixes  
 Alcinoo, bilem aut risum fortasse quibusdam 15  
 moverat, ut mendax aretalogus. ‘in mare nemo  
 hunc abicit, saeva dignum veraque Charybdi,  
 fingentem inmanis Laestrygonas atque Cyclopas?  
 nam citius Scyllam vel concurrentia saxa  
 Cyaneas plenos et tempestatibus utres 20

5 memnon\*<sup>e</sup> *P* | 6 obrupta *P* | 7 aeluros *Brodaeus misc.*  
*VII* 2 : aeruleos *P* caeruleos ω | 16 ma\*\*que nemo *P* | 18 ad-  
 que *P* | 20 Cyaneis *P*: Cyaneas cod. R. Stephani

crediderim aut tenui percussum verbere Circes  
 et cum remigibus grunnisse Elpenora porcis:  
 tam vacui capit is populum Phaeaca putavit?  
 sic aliquis merito nondum ebrius et minimum qui  
 de Corcyraea temetum duxerat urna; 25  
 solus enim haec Ithacus nullo sub teste canebat.  
 nos miranda quidem, set nuper consule Iunco  
 gesta super calidae referemus moenia Copti,  
 nos volgi scelus et cunctis graviora cothurnis. 29  
 nam scelus, a Pyrra quamquam omnia syrmata volvas,  
 nullus apud tragicos populus facit. accipe, nostro  
 dira quod exemplum feritas produxerit aevo.

Inter finitimos vetus atque antiqua simeltas,  
 inmortale odium et numquam sanabile vulnus  
 ardet adhuc Ombos et Tentyra. summus utrimque 35  
 inde furor vulgo, quod numina vicinorum  
 odit uterque locus, cum solos credat habendos  
 esse deos, quos ipse colit. sed tempore festo  
 alterius populi rapienda occasio cunctis  
 visa inimicorum primoribus ac ducibus, ne 40  
 laetum hilaremque diem, ne magnae gaudia cenae  
 sentirent positis ad templa et compita mensis  
 pervigilique toro, quem nocte ac luce iacentem  
 septimus interdum sol invenit. horrida sane  
 Aegyptos, sed luxuria, quantum ipse notavi, 45  
 barbara famoso non cedit turba Canopo.  
 adde quod et facilis victoria de madidis et

21 ververe P | 26 hic P | 28 callidae P | 34 spurium censit  
*Ruperti* | 35 Coptos *Pauw rech. sur les Egypt. II* p. 160 | 44 hor-  
 rida—48 titubantibus del. *Francke ex. crit. p. 107 sqq.* | 45 est  
 Coptos *Markland Eurip. suppl. p. 257* | 47 madidis et om. P

blaesis atque mero titubantibus. inde virorum  
 saltatus nigro tibicine, qualiacumque  
 unguenta et flores multaeque in fronte coronae; 50  
 hinc iejunum odium. sed iurgia prima sonare  
 incipiunt animis ardentibus, haec tuba rixae;  
 dein clamore pari concurritur, et vice teli  
 saevit nuda manus. paucae sine vulnere malae,  
 vix cuiquam aut nulli toto certamine nasus 55  
 integer, aspiceres iam cuncta per agmina vultus  
 dimidios, alias facies et hiantia ruptis  
 ossa genis, plenos oculorum sanguine pugnos.  
 ludere se credunt ipsi tamen et pueriles  
 exercere acies, quod nulla cadavera calcent; 60  
 et sane quo tot rixantis milia turbae,  
 si vivunt omnes? ergo acrior impetus, et iam  
 saxa inclinati per humum quaesita lacertis  
 incipiunt torquere, domestica seditioni  
 tela, nec hunc lapidem, qualis et Turnus et Ajax, 65  
 vel quo Tydides percussit pondere coxam  
 Aeneae, sed quem valeant emittere dextrae  
 illis dissimiles et nostro tempore natae.  
 nam genus hoc vivo iam decrescebat Homero;  
 terra malos homines nunc educat atque pusillos. 70  
 ergo deus, quicumque aspergit, ridet et odit.  
 a devorticulo repetatur fabula. postquam  
 subsidiis aucti pars altera promere ferrum  
 audet et infestis pugnam instaurare sagittis:  
 terga fuga celeri praestant instantibus Ombis 75

52 ar\*entibus *P* | incipiunt: animis ardentibus haec *Mark-*  
*land* | 56 agmin\* *P* | 64 seditioni Σ: seditione *Pw* | 75 fugas  
*P* | praestant instantibus. *Ombis Mercer apud Salmasium*

qui vicina colunt umbrosae Tentyra palmae.  
 labitur hinc quidam nimia formidine cursum  
 praecipitans capiturque. ast illum in plurima sectum  
 frusta et particulas, ut multis mortuus unus  
 sufficeret, totum corrosis ossibus edit 80  
 victrix turba, nec ardentи decoxit aeno  
 aut veribus; longum usque adeo tardumque putavit  
 expectare focos, contenta cadavere crudo.  
 hic gaudere libet, quod non violaverit ignem,  
 quem summa caeli raptum de parte Prometheus 85  
 donavit terris; [elemento gratulor et te  
 exultare reor]. sed qui mordere cadaver  
 sustinuit, nil umquam hac carne libentius edit;  
 nam scelere in tanto ne quaeras et dubites, an  
 prima voluptatem gula senserit: ultimus autem 90  
 qui stetit, absunto iam toto corpore, ductis  
 per terram digitis aliquid de sanguine gustat.  
 Vascones, haec fama est, alimentis talibus olim  
 produxere animas: sed res diversa, sed illic  
 fortunae invidia est bellorumque ultima, casus 95  
 extremi, longae dira obsidionis egestas.  
 [huius enim, quod nunc agitur, miserabile debet  
 exemplum esse cibi, sicut modo dicta mihi gens]  
 post omnes herbas, post cuncta animalia, quidquid  
 cogebat vacui ventris furor, hostibus ipsis 100  
 pallorem ac maciem et tenues miserantibus artus,  
 membra aliena fame lacerabant, esse parati

*exerc. Plin. p. 441: praestan\*\*\*\*\*P praestantibus omnibus  
 instant ω | 78 in om. P | 79 particula\*\*\* multis P | 85 prome-  
 thea P | 86 87 elemento—reor unc. incl. Orelli, Hermann | 93  
 elementis P | 97 98 del. Guillet*

et sua quisnam hominum veniam dare quisve deorum  
 ventribus abnueret dira atque inmania passis  
 et quibus illorum poterant ignoscere manes, 105  
 quorum corporibus vescebantur? melius nos  
 Zenonis praecepta monent; nec enim omnia, quaedam  
 pro vita facienda putant: sed Cantaber unde  
 stoicus, antiqui praesertim aetate Metelli? 109  
 nunc totus Graias nostrasque habet orbis Athenas,  
 Gallia causidicos docuit facunda Britannos,  
 de conducendo loquitur iam rhetore Thyle.  
 nobilis ille tamen populus, quem diximus, et par  
 virtute atque fide, sed maior clade, Zagynthos,  
 tale quid excusat: Maeotide saevior ara 115  
 Aegyptos. quippe illa nefandi Taurica sacri  
 inventrix homines—ut iam quae carmina tradunt  
 digna fide credas—tantum immolat, ulterius nil  
 aut gravius cultro timet hostia. quis modo casus  
 inpulit hos? quae tanta fames infestaque vallo 120  
 arma coegerunt tam detestabile monstrum  
 audere? anne aliam terra Memphitide sicca  
 invidiam facerent nolenti surgere Nilo?  
 qua nec terribiles Cimbri nec Britones umquam  
 Sauromataeque truces aut immanes Agathyrsi, 125  
 hac saevit rabie inbelle et inutile vulgus,  
 parvula fictilibus solitum dare vela phaselis  
 et brevibus pictae remis incumbere testae.  
 nec poenam sceleri invenies, nec digna parabis  
 supplicia his populis, in quorum mente pares sunt 130  
 et similes ira atque fames. mollissima corda

104 ventribus *H. Valesius*: viribus *Pw* | 112 iam *om.* *P* |  
 124 Bistones *S Hermann* | 131 adque *P*

humano generi dare se natura fatetur,  
 quae lacrimas dedit; haec nostri pars optima sensus.  
 plorare ergo iubet causam dicentis amici  
 squaloremque rei, pupillum ad iura vocantem 135  
 circumscriptorem, cuius manantia fletu  
 ora puellares faciunt incerta capilli.  
 naturae imperio gemimus, cum funus adultae  
 virginis occurrit vel terra clauditur infans 139  
 et minor igne rogi; quis enim bonus et face dignus  
 arcana, qualem Cereris vult esse sacerdos,  
 ulla aliena sibi credit mala? separat hoc nos  
 a grege mutorum, atque ideo venerabile soli  
 sortiti ingenium divinorumque capaces  
 atque exercendis capiendisque artibus apti 145  
 sensum a caelesti demissum traximus arce,  
 cuius egent prona et terram spectantia. mundi  
 principio indulsit communis conditor illis  
 tantum animas, nobis animum quoque, mutuus ut nos  
 adfectus petere auxilium et praestare iuberet, 150  
 dispersos trahere in populum, migrare vetusto  
 de nemore et proavis habitatas linquere silvas,  
 aedificare domos, laribus coniungere nostris  
 tectum aliud, tutos vicino limine somnos  
 ut conlata daret fiducia, protegere armis 155  
 lapsum aut ingenti nutantem vulnere civem,  
 communi dare signa tuba; defendier isdem  
 turibus atque una portarum clave teneri.  
 sed iam serpentum maior concordia. parcit

135 squalorem atque *Xiaer* | 138 adutae *P* | 143 adque *P* |  
 154 limite *P* | 157 defendi\*\* *P*

cognatis maculis similis fera. quando leoni      160  
 fortior eripuit vitam leo? quo nemore umquam  
 exspiravit aper maioris dentibus apri?  
 Indica tigris agit rabida cum tigride pacem  
 perpetuam, saevis inter se convenit ursis.  
 ast homini ferrum letale incude nefanda      165  
 produxisse parum est, cum rastra et sarcula tantum  
 adsueti coquere et marris ac vomere lassi  
 nescierint primi gladios extendere fabri.  
 aspicimus populos, quorum non sufficit irae  
 occidisse aliquem, sed pectora bracchia vultum      170  
 crediderint genus esse cibi. quid diceret ergo,  
 vel quo non fugeret, si nunc haec monstra videret  
 Pythagoras, cunctis animalibus abstinuit qui  
 tamquam homine et ventri indulxit non omne legu-  
 men?

170 vultu\* P | 174 homini P | legum\*\* P



## XVI

QUIS numerare queat felicis praemia, Galli,  
 militiae? nam si subeuntur prospera castra,  
 me pavidum excipiat tironem porta secundo  
 sidere. plus etenim fati valet hora benigni,  
 quam si nos Veneris commendet epistula Marti   5  
 et Samia genetrix quae delectatur harena.

Commoda tractemus primum communia, quorum  
 haut minimum illud erit, ne te pulsare togatus  
 audeat, immo etsi pulsetur, dissimulet nec  
 audeat excusso praetori ostendere dentes   10  
 et nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam  
 atque oculum medico nil promittente relictum.  
 Bardaicus iudex datur haec punire volenti  
 calceus et grandes magna ad subsellia surae,  
 legibus antiquis castrorum et more Camilli   15  
 servato, miles ne vallum litiget extra  
 et procul a signis. iustissima centurionum  
 cognitio est igitur de milite, nec mihi derit  
 ulti, si iustae defertur causa querellae;  
 tota cohors tamen est inimica, omnesque manipli   20  
 consensu magno efficiunt, curabilis ut sit

<sup>1</sup> Galle *pw* | <sup>12</sup> adque *P* | relictum *om. P* | <sup>18</sup> cognito *P* |  
<sup>20</sup> tamen cohors *P*

vindicta et gravior quam iniuria. dignum erit ergo declamatoris mulino corde Vagelli,  
cum duo crura habeas, offendere tot caligas, tot  
milia clavorum. quis tam procul absit ab urbe 25  
praeterea, quis tam Pylades, molem aggeris ultra  
ut veniat? lacrimae siccentur protinus, et se  
excusaturos non sollicitemus amicos.

'da testem' iudex cum dixerit, audeat ille  
nescio quis, pugnos qui vidit, dicere 'vidi', 39  
et credam dignum barba dignumque capillis  
maiorum. citius falsum producere testem  
contra paganum possis, quam vera loquentem  
contra fortunam armati contraque pudorem.

Praemia nunc alia atque alia emolumenta notemus 35  
sacramentorum. convallem ruris aviti  
improbus aut campum mihi si vicinus ademit,  
et sacrum effodit medio de limite saxum,  
quod mea cum patulo coluit puls annua libo,  
debitor aut sumptos pergit non reddere nummos, 40  
vana supervacui dicens chirographa ligni,  
expectandus erit qui lites inchoet annus  
totius populi; sed tunc quoque mille ferenda  
taedia, mille morae: totiens subsellia tantum  
sternuntur; iam facundo ponente lacernas 45  
Caedicio et Fusco iam micturiente, parati  
digredimur lentaque fori pugnamus harena.  
ast illis, quos arma tegunt et balteus ambit,  
quod placitum est ipsis praestatur tempus agendi,

: 23 mutinensi SS | 24 du P | caligatos PS | 29 duxerit P |  
35 alia om. P | 38 effodi P | 48 illi P

## XVI

37

nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis.

50

Solis praeterea testandi militibus ius  
 vivo patre datur; nam, quae sunt parta labore  
 militiae, placuit non esse in corpore census,  
 omne tenet cuius regimen pater. ergo Coranum  
 signorum comitem castrorumque aera merentem 55  
 quamvis iam tremulus captat pater. hunc favor aequus  
 provehit et pulchro reddit sua dona labori.  
 ipsius certe ducis hoc referre videtur,  
 ut, qui fortis erit, sit felicissimus idem,  
 ut laeti phaleris omnes et torquibus omnes. 60

\* \* \* \*

56 favor *Ruperti*: labor *Pw* | 60 faleris *P*

THE END.

*Fuvénal, élevé dans les cris de l'école,  
poussa jusqu'à l'excès sa mordante hyperbole.  
ses ouvrages, tout pleins d'affreuses vérités,  
étincellent pourtant de sublimes beautés :  
soit que sur un écrit arrivé de Caprée  
il brise de Séjan la statue adorée ;  
soit qu'il fasse au conseil courir les sénateurs,  
d'un tyran soupçonneux pâles adulateurs ;  
ou que, poussant à bout la luxure latine,  
aux portefaix de Rome il vende Messaline.  
ses écrits pleins de feu partout brillent aux yeux.*

BOILEAU l'art poétique II 155—165.

## NOTES

### XII

THIS satire, as several others (VI 21. VIII 1. XI 5. XIII 5. 33. XIV 1. XV 1) is in the form of an epistle. In it, as in XI, we see Iuv. at home. His love of nature and of simplicity appears in 1—14, 83—92, as in III 18—20, 226—231. IX 60—1. XIV 166—171 cet. Haenicke (*Kritische Untersuchung über die Echtheit der 12. Satire von Juvenal*. Putbus 1877 4to. Progr. n°. 104) conjectures that the passage 24—82 is a parody, introduced by the warning *POETICA SURGIT TEMPESTAS*, of the extravagant descriptions of storms in which contemporary poetasters piled horror on horror. Certainly the inventory of Catullus' wares 37—47 is as exaggerated as anything in Lucan; yet Iuv. everywhere betrays a want of proportion and sacrifices the whole to the parts: individual excellences must atone for the failure of the general effect.

To-day, Corvinus, I keep holy to the gods, who have delivered Catullus; nor, were my means equal to my affection, would I withhold the costliest offerings (1—16). For, after encountering all the perils of a storm, and cheerfully sacrificing his treasures to lighten the ship, he has reached in safety our new harbour (17—92). Wonder not then at my rejoicing, nor question its sincerity: he, for whom I raise so many altars, is no *orbis*, that a fortune-hunter should pay him court: even those who would offer their own children on the altar to propitiate the childless rich, would think any the smallest attention thrown away upon the father of three sons (93—130). With 1—92 cf. Catull. 9. Hor. c. I 36. II 7. III 14. Stat. s. II 7. Mart. x 87; with 93—130 Hor. s. II 5. Luc. dial. mort. 5—9. Obbar on Hor. ep. I I 78.

1—16 To-day, Corvinus, is sweeter to me than a birthday. To-day I perform the promised vow to the three gods of the Capitol, snow-white lambs to Iuno and Minerva, to Iuppiter a calf just weaned; if my fortune were as my love, a fat bull from the Clitumnus should prove my gratitude for my friend's deliverance.

1 NATALI XI 84 n. Hor. c. IV II 17 18 *iure solennis miki sanctiorque | paene natali proprio.*

**2 PROMISSA** 115. XIII 233.

**CESPES** 85. Ov. tr. v 59 *araque gramineo viridis de caes-pite fiat.*

**3 NIVEAM** Aen. IV 61 (cited 8 n.). White victims were offered to the gods of heaven. Liv. XXVII 37 B.C. 207 the temple of Iuno Regina on the Aventine was struck by lightning; *boves feminae albae duae porta Carmentali in urbem ductae.*

**REGINAE** a title under which Iuno was worshipt among the Etruscans at Ardea, Lanuvium, Pisaurum etc. At Rome the Capitoline Iuno is generally called *Regina* in inscriptions and documents. Temples were built in honour of *Iuno Regina* by Camillus on the Aventine and by M. Aemilius Lepidus B.C. 179 (Liv. V 22 §§ 4. 7. 23 § 7. XXXIX 2 § 11). Ov. f. VI 37 *cur igitur regina vocor?*

**DUCIMUS** 112. X 65.

**4 GORGONE** abl. instr. As Pallas bore the Gorgon's head on her shield, *Gorgo* is used for the shield. Aen. II 616 of Pallas *limbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva* [“effulgent with the border and terrible with the Gorgon”]: i. e. wearing the aegis, with its golden fringes and border, and the *Γοργεῖη κεφαλὴ δεινοῦ πελῶ-pov* in the centre”. H. A. J. M.]. Prop. v=IV 9 58 *fortia dum posita Gorgone membra lavat.* Ov. m. V 230 of Perseus *in partem Phorcynida transtulit illam.* cf. sat. VII 130 *rhino-cerote.*

**5 Serv. Aen. II 134.** Iuv. acknowledged the claims of his religion III 320 n.

**6 TARPEIO** VI 47 48. to Iuppiter, Iuno and Minerva belonged separate *cellae* in the Capitoline temple (Liv. VI 29 § 9. Burn Rome and Campagna 189 190): hence they are frequently invoked together. Liv. III 17 § 3 *Iuppiter optimus maximus Iunoque regina et Minerva aliique di deaeque obdidentur.*

**FRONTEMQUE CORUSCAT** Heins. and Burman on Ov. m. IV 493 cite exx. of *corusco mucronem, hastam, telum, ferrum.*

**7 VITULUS** Hor. c. I 36 2.

**TEMPLIS MATURUS** VIII 169 *maturus bello.*

**8 MERO** Aen. IV 59—61 *Iunoni... ipsa tenens dextra pateram pulcherrima Dido | candardis vaccae media inter cornua fundit.*

**UBERA MATRIS** Hor. c. IV 2 54—56 *me tener solvet vitulus, relictus | matre qui largis iuvenescit herbis | in mea vota.*

**9 VEXAT NASCENTI ROBORA CORNU** Verg. g. III 232 233 *irasci in cornua discit | arboris obnixus truncō.*

**10 Hor. c. II 17 30—32. III 23 9—20.**

**ADFFECTIBUS** a silver age use Plin. ep. II 1 § 8 of Verginius Rufus *ille mihi tutor relicitus adfectum parentis exhibuit.* IV 19 § 1 *nec tantum amitae ei adfectum verum etiam patris*

*rebraesentes. VIII 11 § 1 adflectum tuum erga fratris filiam... etiam materna indulgentia molliorem.*

11 HISPULLA VI 74 cf. II 50 *Hispo.* so Cato Catullus, Maro Marullus, homo homullus.

13 CLITUMNI the Clitumnus (*Clitunno*) falls near Mevania in Umbria (*Bevagna*) into the Tinia (*Timia*), a tributary of the Tiber Verg. g. II 146-8 Servius *hinc albi*, Clitumne, *greges et maxima taurus* | *victima saepe tuo perfusi flumine sacro* | *Romanos ad templa deum duxere triumphos.* Childe Harold IV 66-68.

#### PASCUA 40.

SANGUIS *the blood and neck would go to the altar*, i.e. the ox chosen for his fulness of blood (cf. Verg. g. III 492) and thick neck. Cf. infra 112 *ebur.* XIV 10 *gula.* X 238 239 *halitus oris,* | *quod steterat multis in carcere fornicis annis.*

14 A GRANDI FERIENDA MINISTRO gerundives (in Gr. perf. pass.) usually take dat. of agent; they take abl. with *ab* (or with gen.) however sometimes for perspicuity Cic. leg. agr. 2 § 95 *venerandos a nobis.* p. Caecina § 33 Jordan. Roby II pref. LXXV.

#### GRANDI VII 210 n.

FERIENDA the technical term. Ov. f. IV 415 *apta iugo cervix non est ferienda securi.*

MINISTRO popa Suet. Cal. 32 *admota altaribus victima succinctus poparum habitu elato alle malleo cultrarium mactavit.*

#### 16 AMICI Catullus 29. 93.

17-61 Catullus has escaped not only the risks of the waves but thunderbolts; darkness overcast the heaven with one cloud and a sudden flash caught the yard-arms; every man thought himself struck, and stunned with the shock counted blazing shrouds worse than any shipwreck. No terror by which poets add awe to a storm was wanting there. Hear another form of danger, and pity once more; though it is true what remains, if terrible, is but part and parcel of the same mischance, known to many, to which numerous temples by their votive tablets bear witness. Who knows not that painters look to Isis for their bread? The hold now half filled, as the billows rocked the ship, and the hoary master's skill found no help for the tottering tree, he compounded with the wind by lightening the vessel; as the beaver ransoms his life by biting off the drug for which he is hunted. 'Over with all that's mine' cried Catullus, readily offering purple robes fit for fops like Maecenas, Spanish woollens of native dye, chargers engraved by Parthenius, a bowl that holds a draught for Pholus or for Fuscus' wife, baskets, a thousand plates, embossed goblets in which Philip of Macedon had caroused. Who else the wide world over would, to save life,

east away his all? Most of the cargo is thrown out without relief; as a last resort the master fells the mast to ease the vessel by crippling her to a hulk. Go now, commit your life to the winds, trust a drest plank, and live four, or at most seven, fingers' breadth from death: and with bread-sack and wine-flagons, be sure to pack up axes against storms.

17—19 ANTEMNAS dig. XIV 2 6 *navis adversa tempestate depressa ictu fulminis deustis armamentis et arbore* [Iuv. 32] *et antemna.*

23 TALIA TAM inverted comparison as in Thuc. IV 64 § 1. VI 78 § 3.

SI QUANDO ['all things are such and as bad in a poet's storm (but nowhere else out of poetry).'] H. A. J. M.]

23 24 POETICA TEMPESTAS Lucian quom. hist. conscr. 45 ποιητικοῦ τύπος ἀρέμου ἐπονείδοστος τὰ ἀκάταια. Hom. Od. v IX XII. Aen. I. Ov. m. XI 478—565. tr. I 2. Luc. V. Stat. Th. v. VFl. I. Tac. II 23.

24—29 K. F. Hermann and Lupus (24) cite exx. of like verbosity in detail, which injures the general effect e.g. I 40—44. 137 138. II 102—9. 143—8. III 12—20. 172—9. IV 48—56. 95—103. V 19—23. VII 189—202. VIII 54 55. 100—124. IX 79 80. X 95—98. XIII 48 49. 57—61. 76—79. 106—110. XIII 2—4. 42—52. 130—4. 187—192. 199—208. XV 110—2.

25 Poeta, tanquam nimis graviter miserere iterum dixerit, haec, quae additurus est, de bonorum iactura, dira illa quidem ait esse, sed tamen partem et quasi appendicem eiusdem sortis, naufragii et periculi maritimi, multis notam. MADVIG.

QUAMQUAM SINT XI 205 n.

27 VOTIVA TABELLA XIV 302 n. Hor. c. I 5 13—16 *metabula sacer | votiva paries indicat uvida | suspendisse potenti | vestimenta maris deo.* id. s. II I 33 34 *votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella | vita senis.* Cic. n. d. III § 89 Diagoras the atheist, when asked *tu qui deos putas humana neglegere, nonne animadvertis ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi votis vim tempestatis effugerint in portumque salvi pervenerint?* replied *illi enim nusquam picti sunt, qui naufragia fecerunt in marique perierunt.*

28 PICTORES Sen. contr. 34 § 1 *nemo ut naufragium pingere, mersit hominem.*

ISIDE (with the form cf. VI 270 and XV 163 *tigride*). VI 489. 526—534. IX 22. XIII 93. When Tibullus went on a voyage Delia made a vow to Isis I 3 23. 27 28 Broukh. *quid tua nunc Isis mihi, Delia?... | nunc, dea, nunc succurre mihi: nam posse mederi | picta docet templis multa tabella tuis.* See inscriptions to Isis (sometimes *salutaris*) *ex voto* Orelli 1871 seq. 2494.

PASCI III 141 n. VII 93. IX 136.

30 ALVEUS Verg. Prop. Ov. (in Forcellini).

ET IAM in 6th foot also VI 574. IX 75. XIII 9. XV 62—64  
ergo acrior impetus et iam | saxa inclinatis per humum quae sita  
bacteris | incipiunt torquere. cf. V 47 quatuor ac iam.

32 ARBORI Lachmann's conjecture for *arboris*. 'When now,  
the ship rolling from side to side, the helmsman could not save  
the tottering mast.' Luc. VIII 179 descendit ab arbore summa.

33 RECTORIS schol. 'gubernatoris.' Ov. m. XI 492 493 ipse  
pavet nec se, qui sit status, ipse fatur | scire ratis rector, nec  
quid iubetate retinet.

DECIDERE the technical term for a bankrupt's composition,  
as for other settlements: here, to compound for life with loss of  
cargo. Sen. cons. Polyb. 12 (=30 fin.) § 1 pro horum omnium  
salute hac tecum portione fortuna decidit.

IACTU dig. XIV 2 de lege Rhodia de iactu. acts 27 38  
Wetstein.

34 CASTORA schol. 'castorem bebrum [fibrum, Germ. biber,  
our beaver] dicit, qui cum viderit se obsideri et non posse evadere,  
testiculos suos morsu avulso proicit. intellegit enim ob hanc  
rem posse capi.' Cic. p. Scaur. 2 § 7 redimunt se ea parte  
corporis, propter quam maxime expetuntur. [Ov.]  
nux 164—6 [utinam] possem fructus excutere ipsa meos. | sic ubi  
detracta est a te tibi causa pericli, | quod superest  
tutum, Pontice castor, habes. The fable was believed by  
Pliny, rejected by Sestius and Dioscorides. See Sir T. Browne  
vulgar errors b. III c. 4. Cuvier 'le castoreum ne consiste point  
dans les testicules du castor; c'est une substance huileuse et  
fétide qui naît dans une glande adhérente au prépuce.'

35 DAMNO Phaedr. III 11 3 a eunuch had a dispute cum  
quodam improbo, who, among other taunts, *damnum insectatus*  
est amissi roboris. Mart. IX 75 virilitatis damna maeret eruptae.

36 TESTICULI ADEO the only example in Iuv. of hiatus in  
this place.

INTELLEGIT (cf. *intellegens*, 'a connoisseur') connotes  
technical knowledge, here a druggist's. Cic. Verr. IV § 33 ego  
antea, tametsi hoc nescio quid nugatorium sciebam esse, ista intel-  
legebare, tamen mirari solebam istum in his ipsis rebus aliquem  
sensum habere.....ita studiosus est huius praeclarae existimationis,  
ut putetur in hisce rebus intellegens esse. Plin. ep. I 10 §§ 3  
4 nunc illas (the virtues of Euphrates) magis miror, quia magis  
intellego. quamquam ne nunc quidem satis intellego. ut  
enim de pictore sculptore factore nisi artifex iudicare, ita nisi  
sapiens non potest perspicere sapientem.

38 VESTEM collective Apul. met. XI 28 veste ipsa mea  
quamvis parvula distracta sufficientem corrasi summulum.

## 39 PURPUREAM I 27 n.

TENERIS MAECENATIBUS I 66 n. Mart. X 73 2—4 he had received as a present *Ausoniae dona superba togae, | qua non Fabricius, sed vellet Apicius uti, | vellet Maecenas Caesarianus eques.* Sen. ep. 92 § 35 *diserte Maecenas ait: 'nec tumulum euro: sepelit natura relictos.' alte cinctum putes dixisse. habuit enim ingenium et grande et virile, nisi illud secunda discinxissent.*

41 PECUS 'other attire, dyed on the sheep's back by the nature of the herbage.' *Ipsum vestium pecus* the very sheep that yield the cloth. The pastures are the banks of the Baetis (*Guadalquivir*). Mart. XIV 133 'lacernae Baeticæ' non est lana mihi mendax, nec mutor aeno; *| sic placeant Tyriae;* mea tinxit ovis. IX 61 3—5 *qua dives placidum Corduba Baetin amat, | vellera nativo pallent ubi flava metallo, | et limit Hesperium brattea viva pecus.* XII 63 3—5 of Corduba albi quae superas oves Galaesi, *| nullo murice nec cruento mendax, | sed tinctis gregibus colore vivo.*

SED ET XIII 102 n.

43 MITTERE Hor. c. III 24 47—50 *vel nos in mare proximum | gemmas et lapides, aurum et inutile | ...mittamus.*

44 PARTHENIO schol. 'caelatoris nomen.' He must have been a silver-smith, as *lances* and *eratera* are in apposition to *argentum.* Friedländer identifies him with the chamberlain and murderer of Domitian. Parthenio dative Zumpt § 419. Madvig § 350 a.

URNAE 24 sextarii, nearly 3 gallons.

45 CRATERA DIGNUM SITIENTE PHOLO Stesich. fr. 7 Bergk σκύπφειον δὲ λαβὼν δέπας ἔμμετρον ὡς τριλάγυνον | πίεν ἐπισχέψεων, τῷ δὲ οἱ παρέθηκε Φόλος κερδός. Theokr. VI 149, 150 schol. ἀρά γέ τη τοινδή Φόλω κατὰ λάίνον ἀγρον | κρητῆρ. Ήρακλῆι γέρων ἐστάσατο Χελών; Stat. Th. II 563 564 *qualis in adversos Lapithas erexit inanem | magnanimus cratera Pholus.* VF. I 337 338 *signiferum cratera minantem | non leviore Pholum manus haec compescuit auro.*

CONIUGE FUSCI schol. 'ebriosa fuit.' VI 425 426 *illa venit rubicundula, totum | oenophorum sitiens, plena quod tenditur urna.* A Fuscus XVI 46.

46 BASCAUDAS schol. 'vasa, ubi calices lavabantur vel caca-bus.' Our basket. Mart. XIV 99 *barbara de pictis veni bascauda Britannis: | sed me iam mavult dicere Roma suam.*

ESCARIA dig. XXXIV 2 19 § 12 *si cui escarium argentum legatum sit, id solum debebitur, quod ad epulandum in ministerio habuit, id est, ad esum et potum.*

47 CAELATI I 76 n.

BIBERAT QUO II 95 vitreo bibat ille Priapo. X 25. Verg. g. II 506 *ut gemma bibat.*

**CALLIDUS** to Philip some ascribed the saying (Ael. v. h. vii 12 Perizonius) 'boys must be tricked by dice, men by oaths.' **EMPTOR OLYNTHI** Philip of Macedon took Olynthus B.C. 348, by the aid of Lasthenes and Euthykrates, two citizens of high station, whom he had corrupted. Dem. de f. l. pp. 425 seq. 451. Cic. Att. I 16 § 12 Philippus omnia castella expugnari posse dicebat, in quae modo asellus onustus auro posset ascendere. Hor. c. III 16 13—15 diffidit urbium | portas vir Macedo et subruit aemulos | reges muneribus, oracle given to Philip ἀργυρέας λόγχαιοι μάχου, καὶ πάντα γραπτέας (paroem. Leutsch I 209 n. II 99 n.). On the venality of public men at the time see Demosth. de cor. p. 245 παρὰ γὰρ τοῖς Ἑλλησι, οὐ τούτοις, δλλ' ἄπασιν δύοις, φορὰν προδοτῶν καὶ δωροδόκων καὶ θεοῖς ἔχθρῶν ἀνθρώπων συνέβη γενέσθαι... οὐδὲ συναγωνιστὰς καὶ συνεργοὺς λαβὼν καὶ πρότερον κακῶς τοῦς Ἑλληνας ἔχοντας πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς καὶ στασιαστικῶς ἔτι χειρούς διέθηκε. ib. 324 (where a list of traitors is given). The mines of Thrace (Iustin. VIII 3 § 12 auraria in Thessalia, argenti metalla in Thracia occupat. cf. Hor. ep. II 1 234 regale nomisma, Philippos) supplied funds for these bribes, which even the Pythia did not refuse (Demosth. in Aesch. c. Ktes. p. 72 § 130 η Πυθίᾳ φιλιππέει). The cup would not only have an antiquarian value—(I 76 n. VIII 104 n. Berenice's ring VI 156. Hor. speaks jestingly of plate which had belonged to Evander and Sisyphus s. I 3 91. II 3 21 cf. 64. Stat. s. IV 6 59—88 felix dominorum stemmate signum, a Hercules of Lysippus had belonged to Alexander, Hannibal, Sulla. Lucian Philops. 19 a work of Daedalus. On mythical relics seen by Paus. Thirlwall VIII<sup>1</sup> 468 and my first Gr. reader<sup>4</sup> xvi. 221: add Tanaquil's distaff and spindle and a robe spun by her for Servius Tullius Varro in Plin. VIII § 194)—but be prized as a memorial of a famous boon companion Karyst. in Ath. 435<sup>d</sup> when Ph. had a mind to drink, he said: χρὴ πίνειν, Αὐτίπατρος γὰρ Ικανὸς ἐστιν.

**48 49** pessimism cf I 147—150 n.

**48** on double interrogations see Matthiä § 488 12 and obs. a.

**48—51** VIII 83 84. XI 11 n. XIV 273—283.

**50** FACIUNT PATRIMONIA XIV 326. Hor. ep. I 1 65 rem. so facere divitias, pecuniam. patrimonia not necessarily inherited VII 113.

**52** RERUM UTILIUM utensilia provisions and furniture Tac. ann. I 70 Gron.

NEC not even these sacrifices give any relief.

**54** RECCIDIT Ov. met. x 180 recedit in solidam longo post tempore terram. cf. restituit repperit. 'At last, as difficulties thickened upon him, he (the rector 33) was driven to cut down the mast, and so makes room to turn about in.'

MALUM FERRO SUMMITTERET dig. XIV 2 5 § 1 arbore  
caesa, ut navis cum mercibus liberari possit.

55 EXPLICAT SE dig. IX 2 29 § 3 si cum vi ventorum navis  
impulsa eset in funes anchorarum alterius et nautae funes praecip-  
dissent, si nullo alio modo nisi praecisis funibus explicare se  
potuit.

ANGUSTUM = in angusto conclusum.

DISCRIMINIS ULTIMA Holyday 'distress is desperate, when  
the help makes the ship less,' xv 95 bellorumque ultima.  
Luc. VIII 665 666 nihil ultima mortis | ex habitu  
vultuque viri mutasse.

56 FACTURA Iuv. has a predilection for this partic. IV 50.  
v 32. VI 426—8 oenophorum... | ...de quo sextarius alter | duci-  
tur ante cibum, rabidam facturus orexim. 605. X 8. 49.  
144.

57 I NUNC ET X 165 n. Prop. IV=III 7 29 ite, rates curvas  
et leti texite causas.

VENTIS ANIMAM COMMITTE etc. Sen. Med. 304—8 ani-  
mam levibus credit auris | dubioque secans aequora cursu |  
potuit tenui fidere ligno, | inter vitae mortisque vias |  
nimium gracili limite ducto.

DOLATO a smooth plank, a piece of joiner's work.

58 CONFISUS nomin. as IV 23 24 tu | succinctus. voc. in  
VI 276 277 tu tibi tunc, Uruca, places... | ...quae scripta et quæ  
lecture tabellas.

DIGITIS cet. XIV 288. DL. I 103 Anacharsis μαθὼν τέττα-  
πας δάκτυλοις εἶναι τὸ πάχος τῆς γεώς, τοσοῦτον ἔφη τοῦ  
θανάτου τοὺς πλέοντας ἀπέχειν. Arat. phaen. 298 299  
schol. ol δ' ἐτὶ πόρων | κλύσονται, δλγον δὲ διὰ ξύλον διδ-  
έρύκει, from Hom. Il. XV 628. DChrys. or. 64 II 331 R οὐδὲ  
γάρ πίττη τὴν ψυχὴν οὐτε σχονίας ἐπιτρέπουσα, οὐτε τριδάκτυ-  
λον αὐτούς σώζει ξύλον πεύκιον.

59 TAEDA the fir-plank.

60 MOX when on board.

CUM RETICULIS ET PANE Hor. s. I 1 47 reticulum panis,  
borne by a slave in a journey.

VENTRE LAGONAE IV 107 Montani venter.

LAGONAE V 29 n. VIII 162.

61 ASPICE VIII 96 n. circumspice.

62—62 When the voyager's fate mightier than wind and sea  
proved prosperous, and the Parcae spun a white thread, the  
vessel ran under makeshift sails of clothes, and under the fore-  
spirit which alone remained. The sun brings back hope of life.  
Presently the white summit of Alba Longa comes in view, and  
the master brings his ship to anchor in the lee, behind the vast  
mole of Ostia's new harbour. The sailors offer their hair in

gratitude for deliverance, and spin a merry yarn of the dangers of the deep.

62—66 repeat the same thought. cf. VII 41 42. 135—7. XVI 25—34.

62—64 POSTQUAM thrice III 26 27 dum. VII 53 54 cui...qui...qui.

63 PROSPERA common predicate to *tempora* and *f. v. et p.*; *vectoris* also belongs to both. The conj. of Vales. *vectori* is probable.

FATUM XVI I n.

64 PARCAE III 27.

65 PENSA MANU Stat. Ach. I 260 261 si Lydia dura | pensa manu mollesque tulit Tirynthius hastas.

STAMINIS ALBI so at the nuptials of Peleus Catull. 63 305 seq. 318 319 ante pedes autem candentis mollia lanae | vellera. Mart. VI 58 7 8 si mihi lanificae ducunt non pulla sorores | stamina.

66 MULTUM FORTIOR X 197 n. Hand Tursell. III 669. Quintil. X I § 94 n.

68 VESTIBUS EXTENTIS Tac. II 24 tandem relabente aestu et secundante vento claudae naves raro renigio aut intentis vestibus...revertere.

SUPERAVERAT had remained. So Plaut. Caec. Cic. Liv. Verg. (e.g. Aen. V 519 amissa solus palma superabat Aestes). Hor. Tib. Sall. h. I 41 § 11 Dietsch quid ultra? quaeve humana superant aut divina inpolluta sunt?

69 VELO PRORA SUO schol. 'artemone solo velificaverunt.' Isid. XIX 3 3 dolon minimum velum, et ad proram defixum. cf. HSt.

AUSTRIS 63 euro. V 100. XIV 268.

70 IULO VIII 42 n.

71 ATQUE joins gr. *I.* with *n. s. p. L.*; *subl. apex* is subject. NOVERCALI LAVINIO Liv. I I § 11 oppidum condunt. *Aeneas ab nomine uxoris Lavinium appellat.* ib. 3 § 3 Ascanius... abundante Lavini multitudine, florentem iam, ut tam res erant, atque opulentam urbem matri seu novercae reliquit, novam ipse aliam sub Albano monte condidit; quea ab situ portrectae in dorso urbis Longa Alba appellata. Aen. XII 193 194 moenia Teucri | constituent urbique dabit Lavinia nomen. Tibull. II 5 50 Albaque ab Ascanio condita Longa duce.

LAVINIO on the rhythm cf. VI 82 comitata est Eppia ludium. L. Müller de re metr. 257 reads *Lavino*, and in Aen. I 2 Lavinique litora (see Forbiger). & also Aen. I 258. 270. Tib. II 5 49. Ov. f. III 629. 633.

72 APEX IV 145 n.

**72 73 CUI CANDIDA NOMEN SCROFA** hence scrofula, scurvy.  
**vi 177** scrofa *Niobe* fecundior alba. Prop. v=iv 1 35 *et*  
*steti Alba potens, albae suis omne nata.* Aen. VIII 43—48  
 prophecy of Tiberinus *litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus* |  
*triginta capitum fetus enixa iacebit, | alba solo recubans,*  
*albi circum ubera nati: | is locus urbis erit, requies ea certa labo-*  
*rum, | ex quo ter denis urbem redeuntibus annis | Ascanius*  
*clari condet cognominis Albam.* Non. p. 114 *Grundules*  
*lares...Romae constituti ob honorem porcae quae triginta*  
*pepererat.* Cass. Hemina fr. 11 p. 99 *Peter monstrum fit. sus*  
*parit porcos triginta, cuius rei fanum fecerunt laribus Grun-*  
*dilibus.*

**73 PHRYGIBUS VII 236.**

**74 MAMILLIS** the sow was kept in pickle as a relic Varro  
 r. r. II 4 § 17.

**75 INCLUSA PER AEQUORA MOLES** cf. 80 n. schol. ‘portum  
 Augusti dicit sive Traiani; quia Traianus portum Augusti restaura-  
 rit in melius et interius tutiorem sui nominis fecit.’ Trajan  
 ‘added an inner basin or dock, of a hexagonal form, surrounded  
 with quays and extensive ranges of buildings for magazines’  
 (Bunbury in dict. geogr. who gives a plan). The original work  
 does great honour to the emperor Claudius DCass. LX 11 § 3 ‘he  
 conceived and carried out an achievement worthy of the enter-  
 prise (*φρονήματος*) and greatness of Rome.’ Ostia lay on the left  
 bank of the left (i. e. the broader southern) arm of the Tiber.  
 Claudius dug a safer basin about two miles N. of Ostia communi-  
 cating with the river by a new cut (afterwards enlarged by  
 Trajan, *fossa Traiana*, now *Fiumicino*, the right arm). The  
 port protected by two vast moles, right and left, with a break-  
 water surmounted by a lighthouse between them, was known as  
*portus Romanus* or *portus Augusti*. Strabo 231 232 calls Ostia  
 ‘a city without a port, on account of the alluvial deposits con-  
 tinually brought down by the Tiber, which compelled the larger  
 vessels to ride at anchor in the open roadstead at great risk,  
 while their cargoes were unloaded into barges, by which they  
 were carried up the river to Rome. Other vessels were them-  
 selves towed up the Tiber, after they had been lightened by  
 discharging a part of their cargoes.’ Suet. Claud. 20 *portum*  
*Ostiae exstruxit circumducto dextra sinistraque brachio*  
*et ad introitum profundo iam sale mole obiecta; quam quo stabilius*  
*fundaret, navem ante denserit, qua magnus obeliscus ex Aegypto*  
*fuerat advectus, congestisque pilis superposuit altissimam*  
*turrim in exemplum Alexandrini phari, ut ad nocturnos*  
*ignes cursum navigia dirigerent.*

MOLES ‘moles carried out amidst enclosed seas.’

**76 TYRRHENAM** v 96.

PHARON VI 83. the lighthouse. Suet. DCass. cited 75. VF. VII 83-85 non ita Tyrrhenus stupet Ioniusque magister, | qui iam te, Tyberine, tuens clarumque serena | arce pharon.

RURSUM breakwaters stretching far into the sea, and then bending again towards the land.

78 NON SIC Hor. c. IV 14 25.

79 MAGISTER dig. XIV 1 1 § 1 magistrum navis accipere debemus, cui totius navis cura mandata est.

80 BAIANAE CUMBAE such as those which ply about in the harbour of Baiae III 4 n. XI 49 n. Mart. III 20 19 20 an aestuentes iam profectus ad Baias | piger Lucrino nauculatur in stagno. The *interiora stagna* are Trajan's inner basin.

PERVIA in which pleasure-boats ride safe, to which even they find their way.

81 VERTICE RASO Petron. 103 notavit sibi ad lunam tonsorem intempestivo inherentem ministerio, execratusque omen, quod imitaretur naufragorum ultimum votum. Nonius p. 528 qui liberi feabant, ea causa calvi erant, quod tempestatem servitutis videbantur effugere, ut naufragio liberati solent.

83-92 Go then, boys; in all religious stillness dress the shrines with garlands, sprinkle the sacrificial knives with meal, deck out the soft hearth of turf. I will presently follow, and after duly performing the main sacrifice will return home, where the little images wax-polished welcome their tribute of slighter chaplets. Here I will propitiate my guardian Iuppiter, give frankincense to the Lares of my fathers and fling abroad all hues of violet. All is gay, the gate has raised long boughs on high and keeps holiday with morning lamps.

88 LINGUISQUE ANIMISQUE FAVENTES εὐφημοῦντες Ov. f. I 71 72 prospera lux oritur: linguisque animisque favete, | nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die. id. m. xv 677 deus est! deus est! linguis animisque favete. Sen. vit. beat. 26 § 7 quoties mentio sacra litterarum intervenerit, favete linguis! hoc verbum non, ut plerique existimant, a favore [i.e. applause] trahitur: sed imperatur silentium, ut rite peragi possit sacram nulla voce mala obstrepente.

84 SERTA 91. 'festoons.' Aen. II 248 249 nos delubra deum... festa velamus fronde per urbem. cod. Theod. XVI 10 12 pr. nullus omnino... Larem igne, mero genium, Penates odore veneratus, accendat lumina, imponat tura, sesta suspendat. Rich.

FARRA INFONITE CULTRIS Luc. I 609 610 Corte iam fundere Bacchum | cooperat obliquoque molas inducere cultro. Serv. Aen. II 133 sal et far, quod dicitur mola salsa, qua et frons victimae et foci aspergebantur et cultri.

85 MOLLIS FOCOS GLEBAMQUE VIRENTEM the three turf-altars  
 2. 94. Ov. m. III 751 of Perseus *dis tribus ille focos totidem de caespite ponit*. Here Iuv. to Iuppiter, Iuno, Minerva.

86 QUOD PRAESTAT the nobler offerings 3-9.

87 CORONAS IX 137 138 *o parvi nostrique Lares, quos ture minuto | aut farre et tenui soleo exorare corona.* Plaut. trin. 39 Larem corona nostrum decorari volo, at a house-warming. Henzen inscr. 5770<sup>a</sup> C. Salvius Eutychus Lar(ibus) Cas(anis) ob reddit(um) Retinae Nep. v. s. cf. Orelli 1600 votive inscr. to Silvanus *pro salute et redditu L. Tursellii Maximi.*

88 FRAGILI SIMULACRA NITENTIA CERA 'crumbling' i.e. melting. Prud. c. Symm. I 203 204 saxa inlita ceris | *viderat unguentoque Lares umescere nigros.* Hor. epod. 2 66 renidentes Lares. Plin. XXXIII § 122 wax melted and mixed with oil was laid hot on marble and then rubbed to a polish with linen cloths. schol. 'incerata signa deorum.'

89 NOSTRUM the Iuppiter of *my house* (as Cicero had a household god, Minerva).

PATERNIS familiaribus.

90 TURA 87 n. Plaut. aul. 23-25 the Lar familiaris says of the daughter of the house *ea mihi cotidie | aut ture aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, | dat mihi coronas.* When Verres 'conveyed' Diana from Segesta, all the matrons and maidens of the town came together Cic. Verr. IV § 77 *unxisse unguentis, complesse coronis et floribus, ture, odoribus incensis usque ad agri fines prosecutas esse.*

VIOЛАЕ Plin. XXI § 27 violis honos proximus [to lilies] earumque plura genera, purpureae luteae albae. *viola* is a diminutive of *tor*, and includes the stock *matthiola incana* and wallflower *cheiranthus cheiri*.

91 EREXIT IANUA RAMOS X 65 n. Stat. s. I 2 231 fronde virent postes, effulgent compita flammis.

92 OPERATUR schol. 'sacrificat.' Aen. III 136 *conubiosis arvisque novis operata iuventus*, where Servius citing Iuv. perficit sacrificia propter conubia et novas sedes.

LUCERNIS Epikt. diss. II 17 §§ 37 38 *τέκνον, ἀν σωθῆς, ἄψω λύχνους· ταῦτ' ἔστι τὰ τοῦ φιλοστόργου. μέγα σοι ἀγαθὸν ἔσται σωθέντι· τοιούτῳ καὶ λύχνους ἀπτείν δέξιον.* ib. I 19 § 24 'has he been made tribune? all who meet him congratulate him; one kisses his eyes, another his neck, the slaves his hands; when he comes home, he finds an illumination λύχνους ἀπτομένους.' Tac. III 9 Lipsius.

93-130 Do not set down my zeal as counterfeit, Corvinus. Catullus, for whose safety I rear three altars, has three heirs. On so barren a friend a sickly hen, even a quail, would be

a bait wasted. With your Gallitta and your Pacius, your childless rich, it is another matter. Let them but begin to feel the heat, their whole porch is lined with votive tablets; men come forward to vow a hecatomb,—aye, of elephants, if they were not Caesar's drove, from the days of Hannibal and of Pyrrhus reserved to uses of state or war; so it is no fault of Hister's, if the 'ivory' is not led to the altars for Gallitta's health.—Another will offer his goodliest, his bondmen and bondwomen, even his own daughter in her prime, though no Diana will, as in the play, ransom his Iphigenia by a hind. My countryman for ever, say I; what is the Greek fleet of a thousand sail to a will? For if Pacius recover, entangled in the angler's weel, he may in a line make Pacuvius universal heir; no bad investment, you see, a daughter slain. Long live Pacuvius, even to Nestor's years; let him pile up plunder like Nero's, gold on gold, mountains high; and loving none, let him by none be loved.

93 SUSPECTA 98 n. 99 n. I 37. III 129 n. 139 seq. 220 seq. v 98 n. 132 seq. VI 39 seq. X 202 n. XVI 56. Even Pliny could urge, as a reason for refusing a request ep. V 1 § 3 non esse satis honestum dare et locupleti et orbo. ib. IX 30 § 1 laudas...Nonum tuum, quod sit liberalis in quosdam: et ipse laudo, si tamen non in hos solos. volo enim eum, qui sit vere liberalis, tribuere...amicis, sed amicis dico pauperibus. non ut isti, qui iis potissimum donant, qui donare maxime possunt § 2 hos ego viscatis hamatisque munieribus non sua promere puto, sed aliena corripere. Tac. XIII 52 reus illico defendi postulabat. valuitque pecuniosa orbitate et senecta, quam ultra vitam eorum produxit, quorum ambitu evaserat.

95 TRES HABET HERIDES V 137—145 n. IX 82—90 esp. 87—90 iura parentis habes, propter me scriberis heres, | legatum omne capis, nec non et dulce caducum. | commoda praeterea tungentur multa caducis, | si numerum, si tres implevero.

95 96 AEGRAM ET CLAUDENTEM OCULOS Malachi i 8. Several comic fragments in Clem. Al. str. VII § 30. Lucian Iupp. trag. 15 when the skipper Mnesitheos sacrificed τὰ σωτῆρα on his escape from a storm at Kaphareus, ἐκκαθέκα θεόνς ἐστιών δλεκτρυόνα μόνον κατέθυσε, γέροντα κάκείνον ἥδη καὶ κορυζώντα.

96 GALLINAM XIII 233 Laribus cristam promittere galli.

INPENDAT Tert. idol. 6 immo tu colis, qui facis, ut coli possint. colis autem non spiritu vilissimi nidoris alicuius, sed tuo proprio, nec anima pecudis inpensa, sed anima tua.

97 STERILI VII 49 n. 203 n. Mart. x 18 nec vocat ad cenam Marius, nec munera mittit, | nec spondet, nec vult credere, sed nec habet. | turba tamen non dest, sterilem quae curet amicum. | chen, quam fatuae sunt tibi, Roma, togue!

VERUM a hen, did I say? No quail, etc.

COTURNIX Varro r. r. III 5 § 7 coturnices immani numero. On the quantity (δ) see Lachm. and Munro on Lucr. IV 641. Lachm. ib. I 360.

98 PATRE Plin. ep. VIII 18 § 2 cum se captandum praebuisse, reliquit filium heredem. § 3 ergo variis tota civitate sermones: alii factum ingratum immemorem loquuntur sequi ipsos, dum insectantur illum, turpissimis confessionibus produnt, ut qui de patre avo proavo, quasi de orbo querantur. Stat. s. IV 7 33—40 orbitas omni fugienda nisu, | quam premit votis inimicus heres, | optimo poscens (pudet heu) propinquum | funus amico. | orbitas nullo tumulata fletu: | stat domo capta cupidus superstes | imminens leti spoliis, et ipsum | computat ignem.

CADET II 3. Mart. cited 100. Hor. c. III 18 5 si tener pleno cadit haedus anno.

CALEREM Nonius p. 46 febris proprietatem... Varro Andabatis aperiendam putat; idque alterum appellamus a calendo calorem, alterum a fervore febris.

99 COEPIT sing. verb and plural *orbi*; so Caes. b. c. I 2 § 7 intercedit M. Antonius, Q. Cassius, tribuni plebis. Liv. XXII 47 § 3 in directum utrinque nitentes...vir virum amplexus detrahebat equo.

GALLITA II 68 Pollittas. anth. Pal. VII 334 16 Πωλίττης. CIG 3098 Πωλίττης. It is a pet name. cf. Bonitta, Julitta, Livitta, Pollitta (and Pollittianus) and Salvitto; not used before the imperial times. For Gallitta see Plin. ep. VI 31 § 4. The correct form (-tta) is often corrupted.

ORBI 93 n. Hor. ep. I 1 78 Obbar. Sen. ben. I 14 § 3 ille accepit, ... sed cuius senectus et libera orbitas magna promittebat. mihi plus dedit, quamvis idem dederit, quia sine spe recipiendi dedit. Tac. III 22 Lepida, cui super Aemiliorum decus L. Sulla et Cn. Pompeius proavi erant, defertur simulavisse partum ex P. Quirinio divite atque orbo. ib. 23 she entered the theatre of Pompeius her ancestor with other noble ladies, and so moved the audience, that bursting into tears saeva et detestanda Quirinio clamitarent, cuius senectae atque orbitati et obscurissimae domui destinata quondam uxor L. Caesari ac divo Augusto nurus dederetur. ib. 25 proposal to mitigate the severity of the laws by which Augustus had sought to restrain celibacy. nec ideo (because of the laws) coniugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur, praevalida orbitate.

**100** FIXIS the fall of votive offerings an evil omen Luc. I 557.  
Stat. Th. IV 33<sup>2</sup> 333.

LIBELLIS 27. X 55. Suet. Cal. 14 Casaubon *ut vero in ad-*  
*versam valetudinem incidit, pernoctantibus cunctis circa Palatum,*  
*non defuerunt, qui pugnaturos se armis pro salute aegri,*  
*quique capita sua titulo proposito voverent. Caligula*  
*on his recovery enforced the fulfilment of these vows 27. Mart.*  
*XII 90 pro sene, sed clare, votum Maro fecit amico, | cui*  
*gravis et fervens hemitritaeus erat, | si Stygias aeger*  
*non esset missus ad umbras, | ut caderet magno vic-*  
*tima grata Iovi. | cooperunt medici certam spondere salutem. |*  
*ne votum solvat, nunc Maro vota facit.*

**101** PORTICUS of Gallitta or Pacius.

HECATOMBEN Stat. s. II 7 16—18 on Lucan's birthday cen-  
tum *Thespia cis odora lucis | stent altaria victimae que centum, | quas Dirce lavat aut alit Cithaeron.* Philostr. soph. II  
1 § 5 the father of Herodes Atticus often offered a hecatomb of  
oxen to Athene. Hdn. v 5 § 8 hecatombs of oxen offered by  
Elagabalus A.D. 219. Porphyr. ep. ad Marcell. 14 'the lover  
of pleasure, though he slay hecatombs, and adorn the temples  
with countless offerings, is impious and godless and in intention  
sacrilegious.'

**102** QUATENUS they vow a hecatomb (not indeed of ele-  
phants), *since*. Plin. ep. III 7 § 14 *quatenus nobis denegatur*  
*diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur.* Hor.  
s. I 1 64 Heind.

NEC...NEC partitively used, after the general *non*. Zumpt  
§ 754. Aen. IX 426 427 *nihil iste nec ausus | nec potuit.*  
Sen. const. sap. 9 § 2 of the sage nescit nec *in spem nec in*  
*metum vivere.* We should expect *nec venales, nec concepti*, but  
the construction is varied cf. Hdt. IX 3 *δύμα μὲν ὑπ' ἀγρωμοσθῆντος,*  
*ἄλλα δὲ πυρσοῖσι διὰ νῆσου ἐδόκεε* (for δοκοῦντι). 5 *εἴτε δὲ δε-*  
*δεγμένος...εἴτε...έάνδανε.*

**103** SIDERE Plin. pan. 12 *eo ipso tempore,...cum ferae gentes*  
*non telis magis quam suo caelo, suo sidere armantur.*

**104** CONCIPITUR otherwise Colum. III 8 § 3 mentions intra  
moenia nostra natos elephants. Elephants do not breed  
in captivity, as Iuv. accurately says; that an elephant, taken  
pregnant, will bear for that time, is true, but Colum. must  
have meant more.

FURVA GENTE XI 124 125 elephant's teeth, *quos mittit porta*  
*Syenes | et Mauri celeres et Mauro obscurior Indus.*  
Flor. II 34=IV 12 § 62 of embassies to Augustus *Seres etiam*  
*habilantesque sub ipso sole Indi, cum gemmis et margaritis*  
*elephantos quoque inter munera trahentes, nihil magis quam*  
*longinquitatem viae inputabant—quadriennium inpleverant; et*

*iam ipse hominum color ab alio venire caelo fatebatur.*  
For the abl. cf. Hor. epod. 11. 10 latere petitus *imo spiritus*.  
see lexx. under *promo* Verg. Hor. Tac.

**105 ARBORIBUS RUTULIS ET TURNI PASCITUR AGRO I 162.**  
VI 637. Turnus was king of Ardea among the Rutuli. Here  
then were stables for the elephants which the emperors kept for  
exhibition in the theatre and amphitheatre.

**106 CAESARIS IV 135 Caesar.**

CAESARIS ARMENTUM. IV 50—52 *non dubitatur fugitivum*  
*dicere pisces | depastumque diu vivaria Caesaris, inde | elap-*  
*sum, veterem ad dominum debere referri.* Orelli inscr. 2951  
procurator ad elephantos. anth. Pal. IX 285 οὐκέτι πυργω-  
θεῖς [infra 109 110] ὁ φαλαγγομέχας ἐπὶ δῆμοις | δούχερος δραμά-  
νει μυρίδους ἐλέφας, | δλλὰ φόβῳ στελλας βαθὺν αὐχέτα πρὸς συγ-  
δέομους, | ἀντυγα διφρουλκεῖ Καλαρος οὐρανιον. | Επω δ'  
ειρήνης καλ θηρ χάριν· δργανα βίφας | Αρεος, εβρουλης αντανάγει  
πατέρα, where the former and present employments of the animal  
are seriously, as here satirically, contrasted. Suet. Claud.  
II *aviae Liviae divinos honores et circensi pompa currum*  
elephantorum Augustino similem *decernenda curavit*.

NULLI SERVIRE PARATUM PRIVATO among omens of Aurelian's future greatness Vopisc. 5 fin. he received from the king of the Persians a state elephant, which he offered to the emperor, solusque omnium privatus Aurelianus elephanti dominus fuit.

**107 PRIVATO VI 114. XIII 41 n.**

TYRIO Carthage being a colony of Tyre, the very names *Poenus*, *Punicus* mere corruptions of Phoenician. In Silius Hannibal and the Carthaginians are *Tyrius* (-i), *Sidonius* (-i), *Agenoreus* (-idae) etc.

**108 HANNIBALI X 158 n.** thus he employed forty B.C. 218 against the Carpetani (Liv. XXI 5 §§ 10. 15), and at the Trebia (ib. 55 §§ 2. 7. 9—11); at Zama B.C. 202 he had 50 in his van, the largest number that he ever led to battle (XXX 33 § 4).

NOSTRIS DUCIBUS REGIQUE MOLOSSO Plin. VIII § 16 the Romans first met with elephants in the war with Pyrrhus in Lucania B.C. 281, whence they were called *Lucae boves* Lucanian oxen (cf. Lucr. V 1302 Munro). M'. Curius Dentatus exhibited some at his triumph B.C. 275 (Sen. brev. vit. 13 § 3. Eutr. II 14=8). The Romans first employed them in battle in the war against Philip B.C. 200 (Liv. XXXI 36 § 4). A team was first yoked in Rome to the car of Pompeius in his African triumph B.C. 81 (Plin. VIII § 4). In the imperial times they were employed chiefly to draw the emperor's chariot in triumphs and processions.

REGI MOLOSSO XIV 161 162 *Punica passis | praelia vel*

*Pyrrum inmanem gladiosque Molossos.* How Pyrrhus endeavoured to frighten Fabricius by suddenly exposing to his view an elephant, has often been told (Plut. Pyrrh. 20).

109 DORSO FERRE COHORTES i Macc. i 6 and 35 where each elephant carries thirty-two soldiers in a tower, beside the Indian driver! Plin. VIII § 22 'twenty tower-bearing (*turriti*) elephants *cum sexagenis propugnatoribus* were pitted against 500 horse and 500 foot,' i.e. each elephant bore three fighting men.

110 PARTEM ALIQUAM BELLI i 74 n. *aliquid.* III 230 n. Aen. X 426 427 *Lausus,* | pars *ingens* belli. Ov. m. XI 217 *nec pars militiae Telamon sine honore recessit.*

BELLI ET hiatus in same place XIII 65 *hoc monstrum puero et miranti sub aratro.* III 70. VI 274. 468. VIII 105? X 54? 281. XIV 49. XV 126.

EUNTEM IN PROELIA TURREM Lucr. V 1302. Plin. VIII § 27 *domiti militant et turre armatorum in hostes ferunt magnaque ex parte orientis bella conficiunt.* cf. Forcellini *turriger. turritus.*

111 MORA NULLA PER HISTRUM QUIN VI 333. dig. XXXII 30 § 5 *sin autem per mulierem mora non est, quo minus cum filio habitet, legata ei deberi.*

NOVIUM HISTRUM fortune-hunters. Hister II 58.

EBUR i.e. the elephant; cf. 4 *vellus.* 13 *sanguis.*

DUCATUR AD ARAS X 66.

114 DEIS Laribus.

HORUM Larium, as representing the living family.

115 ALTER Pacuvius 125.

116 seq. VI 388—392 quid faceret plus | aegrotante viro? medicis quid tristibus erga | filiolum? stetit ante aram *nec turpe pulavit* | *pro cithara velare caput dictataque verba* | *pertulit, ut mos est, et aperta palluit agna.* Cries of the people to the emperor Tert. apol. 35 de nostris annis tibi Iuppiter augeat annos.

SI CONCEDAS, VOVEBIT X 339 n. 340 n.

116 on expiatory sacrifice see VIII 257 n. VI 652—4 *spectant* [in the theatre, cf. XII 120 *tragicae*] subeuntem fata mariti | Alcestim et, similis si permutatio detur, | morte viri cupiant animam servare catellae. ib. 551 552 *pectorum pullorum rimabitur, exta catelli,* | interdum et pueri.

118 VITTAS XII 63 n. Verg. g. III 486 487 *stans victima ad aras,* | *lanae dum nivea circumdatur infusa vitta.*

118 119 SI QUA EST NUBLIS ILLI IPHIGENIA DOMI I 161 n. IV 133 n. XII 127 Mycenis. VI 566 *Tanaquil tua.* Aeneas for son v 138 139 *nullus tibi parvolus aula* | *lucerit Aeneas nec filia dulcior illo.* V 141 *tua nunc Mycale.* VI 236 (cl. XIII 98).

**XIV 252) advocat** Archigenen. **660 Atrides** (for husband, but IV 65 for monarch).

**NUBILIS** Iphigenia was led to the altar *Lucr.* I 98 *nubendi tempore in ipso.* *Eur.* IA. 100. 123.

**119 120 IPHIGENIA...CERVAE** Prokl. epit. of the cyclic poem *Kypria* p. 475 Gaisford (*Mure* bk. II c. 19 § 9) 'the fleet again assembles at Aulis. Agamemnon on a hunting party, elated by an expert shot at a deer, boasts that he surpasses Artemis herself in her own art. As a punishment for his impiety, the goddess detains the fleet windbound. Kalchas declares that she can only be appeased by the sacrifice of Iph., who is accordingly brought from home, under pretext of betrothal to Achilles. Artemis snatches her from the altar, leaving a fawn in her stead, makes her immortal, and conveys her to Tauri.' Hegesias (or Stasinos) is followed by Eurip. IT. 28 δλλ' ἔξεκλεψεν ξλαφον δυτιδοῦσδ μου | 'Αρπεψ Αχαιούς.

**DABIT HANC ALTARIBUS** Hor. s. II 3 199—201 *tu cum pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide natam | ante aras spargisque mola caput, inprobe, salsa, | rectum animi servas?* cf. *dare focus tura liba* cet.

**120 XV 116—9.** XIII 84 85 of the perjurer, swearing by all the armoury of heaven *si vero et pater est*, 'comedam' *inquit* 'flebile nati | sinciput elixi Pharioque madentis acetō.'

**121 LAUDO MEUM CIVEM** IV 18 19 *consilium laudo artificis,* si munere tanto | praecipiua in tabulis ceram senis abstulit orbi. Holyday 'my citizen has brain! what is a fleet, | to a rich will?'

**122 MILLE** Varro r. r. II 1 § 26 numerus non est, ut sit ad amussim, ut non est cum dicimus, mille navesisse ad Troiam. The number of ships in the Homeric Catalogue (Il. II) is 1186, but the poets (Aesch. Ag. 45 Blomf. Aen. II 198 Heyne) generally speak of a thousand only.

**LIBITINAM III 32 n.** Hor. c. III 30 6 7 *non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei | vitabit Libitinam.* Servius Tullius appointed that for every death a sum of money should be paid into the treasury of Venus Libitina in the grove (Piso in DH. IV 15), from which biers and fuel for funerals were brought Mart. X 97 I. id. VIII 43 *effert uxores Fabius, Chrestilla maritos, | funeramque toris quassat uestigie facem. | victores committe, Venus: quos ista manebit | exitus, una duos ut Libitina ferat.* Hence the mention of Libitina in pestilences, the terms *Libitinam facere, exercere*, the *Libitinensis porta* at the amphitheatre. Orelli inscr. 3349 lucar Libitinæ.

**123 DELEBIT TABULAS** if the patient recovers he will ascribe all to the vow of Pacuvius, and erase in his favour all other

names from the waxen tablets of his will I 68 n. II 58. IV 19.  
XIV 55 *tabulas mutare parabis.*

NASSAE a weel met. also in Plaut. mil. 579. Cic. Att. xv 20 § 2. so *kópros* in Lucian Hermot. 59. Lucian dial. mort. 8 a *captor* dead before his victim complains: 'As the proverb is, the fawn has caught the lion. I courted the rich and childless Hermolaos and thought it a stroke of policy to deposit in a public place my will, in which I have bequeathed to him my all, that he might do the like by me...and now by a fall of the roof I am dead on the sudden and Hermolaos has my estate, having like some sea-wolf swallowed bait and hook.' 'Not only so, but you the fisherman too, so that your plan has recoiled upon yourself.' 'So it seems; more's the pity.'

124 SOLI II 58 59 *cur solo tabulas impleverit Hister | liberto.*  
VI 601. Hor. s. II 5 54 *solus, multisne coheres.*

125 BREVITER I 68 n. *exquis tabulis.*

125 126 SUPERBUS INCEDET Hor. epod. 15 17 18 *et tu,*  
*quicunque es felicior atque meo nunc | superbus incedis*  
*malo.*

126 INCEDET 'stalk,' 'strut,' connotes a stately consequential movement Aen. I 146 *divom incedo regina*, where Servius 'incedere proprie est nobilium personarum; hoc est, cum aliqua dignitate ambulare.'

127 you see then how well he is repaid for the sacrifice of his Iphigenia.

IUGULATA MYCENIS the same use in principle as *ab urbe condita* 'from the foundation of Rome.' X 108 *summus nempe locus nulla non arte petitus.* Cic. fam. IV 13 § 2 *quorum benevolentiam nobis conciliarat per me quondam te socio defensa res publica.*

MYCENIS Agamemnon was king of Mycenae. Aen. XI 266 *ipse Mycenaeus magnorum duxor Achivom.* Ov. m. XII 34 *supposita fertur mutasse Mycenida cerva.* Pacuvius's *Mycenis* is his daughter, whom he is ready to offer as Agamemnon did Iphigenia (119).

128—130 may Pacuvius be curst (x 7 seq.) by the fulfilment of his desires: attain Nestor's age and mountains of gold, but know nothing of that friendship which he counterfeits.

VIVAT NESTORA 4 n. X 246—255. 'May he live a Nestor,' i.e. Nestor's age. Mart. X 24 9—II *vita tribus areis peractis | lucos Elysiae petam puellae.* [post hunc Nestora nec diem rogabo. The comparison of the attribute of one person (or thing) to another person or thing (III 74 n.) is in principle the same. cf. Mentor (VIII 104 n.)—a work of Mentor's. XIV 326 *sume duos equites.* Sen. apocol. 4 14 *vincunt Tithoni, vincunt et* Nestoris annos. It was a common prayer for a friend that he

might attain Nestor's years. Stat. s. 13 110 *finem Nestoreae precor egrediare senectae.*

129 QUANTUM RAPUIT NERO VIII 100—123 n. On Nero's wholesale robberies in Greece and elsewhere cf. Tac. xv 45 *inter eos conferendis pecunias pervastata Italia, provinciae eversae sociique populi et quae civitatum liberae vocantur.* inque eam praedam etiam di cessere, spoliatis in urbe templis egestoque auro, quod triumphis, quod votis omnis populi Romani aetas prospere aut in metu sacraveraut enimvero per Asiam atque Achaiam non dona tantum sed simulacra numinum abripiebantur, missis in eas provincias Acrato ac Secundo Carrinate. Plin. xxxiv § 84 works of art restored by Vesp. to the temple of Pax (Nero had collected them for his golden house). DChrys. or. 31 1644 R. to the Rhodians 'the Romans who often plundered temples and palaces, have never stirred any of yours; Nero himself, who did not spare even the statues of Olympia and Delphi, and removed most of those of the Athenian acropolis and many from Pergamum, left yours alone undisturbed.'

129 130 MONTIBUS AURUM EXAEQUET Ter. Ph. 68 *modo non montes auri pollicens.* Pers. III 65 Jahn *et quid opus Cratero magnos promittere montes?*

130 Ov. Ibis 117—122 e.g. *sisque miser semper, nec sis miserabilis ulli.* Hor. s. I 1 80—91. e.g. 86 87 *miraris, cum tu argento post omnia ponas, si nemo praestet, quem non merearis, amorem?*

NEC NEC=neu 93. III 302. VI 450. VIII 188. IX 99. XI 186. XIV 201. XVI 9. neu only once XIV 203 (Lupus).

QUEMQUAM ULLO VIII 177 178 *lectus | non aliis cuiquam nec mensa remotior ulli.*



### XIII

A 'CONSOLATIO' (*παραμυθητικός* cf. Sen. cons. ad Polyb. ad Helv. ad Marc. Plut. cons. ad Apollon. ad uxor.) addressed to Calvinus, who had been cheated of ten sestertia.

Guilt meets its due punishment, if not from corrupt judges, yet from the conscience of the sinner and the reprobation of honest men (1—6). But there are other considerations, Calvinus, which should mollify your wrath. True, the friend whom you trusted has defrauded you; but your fortune can well support so trifling a loss. Look about you, and see how rife such crimes are. In the golden days of Saturn's rule falsehood was unknown, but now it is honesty that is the prodigy (7—85). Never was perjury so universal: for, while many believe in no God, others hope for a long reprieve, if not a final pardon (86—119). To raise an outcry then, as though your case were hard and strange, is as unreasonable as to wonder at blue eyes in a German, the goitre among the Alps, dwarfs in the land of pygmies (120—173). Are you then to look for no redress? Philosophy will teach you that none but little minds delight in revenge: but, in any case, you may be well content to leave the delinquent to his own remorse and to that law by which crime breeds crime. If such be your desire, you may yet see him condemned to exile or to death (174—249).

cf. Quintil. decl. 314.

This satire was written in the year 127 A.D. 17 n. Its lofty Stoicism has made it a favorite with moralists; many of the lines are as vigorous as any in Inv., but the effect is marred by verbosity. The aged poet forgets the caution: *manum de tabula*. Recitations had spoilt taste; the sense of proportion was lost; the whole was sacrificed to the parts. It is true, not only of Seneca, but of all silver age writers, that they 'look best in quotations.' The epigrams of Martial are the most perfect works of silver age art, because in them *point* is in place, and there is no temptation to digress. 39—52, 64—70, 78—85, extracts from a common-place book on mythology and portents, remind one of Lucan's misplaced encyclopaedic learning.

1—22 Sin stands condemned by the sinner: he may bribe

the praetor's court, but he cannot silence the judge within. What says the world, Calvinus, to this breach of trust? Your estate can bear it; it will not sink you; 'tis a hackneyed, every day mishap, a 'stale trick of chance.' Play the man then, and stifle your sobs. Scorn to wince at a trifling wound. What, born under Fonteius, with sixty years behind your back, and yet startled and fuming at perjury and fraud? Wisdom, by her heavenly maxims, enables men to master fortune. Even experience, that mistress of fools, might have enured your shoulders to the yoke.

**1 EXEMPLUM MALUM** Petr. 104 *illi qui sunt, qui nocte ad lunam radebantur pessimo medius fidius exemplum.*

**2 DISPLICET AUCTORI** 192 n. iv 8. Sen. ep. 42 § 2 *nec ulla maiori poena nequitiae est, quam quod sibi ac suis dispicet.*

**ULTIO** Aus. VII sap. sent. 'Thales' turpe quid ausurus te sine teste time.

**3 SE IUDICE NEMO NOCENS ABSOLVITUR** Ov. amor. II 12 13 me duce ad hunc voti finem, me milite veni. Quintil. VIII 2 § 2 *ille, qui in actione 'hibericas herbas,' se solo nequiam intellegente, dicebat.* Aus. id. 2 14 *ipse mihi numquam iudice me placui. se iudice* = 'at the bar of his own conscience,' and the abl. is necessary.

**4 IV 8. 192—239.** Publil. Syr. 259 Sp *illo nocens se damnat quo peccat die.* Sen. de ira III 26 § 2 *'quid ergo' inquis 'impune illi erit?' puta te velle, tamen non erit.* maxima est enim factae iniuriae poena fecisse, nec quisquam gravius adficitur quam qui ad supplicium paenitentiae traditur.

**4 FALLACI PRAETORIS VICERIT URNA** Cic. fin. II § 54 of L. Tubulus: *qui, cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios excruisset, ita aperte cepit pecunias ob rem iudicandam.* The *iudices* in criminal causes were generally appointed by *sortitio*: that is, the president of the *quaestio* drew out of an urn containing the names of all his *iudices* (*selecti*) the number necessary for the trial: the parties were allowed to challenge a certain proportion, in whose place other names were drawn (*subsortitio*). In this ballot the praetor had opportunities for foul play. The praetor's *urna* here may be that used for this purpose or rather that in which the tablets A (*absolvo*), C (*condemno*), or N L (*non liquet*) were thrown. If the first, the praetor has packed the jury. cf. Aen. VI 431—3 (where Servius quotes Iuv.) *nec vero hae sine sorte datae, sine iudice sedes: | quaesitor Minos urnam movet, ille silentum | conciliumque vocat vitasque et criminâ discit.* If the latter, he has in the course of the proceedings won their votes. cf. Cic. Att. I 16.

**7 TENUIS** III 163 n. Cic. inv. I § 35 *pecuniosus an tenuis.*

**8 MERGAT** x 57 n.

NEC RARA VIDEMUS 16. 126—173. Hamlet I 2 72—106  
'thou know'st 'tis common.'

**9 COGNITUS** XII 26.

**10 71 seq.**

MEDIO i.e. drawn at random. Plin. ep. IX 13 § 13 omnes  
*Certum nondum a me nominatum ut nominatum | defendant cri-*  
*mengue quasi in medio relictum defensione suscipiunt.*

**11 PONAMUS** XI 191 192.

**13 QUAMVIS** however light.

MINIMAM EXIGUAMQUE MALORUM PARTICULARAM 189 190.  
Cic. fin. V § 78 *ea nos mala dicimus, sed exigua et paene*  
*minima.*

**14 SPUMANTIBUS** Sen. Oed. 362 Peiper *felle nigro tabidum*  
*spumat iecur.*

**15 SACRUM** 72 sacrilega.

**16 DEPOSITUM** 60. cf. 71 seq. Hor. s. I 3 94 95 *quid faciam,*  
*si [amicus] furtum fecerit aut si | prodiderit commissa?* The  
Christians in Bithynia, a few years before the date of this satire  
(Plin. ep. X 96=97 § 7) took a mutual oath *ne fulta, ne latro-*  
*cinia, ne adulteria committerent, ne fidem fallerent, ne deposi-*  
*tum appellati abnegarent.*

STUPET HAEC IV 119 n. Plin. pan. 31 fin. stupebant  
agricolae plena horrea, *quaes non ipsi referbissent.*

**17 FONTEIO CONSULE NATUS** 28 n. 157 n. Borghesi  
(oeuvres V 74—76) understands the Fonteius Capito of A.D. 67,  
who is named before his colleague Iunius Rufus. This is  
the legatus of lower Germany, who was put to death B.C. 68  
with the connivance of Galba (Tac. h. I 7. 37. 52. 58. III 62.  
IV 13). Thus the date of this satire, like that of the 15th  
(XV 27 n.) is 127 A.D. and Calvinus (not, as Friedländer infers,  
Iuv.) was born A.D. 67.

**18—25** 126—173. XV 106—9.

**18 IN MELIUS** Plin. ep. IV 28 § 3 *longe difficillima est imi-*  
*tationis imitatio. a qua rogo ut artificem...ne in melius quidem*  
*sinas aberrare.* Tac. IV 20 in melius *flexit.*

PROFICIT USUS ['experience helps on to something better.'  
H. A. J. M.]

**19** ['MAGNA QUIDEM (sunt) *praecepta* agrees more closely  
with *vita didicere magistra* of 22 than *magna (est) sapientia.*'  
H. A. J. M.]

SACRIS Sen. ep. 14 § 11 *numquam in tantum convalescat*  
*nequitia, numquam sic contra virtutes coniurabitur, ut non phi-*  
*losophiae nomen venerabile et sacrum maneat.*

**20 VICTRIX FORTUNAE SAPIENTIA** X 52. 363—6 n. Sen.  
ep. 71 § 30 sapiens *quidem vincit virtute fortunam.*

**22 IACTARE IUGUM** to fret under )( VI 207 208 of the patient husband *summitte caput cervice parata ferre iugum.*

VITA MAGISTRA in the school of life ['with reference to the special use of *magister* as a trainer.' J. C.] cf. *experiensia studiorum magistra.* Cic. Tusc. v § 5 of philosophy *magistra morum et disciplinae.*

**23-37** No day too sacred to discover thieves, treachery, embezzlement, gain gotten by the dagger or the bowl. Good men are scarce, scarce as gates of Thebes or mouths of Nile. 'Tis Rome's ninth century, sunk below the iron age; Nature's self, baffled, has no metal to express the baseness of the times. We cry to men and gods for mercy, with a din deafening as the applause sold to Faesidius for a dole. Dotard, know you not the charms of a neighbour's gold? know you not, how the world flouts your innocence, who bid any man eschew perjury for fear of some avenger watching in temples and blood-stained altars?

23 seq. 1112 seq.

QUAE TAM FESTA DIES, UT CESSET PRODERE FUREM Suet.  
Tib. 61 *nullus a poena hominum cessavit dies; ne religiosus quidam ac sacer.*

**24 25 OMNI EX CRIMINE LUCRUM QUAESITUM** Nägelebach  
§ 30 2 (Weidner).

**25 PYXIDE** I 70 n. 158 n. II 41 pyxide medicine-box.  
VIII 17 n. Cic. p. Cael. § 65 veneni pyxidem. Sen. ben. V 13 § 3 *quaedam, etiamsi vera non sunt, proper similitudinem eodem vocabulo comprensa sunt.* sic pyxidem [properly of box] et argenteam et auream dicimus. id. ap. Lact. III 15 § 13 of some philosophers, who need to apply their own rebukes of vice to themselves *quos non aliter intueri decet quam medicos, quorum tituli remedia habent, pyxides venena.*

26 rhythm as 35. 225.

RARI BONI Porphy. vit. Pythag. 42 maxim of Pythagoras, 'avoid the beaten path,' τὰς λεωφόρους μὴ βαδίζειν (Matt. 7 13 14 the broad way). Bias in DL. I § 87 Menage φύλευν ὡς μοσῆσοντας τοὺς γάρ πλειστούς εἶναι κακούς. DL. VI §§ 27. 32. 40 41 Menage the lantern of Diogenes, and his frequent complaints that he could not find 'men.' Sen. vit. beat. 2 § 1 argumentum pessimi turba est. id. ben. I 10 § 3 *idem semper de nobis pronuntiare debebimus, malos esse nos, malos fuisse, invitus adiciam et futuros esse.* id. ep. 42 § 1 the *vir bonus* is a phoenix, born once in 500 years. Aus. id. 16 1 2 *vir bonus ac sapiens, qualem vix repperit unum | milibus e multis hominum consultus Apollo.*

**27 THEBARUM PORTAE** Thebes in Boeotia, called ἐπτάπυλος by Hom. Il. IV 406. Od. XI 263. The seven heroes each assailed

a separate gate (Aesch. Th. Eur. Ph. 287. Ov. tr. II 320  
se p fēm portas sub duce quamque suo).

DIVITIS XV 123. cf. its epithets πυροφόρος, πιότατος, γένιμος,  
*pinguis, secundus* ceter.

OSTIA NILI reckoning from W. to E. Plin. v § 64 the  
Canopic, Bolbitine, Sebennytic, Phatnitic, Mendesic, Tanitic,  
Pelusiac. cf. Hdt. II 17. Hence the epithets ἐγγάπος (Mosch.  
2 51). *septempplex* (Ov. m. v 187). *septemflius* (ib. XV 753).  
*septemgentinus* (Catull. II 7. Verg. Stat.). *septeno gurgite* (Cl.  
in Ruf. I 185. Luc.).

28 degeneracy of the age I 147—150 n. XII 48 49.

NONA AETAS the ninth century of the city (Borghesi oeuvres  
v 72). X 246 n. 249 n. Varro l. VI § 11 saeculum spatiū  
annorum centum vocarunt. Serv. ecl. 4 5. Censorin. 17  
§ 15 was writing in the tenth saeculum. Serv. ecl. 9 47 on  
'Dionaei Caesaris astrum' Vulcatius haruspex in contione dixit  
cometen esse, qui significaret exitum noni saeculi et ingressum  
decimi.

AETAS SAECULA TEMPORIBUS X 9 n.

29 SCELERI abstract Halm on Cic. p. Sest. § 86. Nägelebach  
§ 17 1 (Weidner).

30 METALLO VI 23 24 omne aliud crimen mox ferrea protulit  
aetas: | viderunt primos argentea saecula moechos. XV 70 n.  
According to Hesiod there were five ages: the golden (op. 109—  
126), the silver (127—142), the brazen (143—155), heroes or  
demi-gods (156—173), the iron (174—201). Aratus mentions  
three: the golden (phaen. 100—114), the silver (115—128),  
the brazen (129—134): Ovid, four: the golden (m. I 89—112),  
the silver (113—124), the brazen (125—127), the iron (127—150).  
Claud. laud. Stil. II 446—50 hic habitant vario faciem dis-  
tincta metallo | saecula certa locis: illū glomerantur aena, |  
hic ferrata rident, illuc argentea carent; | eximia regione domus,  
contingere terris | difficiles, stabant rutili, grex aureus, anni.  
Serv. ecl. 4 4 ultima Cumaei venit iam carminis aetas: 'Sibyllini,  
quae Cumana fuit, et saecula per metalla divisit: dixit  
etiam quis quo saeculo imperaret et solis ultimum, id est deci-  
mum, voluit.' gromat. 350 quos [terminos] quandoque... ob  
avaritiam prope novissimi octavi saeculi lascivi homines  
malo dolo violabunt. Macrob. comm. II 10 § 6 who can believe  
that the world has existed for ever, remembering the late discov-  
ery of many arts, even of agriculture, cumque ita exordium  
rerum et ipsius humanae nationis opinemur, ut aurea primum  
fuisse saecula credamus, et inde natura per metalla  
viliora degenerans ferro saecula postrema foedaverit?

31 HOMINUM DIVUMQUE FIDEM cf. di immortales, obsecro  
vestram fidem. di vestram fidem. tuam fidem, Venus. pro deum

*atque hominum fidem.* Plaut. aul. 297—9 *quin divom atque hominum clamat continuo fidēm, | suam rem perisse seque eradicarier, | de suo tigillo fumus si qua exit foras.* Joined with *auxilium, clientela; in fidem accipere cet.*

CIEMUS Liv. XXII 14 § 7 modo *Saguntum oppugnari indignantio non homines tantum, sed foedera et deos ciebamus.*

32 QUANTO i.e. tanto, quanto III 225. X 14 n.

FAESIDIUM LAUDET SPORTULA III 87—91. VII 106—136. schol. ‘ut ostendat Faesidium conductos habuisse, qui eum agentem causas magna voce laudarent.’ Mart. VI 48 quod tam grande sophos clamat tibi turba togata, | non tu, Pomponi, cena diserta tua est.

AGENTEM XVI 49.

33 SPORTULA I 128 n. X 46 n. As it is only for the sake of the dole that the clients applaud, the dole itself is called *vociferous.* cf. III 20 *silva.* XIV 14 *culina.* X 45 n. *officia.*

SENIOR I 7 n. Stat. s. III 3 43 senior *placidissime.*

BULLA V 164 n. XIV 5. The *bulla* was dedicated to the Lares on the assumption of the *toga virilis.* Prop. V=IV I 131 132 *mox ubi bulla rudi dimissa est aurea collo, | matris et ante deos libera sumpta toga.*

SENIOR BULLA DIGNISSIME schol. ‘ex proverbio Graeco δις παιδες οι γέπορτες.’

34 VENERES charms Sen. ben. II 28 § 1 *ille non est mihi par virtutibus nec officiis, sed habuit suam venerem.* The plur. also in Quintil. (of style).

37 75—89. II 149—153. Tibull. I 3 51 52 *timidum non me periuria terrent, | non dicta in sanctos inopia verba deos.*

ARAE RUBENTI Pollux I 27 *αλυδοσσειν τοὺς βωμούς.* The blood was poured on the altar from a vessel (*σφάγιον*) Eust. Od. III 445.

38—59 In such honest sort lived the first-born of earth before Juppiter had driven Saturn, resigning his crown for a sickle, to fly for his life, while Juno was a girl and Juppiter still lived in the nursery of Ida's caves, when as yet were no feasts in heaven, no Ganymedes or Hebe to fill the cups, no Vulcan when the nectar is racked off scouring his arms dingy from the smithy of Lipara. Each god dined apart, and the crowd of gods was less. The stars satisfied with few divinities weighed but slightly on poor Atlas. Not as yet had the gloomy realm of the deep been by partition-treaty made over to one brother; grim Pluto as yet had no Sicilian wife; Ixion's wheel was not, nor Furies, nor stone of Sisyphus, nor vulture preying on Tityus; the ghosts made merry, for they owned no king or queen of hell. Dis-

honesty was a portent in that age, when it was counted a deadly sin not to rise before your elders, though you might boast more strawberries or larger boards of acorns. Such reverence was accorded to four years' precedence. 'And children, in the springing down, revered | the sacred promise of a hoary beard.' With the scoffing tone cf. I 10 n. 84 n.

**38** INDIGENAE *aὐτόχθονες* Aen. VIII 314. On the golden age when Saturn ruled in heaven, cf. sat. VI 1—24. Verg. g. I 125—8. II 536—540. Aen. VIII 319—325. Prop. III=II 32 52 *hic mos Saturno regna tenente fuit*. Ov. her. 4 131—3 *isla vetus pietas, aeo moritura futuro, | rustica Saturno regna tenente fuit*. | *Iuppiter esse pium statuit, quodcumque iuvaret*. Praises of earlier times sat. III 67 n. 137 seq. 312. IV 103. V 57. 110. VI 1—20. 45. 164. 287—91. 342—6 et quis tunc hominum contemptor numinis? cet. VII 207—12. VIII 12. 98 99. X 79. XIV 160—89. 239. esp. of country life III 2. 190—2. 223—31. VI 55. X 299 n. XI 143—161.

**39** DIADEMATE VIII 259 n. Aetna 9 *aurea securi quis nescit saecula regis?*

**FALCEM** Verg. g. II 406 *curvo Saturni dente*. Ov. f. I 233—6 where *falcifer*. Macrob. Sat. I 7 § 24 Jan 'Janus ordered that Saturn should be worshipt as the founder of a better life, of which the sickle, borne by his statue, is an emblem.' The sickle fell to earth in Sicily; hence its fertility (ib. 8 § 12).

**40** SATURNUS FUGIENS Aen. VIII 319 320 *primus ab aetherio venit Saturnus Olympo, | arma Iovis fugiens et regnis exul ademptis.*

**41** PRIVATUS I 16 n. )( imperial. Tac. h. I 49 fin. of Galba *maior privato visus, dum privatus fuit.*

**PRIVATUS ADHUC IUPPITER** XII 107. VI 14—16 *multa pudicitiae veteris vestigia forsitan | aut aliqua extiterint vel sub Iove, sed Iove nondum | barbato.*

**IDAEIS IUPPITER ANTRIS** Ap. Rh. III 132—4 the beautiful toy of Zeus, which his dear nurse Adrasteia made for him *ἀντρῷ ἐν Ίδαλῳ ἦτι νήπια κουρίζοντα*. Markland 'expressum videtur ex Ap. Rh. I 508 509 δῆρα Ζεὺς ἦτι φρεσὶ νήπια εἰδὼς | Δικταῖον ναλεσκεν υπὸ σπέσος.' Claud. 4 cons. Hon. 197 *ab Idaeis primaeurus Iuppiter antris.*

**IDAEIS** the Cretan Ida XV 271. Ov. met. VIII 99 *Iovis in-cunabula Creten.*

**42** CONVIVIA 46 n. I 141 n.

**43** PUER ILLACUS V 59 n. IX 47. X 171 n. From Ov. tr. II 405 406 *huc Herculis uxor, | huc accedit Hylas Iliacusque puer.* Cic. Tusc. I § 65 *non enim ambrosia deos aut nectare aut Iuventa te pocula ministrante laetari arbitror, nec*

*Homerum audio, qui Ganymeden ab dis raptum ait properter formam, ut Iovi bibere ministraret: non iusta causa cur Laomedonti tanta fieret iniuria. fingebat haec Homerus et humana ad deos transferebat; divina mallem ad nos.* Hom. Il. xx 232—5 δύριθεος Γανυμήδης, | οὐ δὴ καλλιστος γένετο θυηῶν ἀνθρώπων | τὸν καὶ ἀνηρίψαντο θεός Διὸς οἰνοχοεύειν | καλλεος εἶνεκα οὖτος, τῷ διανάρτοις μετεῖν.

**HERCULIS UXOR** Hom. Od. xi 602 603 of Herakles αὐτὸς δὲ μετ' ἀθανάτοις θεοῖσιν | τέρπεται ἐγ γαλῆς καὶ ἔχει καλλίσφυρον Ἡβῆν. Il. IV 23 μετὰ δὲ σφίσι πότνια Ἡβῆ | νέκταρ ἐφνοχόειν.  
**44 AD CYATHOS** Prop. V=IV 8 37 *Lygdamus ad cyathos.* cf. Aen. IX 648 ad limina custos. Liv. XXXIV 6 § 13 *servos ad remum.*

ET 55. XV 125 n. nec would be more regular, but is not necessary. Ov. m. X 92 nec *tiliae molles nec fagus et innuba laurus.*

IAM SICCATO NECTARE [“*siccate* means ‘to do away with the bad humours in the blood and body,’ and hence is metaphorically applied to other similar effects; ‘the scholiast explains these words rightly ‘exsiccato faeculento, aut liquefacto (nectare);’ ‘after he has first racked off,’ ‘cleared away the dregs of the nectar,’ and prepared it for drinking.” H. A. J. M.]

**44 45 TERGENS BRACCIA** in Homer when visited by Thetis Il. XVIII 414 σπεγγώ δ' ἀμφὶ πρόσωπα καὶ ἀμφω χεῖρ' ἀπομόργυνν. It was only by way of exception that he acted as cup-bearer (Il. I 596—600) and provoked inextinguishable laughter in Olympus.

**45 BRACCHIA LIPARAEA NIGRA TABERNA** X 130—2. Stat. s. I 5 6 7 *regemque coruscī | ignis adhuc fessum* Siculaque incude rubentem. Lucian deor. dial. 5 § 4 Hera having cast Ganymedes in the teeth of Zeus, he retorts: ‘I suppose your son Hephaestos ought to pour out our wine, limping, still *all over sparks from the forge*, just after he has laid aside the tongs; and from those his fingers we ought to take the cup, and draw him to us now and then for a kiss, whom even you his mother would not care to kiss with his face *all begrimed with the soot.*’ Hera replies § 5 ‘*now* Zeus, Hephaestos is lame; and his fingers unworthy of your cup, and he is covered with *soot*, and you sicken at the sight of him, since Ida bred up for us τὸν καλὸν κομῆτην τοῦτον. but you used not to see all this, nor did the *ashes* or the *forge* prevent you from drinking at his hand.’

LIPARAEA I 8 n. X 132. Theokr. II 133 134 Διπαραλω... Ἡφαλοτο.

**46 PRANDEBAT SIBI QUISQUE** )( 42 *convivia.* Quintil. VI 3 § 16 *sibi ludentium.*

TURBA DEORUM Plin. II § 16 *maior caelitum populus*

etiam quam hominum intellegi potest, cum singuli quoque ex semetipsis totidem deos faciant, Iunones geniosque adoptando sibi. Petron. 17 nostra regio tam praesentibus plena est numinibus, ut facilius possis deum quam hominem invenire. Sen. de superstitione fr. 39 omnem istam ignobilem deorum turbam, quam longo aeo longa supersticio congregavit, sic adorabimus, ut meminerimus cultum eius magis ad morem quam ad rem pertinere. Aug. civ. Dei IV 8 quaeramus, si placet, ex tanta deorum turba, quam Romani colebant, quem potissimum vel quos deos credant illud imperium dilatasse atque servasse. In this one ch. he names Cloacina, Volupia, Lubentina, Vaticanus, Cunina, Rusina, Iugatinus, Collatina, Vallonia, Segetia, Tutilina, Proserpina, Nodutus, Volutina, Patelana, Hostilina, Flora, Lacturnus, Matuta, Runcina (here Aug. remarks *nec omnia commemoro, quia me piget quod illos non puder*). Men place one porter at the gate, et quia homo est, omnino sufficit: tres deos isti posuerunt, *Forculum foribus, Cardeam cardini, Limentinum limini.* ita non poterat *Forculus simul et cardinem limenque servare.* Prud. c. Symm. II 343-67 e.g. sed quia Romanis loquimur de cultibus, ipsum | sanguinis Hectores populum probo, tempore longo | non multos coluisse deos rarisque sacellis | contentum paucas posuisse in collibus aras. There may be a sarcastic allusion to the *consecratio principum*, but chiefly to (Lucian Icaromen. 27) *τόβς μετολκούς τούτους καὶ ἀφιβόλους θεόντς*, the Korybantes, Attis, Sabazios, Isis, Osiris, Anubis, Serapis etc. id. Iupp. trag. 7. 13 (where Hermes proposes to make proclamation by signs to the gods, as he is not linguist enough to make himself understood by 'Skythians and Persians and Thrakians and Kelts').

48 ATLANTA VIII 32. Aen. IV 247 Atlantis duri, caelum qui vertice fulcit. Hes. th. 517. Hygin. fab. 150.

49 PROFUNDI the sea schol. (whose view is confirmed by aliquis cf. x 171 n. and aut); others (less probably, unless indeed with Hertzberg we omit aut, cl. Hor. c. III 4 46 *regnaque tristia*) 'the abyss = hell.

50 AUT the negation is carried on cf. Verg. g. IV 9-11 *neque...neque...aut.* So in verse 51.

SICULA CUM CONIUGE Proserpina (x 112), who having been carried off by Pluto from the fields of Henna (Claud. rapt. Pros. Ov. f. IV 421 seq.) is named *Hennaea* (Sil. xv 245) or *Aetnaca* (id. XIII 431).

51 ROTA Ixionis. Sen. ep. 24 § 18 *non sum tam ineptus, ut Epicuream cantilenam hoc loco perseguar et dicam vanos esse inferorum metus nec Ixionem rota volvi nec saxum umeris Sisyphi trudi in adversum nec ullius viscera et renasci posse cotidie et carpi. nemo tam puer est, ut Cerberum timeat.*

FURIAE Lucr. III 10 11 Munro. Aen. VI 570—2. 605—7.  
SAXUM of Sisyphus or Tantalus ib. 602 603 Heyne.

VULTURIS ATRI of Tityus ib. 595—600. Sen. Thyest. 9 10  
*aut poena Tityi, qui specu vasto patens | visceribus atras pascit effossis aves.*

52 REGIBUS king and queen XI 105 n. Sen. cons. Marc. 19  
§ 4 cogita nullis defunctum malis adjici, illa quae nobis inferos jacunt terribiles, fabulam esse, nullas inminere mortuis tenebras nec carcerem nec flumina igne flagrantia nec oblivionis amnem nec tribunalia et reos et in illa libertate tam laxa ullos iterum tyrannos. luserunt ista poetae et vanis nos agitavere terroribus.

53 INPROBITAS ADMIRABILIS )( 62 prodigiosa fides.

55 ADSURREXERAT Levit. 19 32. Cic. invent. I § 48 commune est, quod homines vulgo probarunt et secuti sunt, huius modi: ut maioribus natu assurgatur. Sen. de ira II 21 § 8 longe itaque ab adstantione pueritia removenda est. audiat verum et timeat interim, vereatur semper. maioribus adsurgat. lexx. assurgo. It was usual to rise at the approach of a magistrate (Liv. IX 46. Suet. Caes. 78). On the reverence for old age in early times, see VII 209 (teachers). Plat. legg. 879<sup>b</sup>.

ET SI supply non assurrexerat.

56 CUICUMQUE=cuilibet x 359 n.

57 money did not then make the man, as now III 140. 207—212. In the Golden Age Ov. m. I 102—6 *per se dabat omnia tellus: | contentique cibis nullo cogente creatis | arbuteos fetus montanaque fraga legebant | ...et quae deciderant patula Iovis arbore glandes.*

GLANDIS VI 10. XIV 184 n. Plin. VII § 191 *Ceres frumenta inveniū, cum ante glande vescerentur.* id. XVI § 15 glande opes nunc quoque multarum gentium...constant.

59 ADEO so entirely equal 183.

60—70 As the world is now, if a friend does not forswear a trust, if he restores the old money-bag with all its rust, 'tis a portent of honesty, worthy of record in the Etruscan calendar, needing a lamb's blood to expiate it. Shew me a man pure and upright, and I stare as at some freak of nature, at a child half-man, half-brute, at fish found beneath the wondering plough, at a mule with foal; startled as at a shower of stones, a swarm of bees clustered on a temple's roof, or at a river running with milk. As here virtue is a portent, so vice II 121—3 o proceres, censore opus est an haruspice nobis? scilicet horreores maiora que monstra putares, si mulier vitulum vel si bos ederet agnum?

60 SI DEPOSITUM NON INFITIETUR AMICUS Ter. Ph. 55 56  
Davus repays Geta what he owes; Geta thanks him. Davus:

*praesertim ut nunc sunt mores: adeo res redit: | si quis quid reddit, magna habendast gratia. Mart. I 103 II in ius, o fallax atque infitiator, eamus.*

61 CUM TOTA AERUGINE FOLLEM rust and all. Plaut. Truc. pr. 19 quo citius rem ab eo aerrat cum pulvisculo. Lucian Icarom. 30 of hypocrites περιλέχουσι τῶν δρόμων τὸν ρύπον.

FOLLEM XIV 281 n.

62 PRODIGIOSA a prodigy, foreboding some misfortune and needing to be expiated (*procurari*). Livy apologises for the insertion of prodigies in his history XLIII 13 § 1 *non sum nescius, ab eadem negligentia, qua nihil deos portendere vulgo nunc credant, neque nuntiari admodum nulla prodigia in publicum neque in annales referri.* and Iuv. (here and II 121—158) speaks scoffingly on the subject. They were very frequently observed in the second Punic war (Liv. XXII I §§ 8—20. XXIV 10 §§ 6—13. XXVI 23 §§ 4 5 which may be compared with Juvenal's list).

TUSCIS from the Tuscans the Romans borrowed almost all ceremonials of religion or state (V 164 n. X 35 n. 38 n. XI 155 n.) esp. expiations Liv. I 34 § 9 of Tanaquil (sat. VI 566) perita, ut vulgo Etrusci, caelestium prodigiorum mulier. ib. 56 § 5 cum ad publica prodigia Etrusci tantum vates adhiberentur. Cic. legg. II § 21 prodigia, portenta ad Etruscos haruspices, si senatus iussit, deferunto; Etruriaeque principes disciplinam doceto. Lucan I 584—638 a full account of a *lustratio*.

DIGNA this general term may include: worthy to be recorded among the portents in annals, worthy of a special treatment, with special remedies, in technical treatises; requiring the study of such treatises, for its interpretation and expiation.

LIBELLIS the *Etruscorum scripta* (Cic. harusp. resp. § 25), *Etruscorum libri haruspicii et fulgurales* (de divin. I § 72), *chartae Etruscae* (ib. § 20): *Etruscae disciplinae volumina* (Plin. II § 199. X § 37 illustrated works). Lucr. VI 86. 381 Munro. Sen. n. q. II 32 § 2 *Tuscos, quibus summa est fulgurum persequendorum scientia.* All these works professed to contain the doctrines of *Tages* Cic. de divin. II § 50. Macr. III 7 § 2 Ian liber *Tarquitii transcriptus ex ostentario Tusco.*

63 CORONATA AGNA XII 118 n. Acts 14 13 Wetstein. Tertull. cor. 10 fin. *ipsae hostiae et arae, ipsi ministri ac sacerdotes eorum coronantur.*

64, 65 EGREGIUM VIRUM MONSTRUM Cic. de divin. II § 61 *si, quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est, sapientem esse portentum est. saepius enim mulam peperisse arbitror, quam sapientem fuisse.*

BIMEMBRI Liv. XXVII II § 5 cum elephanti capite

puerum natum. **XLI** 21 § 12 biceps puer. *Bimembris* is applied to Centaurs. Tac. XII 64 biformes hominum partus.

**65 MIRANTI ARATRO** Verg. g. II 82 of the grafted tree miraturque novas frondes et non sua poma.

**ARATRO** Liv. XLII 2 § 5 in *Gallico agro*, qua induceretur aratrum, sub existentibus glebis pisces emersisse. Mela II 5 7. Desjardins Gaule I 149. 251. Theophrastus speaks of certain kinds of fish, dug up in Paphlagonia and elsewhere I 825 Schneider. Sen. n. q. III 16 § 5—17 § 3 *inde, ut Theophrastus affirmat*, pisces quibusdam locis eruuntur. multa hoc loco tibi in mentem veniunt, quae urbane ut in re incredibili dicas: non cum retibus aliquem aut cum hamis, sed cum dolabra ire piscatum...hi sunt qui fabulas putant, piscem vivere posse sub terra et effodi, non capi?

**66 FETAE MULAE** Hdt. III 151 §§ 3 4 ‘you will take us, when mules bear young’; so said a Babylonian οὐδαμὰ ἐλπίζων ἀνθυλον τεκεῖν. Liv. XXVI 23 § 5. Plin. VIII § 173 *observatum...mulas non parere*. est in annalibus nostris peperisse saepe, veram prodigii loco habitum. Suet. Galba 4 avo...summum sed serum imperium portendi familiæ responsum est. et ille irridens ‘sane’ inquit ‘cum mula pepererit.’ nihil aequa postea Galbam temptantem res novas confirmavit quam mulæ partus, ceterisque ut obscenum ostentum abhorrentibus, solus pro laetissimo accepit. Berg: ‘I remember the late famous Link saying in his lectures, that he had seen in Portugal a mule which had foaled.’

**67 LAPIDES** Anaxagoras predicted the day on which a stone fell from the sun; some such stones were worshipt Plin. II §§ 149 150. Liv. XXVI 23 § 5. Claud. in Eutr. I 5 lapidum diras hiemes. Such a phenomenon was expiated by a *novendiale sacrificium*. See any cyclopaedia s.v. *aerolite*.

**68 EXAMEN APIUM** Plin. XI § 54 of bees ostenta faciunt privata ac publica, uva dependente in domibus templisque, saepe expiata magnis eventibus. Bees on the lips of the infant Plato were an omen of his eloquence; bees in the camp of Drusus, before a victory: *haudquaque perpetua haruspicum conjectura, qui dirum id ostentum existimat semper.* Cic. de divin. I § 73 a swarm on a horse's mane an omen of success to Dionysius. Aen. VII 64—70. Liv. XXI 46 § 2 Weissenborn. Tac. XII 64 examen apium. On the gen. *apium* cf. Serv. Aen. I 430. Drakenb. on Liv. IV 33 § 4. Neue I<sup>2</sup> 259.

**UVA** so of bees Verg. g. IV 558 *uvam demittere ramis*. Servius ‘in morem uvae, id est botryonis, defluere; quod Graeci βορρώδει [Hom. Il. II 89] dicunt.’

**69 CULMINE DELUBRI** cf. Liv. XLIV 10 § 6 *Lanuvii in aede intus Sospitae Iunonis corvos nidum fecisse.*

**70 LACTIS** Plin. II § 147 *in inferiore caelo relatum in monumenta est lacte et sanguine pluvisse.* Liv. XXXIV 45 § 7 *nuntiatum est Nare amni lac fluxisse.*

**71—85** You complain that your 10,000 sesterces have been embezzled by fraud and perjury: what if your neighbour have lost twenty times that sum confided without witness (*arcana*); another, a yet larger amount, for which the wide chest, packed in every corner, scarce had room? So easy is it to slight heaven's witness, if no mortal eye is upon us. See, with what a set look and bold tone he denies the trust. By Sol's beams he swears and the bolts of Tarpeian Jove, by Mars' javelin, and the shafts of Cirra's seer, by Diana's arrows and quiver, by thy harpoon, Neptune sire of the Aegean; he throws in the bow of Hercules and Minerva's lance, the whole artillery stored in the arsenal of heaven. If he be a father, he invokes on himself the doom of Thystes: 'If I had the money, be my meat my son's head, boiled, soured with Egyptian pickle.'

**71 FRAUDE** without this an action would not lie against the *depositarius* Gaius III § 207 *is, apud quem res deposita est, custodiam non praestat, tantumque in eo obnoxius est, si quid ipse dolo malo fecerit.*

**72 SACRILEGA** 15.

**74 ANGULUS ARCAE** the chest (I 90 n. XI 26 n.) filled in every cranny.

**75 FACILE ET PRONUM EST IX 43** *an facile et primum est... agere?*

SUPEROS CONTEMNERE TESTES III 144—6 iures *licet et Samothracum | et nostrorum aras, contemnere fulmina pauper | creditur atque deos, dis ignoscentibus ipsis.* VI 342—5 e.g. *sed quis tunc hominum contemptor numinis?* 393—5. Pers. II 3—40. Lucian Timon 2 a perjurer would sooner fear an expiring wick than *τὴν τοῦ πανδαιάτορος κεφαλοῦ φλέγα.* Tert. apol. 28 citius denique apud vos per omnes deos, quam per unum genium Caesaris peieratur.

**76 SI MORTALIS IDEM NEMO SCIAT** Plin. ep. IV 25 § 4 *tantum licentiae pravis ingeniis adicit illa fiducia, quis enim sciet?*

**77 FICTI CONSTANTIA VULTUS** Ov. am. V 4 70 *cras mihi constanti voce dedisse nega.*

**78—88** cf. the inventories in Ov. amor. III 3 27—30 where he complains that the gods wink at perjury in the fair; if men forswear themselves, their weapons are at once busy *nobis fatifero* Mavors *accingitur ense: | nos petit invicta Palladis hasta manu. | nobis flexibles curvantur Apollinis arcus: | in nos alta Iovis dextera fulmen habet.* Luc. VII 145—150 *non aliter Phlegra rabidos tollente gigantes | Martius incaluit Siculis in crudibus ensis | et rubuit flaminis iterum Neptunia cuspis |*

*spiculaque extenso Paean Pythone recoxit, | Pallas Gor-  
geneos diffudit in aegida crines, | Pallenea Iovi mutavit ful-  
mina Cyclops.*

78 on the most usual adjurations see Brisson de form. VIII  
II seq.

TARPEIA XII 6.

FULMINA III 145. Plin. II § 21 *alii in Capitolio fallunt  
ac fulminantem peierant Iovem.* Zevs δρκος bore thunderbolts in either hand (Pausan. v 24 § 9).

79 FRAMEAM Tac. G. 6 *hastas, vel ipsorum vocabulo frameas  
gerunt.* Isidor. orig. XVIII 6 § 3 and Aug. ep. 140=120 § 41  
make it a sword.

CIRRAEI VII 64 n.

VATIS Luc. VII 85 *incubuitque adyto vates ibi factus  
Apollo.*

80 PER CALAMOS VENATRICIS PUELLAE Tibull. I 4 25 26  
*perque suas inpune sinit Dictynna sagittas | affirmes crines  
perque Minerva suos.* Minuc. Fel. 22 § 5 Diana interim est  
alte succincta venatrix. "Αρτεμις ἀγροτέρα, ἐλαφηβόλος, θυροκ-  
τόνος, θηροφόρος.

81 AEGAEI maris Aen. XII 365 366 *cum spiritus alto | insonat  
Aegaeo.* ib. III 74 Neptune Aegaeo. At Aegae in Euboea  
Neptune dwelt beneath the sea (Hom. Il. XIII 21, where how-  
ever the Achaean Aegae may be meant), and between Imbros  
and Tenedos he had a grotto (ib. 33).

TRIDENTEM VIII 203 n.

82 ARCUS the fatal bow without which Troy could not be  
taken. See Soph. Philokt.

83 QUIDQUID when a list of particulars is closed by *omnia,  
cetera, cet.*, these words are added without a conjunction X 79 n.  
The same principle applies to relative clauses (VIII 27. 36. XV  
99). *Quidquid hominum erat, quod agri erat*, and similar ex-  
pressions (equivalent to *omnes homines, cet.*), are very frequent.  
Hor. epod. 5 1 *at o deorum quicquid in caelo regit.* Liv.  
XXXII 9 § 3 iurantes per quicquid deorum est.

84-85 NATI SINCIPUT XII 120 n. fathers often swore by the  
head (cf. VI 16. Aen. IX 300 Gossrau. Dem. in Con. p. 1269  
19 κατὰ τῶν πατέων δυνάστων) or safety of their sons.  
Plin. ep. II 20 §§ 5 6 *clamat moriens hominem nequam per-  
fidum ac plus etiam quam periurum, qui sibi per  
salutem filii peierasset.* *facit hoc Regulus non minus  
sclerate quam frequenter, quod iram deorum, quos ipse co-  
tidie flilit, in caput infelicitis pueri detestatur.* Here  
the father pledges himself to eat (like Thyestes) his son's head,  
if he breaks his faith.

85 PHARIO schol. 'Aegyptio, fort.' VI 83 *ad Pharon et*

*Nilum.* Cic. Hortens. in Nonius p. 240 *alterius ingenium, sicut acetum Aegyptium, acre.* Mart. XIII 122 *amphora Niliaci non sit tibi vilis aceti. | esset cum vinum, vilius illa fuit.*

86—119 Some make chance all in all, and believing in no ruler of the world, swear without a shudder by any altar you please. Another believes that there are gods, and yet forecasts thus with himself. ‘With my body let Isis deal as she will, and with angry rattle strike blindness upon my eyes, if only even sightless I may clutch the foresworn coin.’ Tis worth while to buy wealth by consumption, rotten sores and a crippled thigh. Let Ladas, if not stark-mad, (needing hellebore of Anticyra or prescriptions of Archigenes) not hesitate in his need to pray for the rich man’s gout: for what is he the better for the fame of fleetness and the hunger-starved branch of Olympia’s olive-wreath? Can he feast on praise? The wrath of the gods may be heavy, it is assuredly tardy: if they are concerned to punish all the guilty, when will my turn come round? Besides I may perchance, as some do, appease their wrath; if one man’s crimes bring him to a cross, another’s win a crown.’ Thus the perjuror steels his heart against fear, nay drags you to the temple to hear his oaths: acting a farce all the time, like the runaway buffoon in Catullus. You shout like Stentor or Mars in Homer: ‘Iupiter, dost thou hear and yet not move the lip, when thou shouldst speak even though of stone or brass? Else why do we drop incense and offer heifer’s liver and hog’s caul on thy altar? For aught I see, choice there is none between the images of you gods and the statue of Vagellius.’

86 seq. Luc. VI 445—55 *sunt nobis nulla profecto | numina: cum caeco rapiantur saecula casu, | mentimur regnare Iovem... | ...mortalia nulli | sunt curata deo.*

SUNT QUI etc. with conj. IV 70. V 73. VI 73. 480. VIII 36. IX 112. with ind. v 130 (*plurima sunt, quae*). VI 259 (*hae sunt, quae*). XIII 223 (*hi sunt, qui*). In these latter exx. the subject is expressed, which makes the difference (Kiaer).

87 NULLO RECTORE cf. *me duce* Madvig § 277. On this Epicurean denial of Providence, see Quintil. v 6 § 3 the party who declines to receive his adversary’s oath *et iniquam conditionem et a multis contemni iuris iurandi metum dicet, cum etiam philosophi quidam sint reperti, qui deos agere curam rerum humanarum negarent.*

88 VICES ET LUCIS ET ANNI Claud. in Ruf. I 5 6 *annique meatus | et lucis noctisque vices.*

89 QUAECUMQUE=quaelibet x 359 n. Some altars, e.g. the ara maxima Herculis, were specially sacred DH. I 40 fin.

ALTARIA XIV 219 n. Mart. IX 43 9 *hunc puer ad Libycas*

iuraverat Hannibal aras. v 33. So in prayer Macrob. Sat. III 2 §§ 7-9.

## TANGUNT XIV 219 n.

91 PUTAT ESSE DEOS Sen. contr. 2 § 8 tu, cum tam innocens quam dicas vixeris, ista passa credis deos esse? Ennius in Cic. de divin. II § 104 ego deum genus esse semper dixi et dicam caelitum, | sed eos non curare opinor, quid agat humānum genus. Cic. de inv. I § 46 probable opinions: impiis apud inferos poenas esse praeparatas; eos, qui philosophiae dent oportam, non arbitrari deos esse.

ET 'and yet' VII 124 n. Tert. apol. 37 *hesterni sumus et vestra omnia implevimus.* Cic. Tusc. I § 6 Kühner.

PEIERAT Cic. de inv. I § 46 *in eo genere, quod fere fieri solet, probabile huiusmodi est.... si avarus est, neglegit ius iurandum.*

ITA SECUM (loquitur) X 256 *haec eadem Peleus.* VI 87. 193. XI 5.

92 CORPORE *per salutem meam, per caput* (Liv. XXVI 48 § 12), *per oculos,* were usual forms of oaths.

93 ISIS on the worship of this Egyptian goddess in Rome cf. XII 28 n. Plin. II § 21 *externis famulantur sacris.*

LUMINA on which a curse may have been invoked Ov. Pont. I I 51—54 *vidi ego linigerae numen violasse fatentem | Isidos Isiacos ante sedere focos. | alter ob huic similem privatus lumine culpam | clamabat media se meruisse via.* anthol. Pal. XI 115 ήν των ἔχεις ἐχθρόν, Διονύσιον, μὴ καταρδοῦ | τὴν Ἰσίν τούτην, μηδὲ τὸν Ἀρποκράτην, | μηδὲ εἰ τις τυφλοὺς ποιεῖ θεός. Compare the legends of Tiresias, Stesichorus and Appius Claudius Caecus.

SISTRO (*σειστρον σειω*). Luc. VIII 831 832 *nos in templam tuam Romana accepimus Isin | ...et sistra iubentia luctus.* id. x 63 of Cleopatra terruit illa suo, si fas, *Capitolia sistro.* Plut. Is. et Osir. 63 τοῦ δὲ σειστρου περιφεροῦς ἀνώθεν δύτος ἡ ἀψις περιέχει τὰ σειβενα τέτταρα. See Rich. Forcellini. also the figures on the walls of the temple of Isis (in Donaldson's Pompeii I or Overbeck or Dyer). Several are in the British museum, at Naples and at Berlin.

94—95 VEL CAECUS...DIMIDIUM CRUS contrast Matt. 18 8.

96 PHTHISIS Scribon. 186 *minutatimque per tabem quasi phthisici consumuntur.*

VOMICAE Forcellini. Sen. ep. 68 § 8.

98 TANTI X 97 n. 'et phthisin et cetera ea condicione (ut lucrum faciam) subire operae pretium est.' MADVIG comparing Ov. m. II 424 *aut si rescerit, sunt o sunt iurgia tanti 'i.e. subeantur iurgia, non recuso in hac causa.'* Mart. I 12 II 12 *nunc et damna iuvant, sunt ipsa pericula tanti: | stantia non poterant*

*tecta probare deos.* Add Sen. ben. vi 22 fin. is it worth while that the world should go to ruin, merely to refute you? est tanti, *ut tu coarguari*, ista concidere? Fronto ad M. Caes. II 14 p. 37 Naber tanti est minus lucubrare, *ut te maturius videam*.

LOCUPLETUM PODAGRAM cf. 99 *esuriens ramus*. 93 *irato sistro*. Aristoph. Plut. 560 schol. Poverty boasts that she turns out better men, mind and body, than Plutos: *παρδ τῷ μὲν γάρ ποδαγρῶντες*. Mart. XII 17 you complain, Lucrinus, that fever will not quit you; it takes the air with you, bathes with you, dines on oysters, truffles, sow's paunch, boar; is often drunk on Setine and Falernian, and drinks only Caecuban in iced water: *circumfusa rosis et nigra recumbit amomo*, | *dormit et in pluma purpureoque toro*. | *cum recubet pulchre, cum tam bene vivat apud te, ad Damam potius vis tua febris eat?*

97 LADAS there were two Olympic victors of this name: one probably an Argive, victor in the δόλιχος (near the Eurotas Paus. III 21 § 1 Λάδα μυῆμι ἐστιν ἀκίνητη υπερβαλλομένου ποδῶν τούς ἐφ' αὐτῷ); the other an Achaean of Aegium, victor in the στάδιον (ib.), in the 125th Ol. B.C. 281 (id. X 23 § 14). The more famous Argive had a statue in the temple of the Lykian Apollo at Argos (id. II 19 § 7), another by Myro is celebrated in the anthol. (cited on 99). In Arkadia, near Petrosaka, was shewn (Paus. VIII 12 § 5) Λάδα στάδιον, ἐς δέ ἐποιεῖτο Λάδας μελέτην δρόμου. Some suppose that Myro's statue was in Olympia, but removed to Rome before the time of Paus. which would account for his silence respecting it and for the familiarity of Roman writers with the name. The fleetness of L. became proverbial. Catull. 55 24 25 *non si Pegaseo ferar volatu*. | *non Ladas ego pinnipesve Perseus*. anthol. Pal. XVI 53 Λάδας τὸ στάδιον εἴθ' ἡλατο, εἰτε διέπητη, | δαιμόνιον τὸ τάχος, οὐδὲ φράσαι δυνατόν. Mart. X 100 5 6 *habeas licebit alterum pedem Ladae*, | *inepte, frustra cruce ligneo cusses*. Friedländer thinks that a contemporary of Martial's may have assumed the name.

ANTICYRA a poor man though fleet of foot as Ladas, unless he be be crazy (needing therefore the hellebore of Anticyra) will pray for riches even with the gout. Two towns of this name produced hellebore: one in Phokis on a bay (*sinus Anticyranus*) of the Corinthian gulf (Strabo 418 Antikyra, bearing the same name with that on the Maliac gulf and mount Oeta; here they say τὸν ἐλλέβορον φύεσθαι τὸν ἀστεῖον, ἐνταῦθα δὲ σκευδεσθαι βέλτιον, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀποδημεῖν δεῦρο πολλούς, καθάρως καὶ θεραπειας χάριν. black hellebore still grows in profusion on the hill above the site), the other on the Maliac gulf, near the mouth of the Spercheus (Hdt. VII 198. Strabo 418. 428). cf. Hor. s. II 3 82—3. 166.

98 ARCHIGENE XIV 252 n. cf. XII 119 n. A work of his περὶ τῆς δόσεως τοῦ ἑλλεβόρου is quoted by Galen; to which Origenes, the fullest and most accurate of the ancient authorities on the mode of administering hellebore, was much indebted. On the form of the abl. cf. *Achate* (Aen. I 312), *sophiste* (Quintil. III 4 § 10). *Aeacide Nestorideque* (Ov. Pont. II 4 22). Bentley, Hor. c. III 12 8.

99 ESURIENS VII 7. 35. 81.

PISAEAE Pisa, which gave name to *Pisatis*, a district of Elis, lay to the east of the Olympian plain; by the poets it is identified with Olympia. Pind. Ol. XIII 28 29 δέξαι δέ οἱ στεφάνων ἔγκώμιον τεθμόν, τὸν ἄγει πεδίων ἐκ Πισας, | πεντάθλῳ ἀμα σταδίου νικῶν δρόμον. anthol. Pal. XVI 54 οἵος ἦν φεύγων τὸν ὑπήνεμον, ἐμπνοε Λάδα, | Θῦμον, ἐπ' ἀκροτάπω νεύματι θεῖς δυνχα, | τοῖον ἔχαλκευστέον Μύρων, ἐπὶ παντὶ χαράξας | σώματι Πισαίου προσδοκῆστρον. Auson. eclogar. de locis agonum *prima Iovi magno celebrantur Olympia Pisae.*

OLIVAE VIII 226 n. Pind. Ol. IV 12=20 ἐλαῖῃ στεφανωθεῖς Πισάτιδες.

100 UT though X 240 n. Ov. tr. I 2 73 74.

MAGNA, TAMEN LENTA IRA DEORUM Sen. contr. X praef. § 6 sunt di immortales lenti quidem sed certi vindices generis humani. paroem. gr. I 444 Leutsch δψὲ θεῶν ἀλέοντοι μῶλοι, ἀλέονται δὲ λεπτὰ ib. 87 Ζεὺς κατέδε χρόνιος εἰς τὰς διφθέρας. The cranes of Ibykos. Plat. de sera num. vind.

101 Ov. tr. II 33 34 si, quotiens peccant homines, sua fulmina mittat | Iuppiter, exiguo tempore inermis erit.

102 Cic. n. d. II § 167 if a man's crops are injured by a storm, we must not suppose *eum, cui quid horum acciderit, aut invisum deo aut neglectum a deo;* magna di curant, parva negligunt. ib. III § 79 heaven's neglect of man is proved from the verse: *nam si current, bene bonis sit, male malis, quod nunc abest.* Timon in Lucian I—6 reproaches Zeus with his sloth: 'you are so sound asleep from an opiate that you have no ear for perjuries, no eye for injustice. When you were young, your lightnings were never at rest. Now you let things take their own course, and no one, except from habit, makes the smallest offering to you. Soon you will go the way of Kronos; already men plunder your temple, and you don't even dare to wake the dogs or rouse the neighbours. You have already outslept Epi-menides. Take the bellows and kindle a thunderbolt, or borrow fire from Oeta: else we may believe the Cretan story of your tomb.' Zeus c. 9 confesses that owing to pressure of business, the increase of perjury, robbery and sacrilege, he has not had time lately to look at Attica; and the bawling of the philosophers drowns all sounds of prayer; one's only chance, if

one would not be worried to death, is to stop one's ear and sit still.

103 HIS such perjuries. cf. XI 114 his *monuit nos*.

105 ILLE CRUCEM SCELERIS PRETIUM TULIT, HIC DIADEMA Cato in Gell. XI 18 § 18 fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque in compedibus aetatem agunt, fures publici in auro atque in purpura. Sen. ep. 87 § 23 sacrilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur. Sen. Hf. 255 256 prosperum ac felix scelus | virtus vocatur. Aug. civ. Dei IV 4 answer of a pirate to Alexander, who asked him, *quid ei videretur, ut mare haberet infestum. ille libera contumacia 'quod tibi' inquit 'ut orbem terrarum. sed quia id ego exiguo navigio facio, latro vocor; quia tu magna classe, imperator.'*

CRUCEM a slave's punishment VI 219 220 'pone crucem servo.' *meruit quo criminis servus | supplicium?*

PRETIUM TULIT Vell. II 45 2 conservatae patriae pretium calamitatem exilii tulit.

TULIT VIII 119. IX 39. Plaut. merc. II 3 106 *quod posces, feres.*

DIADEMA VIII 259. Rich. Flor. II 21=IV II § 3 of Antonius, who had thrown off the very garb of a Roman, diadema deerat, *ut regina rex et ipse frueretur.*

107 AD DELUBRA VOCANTEM XV 135 ad iura vocantem.

108 IMMO or rather, Plin. ep. VI 13 § 4 *Rufus et cum eo septem an octo, septem immo.*

VEXARE ἐνοχλεῖν, to press.

109 NAM he is thus eager to appeal to the gods, because effrontery is mistaken by many for the security of innocence.

MAGNA MALAE SUPEREST AUDACIA CAUSAE 237 *cum scelus admittunt, superest constantia.*

110 FIDUCIA Tac. Agr. I fiduciam morum. schol. 'audacia creditur innocens, ut minimum urbani scurrae agere hac irrisio[n]is audacia videatur: talis est enim mimus, ubi servus fugitivus dominum suum trahit. Catullus mimographus fuit.'

MIMUM V 157. VI 608. VIII 185—198.

ILLE the false swearer.

111 URBANI witty.

FUGITIVUS the runaway slave who, as the schol. says, *domum trahit*, perhaps to the altar, to receive his oath that he was free-born.

CATULLI VIII 186 n.

112 STENTORA Hom. Il. V 785 786 Στέντορι εἰσαμένη μεγαλήτορι χαλκεοφώνῳ, | ὅς τόσον αὐδήσασ' ὅδον ἀλλοι πεντήκοντα. He challenged Hermes, the crier of the gods, to a contest and so met his death (schol. Il. cf. *vincere* here).

VINCERE Hor. s. I 6 44. Stat. s. I 1 65 Markland.

113 GRADIVUS HOMERICUS II 128. Il. v 859—61 δ' ἔραχε χάλκεος Ἀρης, | δοσον τ' ἐνεάχιλοι ἐπίταχον η δεκάχιλοι | ἀνέρες ἐν πολέμῳ. à in Ov. m. vi 427. à Verg. Luc. The solemn appellation is used in banter. From the long à Haupt (on Ov. l. c.) favours the derivation from *gravidivus*, rather than that from *gradior*. Liv. I 20 § 4 of Numa *Salios item duodecim Marti Gradivo legit.* v 52 § 7 Camillus after naming the Capitol and the hearth of Vesta, asks *quid de ancibibus vestris Mars Gradive tuque, Quirine pater?*

113 114 AUDIS, IUPPITER, HAEC cf. 119 n. and the address to Mars II 130—2 *nec galeam quassas, nec terram cuspide pulsas | nec quereris patri? vade ergo et cede severi | iugeribus campi, quem neglegis!* Pers. II 23—30.

114 LABRA MOVES Hor. ep. I 16 60. cf. S. I I 20—22. Pers. V 184 labra moves tacitus.

MITTERE VOCEM ἀφίειν or λέγει φωνήν. Hor. a. p. 390 *nesciū vox missa reverti.*

115 MARMOREUS VIII 55. Mart. XI 60 7 8 *nec vocibus ullis | adiuvat, absentem marmoream ve putes.*

AUT else=étei Nägelsbach § 194. Hand I 538—540.

116 CARBONE in thy censer.

CHARTA Hor. ep. II I 269 270 lest deferar in vicum vendentem tus et odores | et piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis. Mart. III 2 5 to his book: to whom shall I address you? quick, name an advocate. lest turis piperisve sis cucullus.

PIA TURA Mart. XIII. 4 that Germanicus (Domitian) may late rule the court of heaven, and long rule earth, *du pia tura Iovi.*

117 IECUR VI 392. X 355.

PORCI X 255.

118 OMENTA Catull. 90 5 6 *natus ut accepto veneretur carmine divos | omentum in flamma pingue liquefaciens.* Pers. II 47 tot tibi cum in flamas iunicum omenta liquecant.

UT VIDEO for the satirical tone cf. 39—45. 147—153. I 84 n. II 31. IV 36. VI 15. 619. X 314 n. XIV 261 262 n. VI 393—5 *dic mihi nunc, quaeſo, dic, antiquissime divum, | respondes his, Jane pater? magna otia caeli; | non est, quod video, non est quod agatur apud vos.*

119 VAGELLI XVI 23 *declamatoris mulino corde* Vagelli. Borghesi (oeuvres v 534) inferring from this verse that this 'mulish' orator had the *ius imaginum*, identifies him with L. Vagellius cos. suff. under Claudius, probably 47 A.D. named in a s. c. in Reines. inscr. VII 11. Haubold monum. legal. p. 197. Possibly the statue of Vagellius (cf. VII 125—8) was mutilated or otherwise maltreated (cf. I 129—131). Mart. VIII

40 Priapus, guardian of the wood, *ex quo natus es et potes renasci*, is charged to keep guard on the firewood, with the significant hint, *et ipsa lignum es*.

119 120 Mart. IV 21 nullos esse deos, inane caelum | affirmat Segius probatque, quod se | factum, dum negat haec, videt beatum.

120—142 Hear plain words of comfort, drawn from no wisdom of the schools. Your pulse may be trusted even to an apprentice: only for dangerous cases must leading physicians be called in. If the wrong done to you stands alone in its enormity, then beat your breast, if you will, and smite your forehead: it is the way of the world: money departed is bewailed with genuine tears. But if in every assize men forswear bonds, under their own hand and seal, why should you claim exemption from the general lot, ‘as son to a white hen, poor we the dregs | and baser chickens of unhappy eggs?’

120 ACCIPE VII 36. XV 31.

121 ET even one who is no philosopher 19 20.

STOICA XV 107—109. on the resemblance between the Stoicks and Cynics cf. DL. VI 14 of Antisthenes founder of the Cynic school δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ τῆς ἀνδρωδεστάτης στωικῆς κατάρχει. Zeno said ib. VII 121 τὸν σοφὸν αὐτὸν κυνεῖν. εἶναι γὰρ τὸν κυνισμὸν σύντομον ἐπ' ἀρετὴν ὁδόν. Cic. off. I § 128 Beier *Cynici, aut si qui fuerunt Stoici paene Cynici. Sen. brev. vit. 14 § 2 heminis naturam cum Stoicis vincere, cum Cynicis excedere.*

DOGMATA Sen. ep. 95 § 10 nulla ars contemplativa sine decretis suis est, quae Graeci vocant dogmata, nobis vel decreta licet adpellare vel scita vel placita, quae et in geometria et in astronomia invenies.

122 TUNICA not worn by the Cynics Lucian cynic. Ι τὸ ποτέ συν, οὐτος, πώγωνα μὲν ἔχεις καὶ κόμην, χιτῶνα δὲ οὐκ ἔχεις; Antonin. IV 30 ὁ μὲν χωρὶς χιτῶνος φιλοσοφεῖ. anth. Pal. XI 154 5 6 Ἐρμοδότου τόδε δόγμα τὸ πάνσοφον εἰ τις ἀχαλκεῖ, | μηκέτι πενάτω, θεὶς τὸ χιτωνάριον. Who introduced the double *pallium* and laid aside the tunic, was a moot point: whether Antisthenes (DL. VI 13) or his scholar Diogenes (ib. 22. 76. Hor. ep. I 17 25 quem duplici panno *patientia velat*) or Krates (Stob. XCVII 31 p. 524).

NON Prop. IV=III 2 9—12 non—nec—nec—non.

123 SUSPICIT ἀποθλέπει Plin. ep. I 14 § 1 scis enim, quanto opere summum illum virum suspexerim dilexerimque. Bentley on Hor. ep. I 1 115.

HORTI XIV 319 n.

124 CURENTUR Spartan. Hadr. 13 when a madman made an attempt on Hadrian's life, medicis curandum dedit.

MEDICIS MAIORIBUS on the abl. cf. XI 191.

DUBII AEGRI subst. VIII 49 n. Ov. Pont. III 4 8 *ad medicam dubius confugit aeger open.*

**125** VENAM VI 46 *o medici, nimiam pertundite venam!* Philippus must have been an inferior physician of the day; he may have adopted the name of Alexander's famous physician (Sen. de ira II 23 § 2).

**126** Hor. s. II 3 41 42 *hoc si erit in te | solo, nil verbi, pereas quin fortiter, addam.*

**127** PUGNIS CAEDERE PECTUS Hom. Il. XIX 285. Cic. Tusc. III § 62 *illa varia et detestabilia genera lugendi: paedores, muliebres lacerationes generum, pectoris, feminum, capitis percussions.*

**128** FACIEM CONTUNDERE Cic. Att. I I § 1 *puto te...ingemuisse. ut frontem ferias.* Quintil. II 12 § 10 *pectus, frontem caedere, mire ad pullatum circulum facit.*

**129** CLAUDENDÆ EST IANUA when a man has had losses, he closes his house, as for a funeral Liv. IX 7 § 8. Tac. II 82.

**131** PLANGUNTUR...FUNERA Capitol. Antonin. phil. 18 *tantus illius amor die regii funeris claruit, ut nemo illum plangendum censuerit,* all being assured of his return to heaven, which had lent him to earth.

**132** FINGIT Mart. I 33 I 2 *amissum non flet, cum sola est, Gellia patrem: | si quis adest, iussae prosiliunt lacrimæ.*

VESTEM DIDUCERE SUMMAM X 261 262 *ut primos edere plancut | Cassandra inciperet scissaque Polixena palla.* Ov. m. V 398 *ut summa vestem laniarat ab ora.* slightly to tear the upper edge of the tunic (to bare the breast 127).

**133** VEXARE OCULOS UMORE COACTO VI 273—5. Aen. II 196 Heins. Forb. *captiue dolis, lacrimisque coactis.* Ov. amor. I 8 83 *discant oculi lacrimare coacti.*

**134** VERIS Lucian Timon 22 of baffled fortune-hunters *ἀληθὲς ἀγορεῖς τὸ πένθος.*

**135** CUNCTA VIDES SIMILI FORA PLENA QUERELLA from Sen. de ira II 9 § 4 *circumscriptiones, furtæ, fraudes, infitiationes, quibus trina non sufficiunt fora. si tantum irascivis sapientem, quantum scelerum indignitas exigit, non irascendum illi, sed insanendum est.* Burn Rome and the Campagna 107—153 the forum Romanum, f. Caesaris, f. Augusti, f. Nervae, f. Traiani.

**136** DIVERSA PARTE VII 156. ‘on the other side’: ‘*a parte contraria adversarii, quemadmodum ex diverso ap.* Tac. h. II 75. Saepe sic Quintil. Suet. Caes. 29 *consules e parte diversa dixit, hoc est contrariae factionis.* MADVIG. [Quintil.] decl. 269 p. 512 *scio dici simile aliquid etiam ex parte diversa.*

TABELLIS when their own note of hand has been read by the

: creditor's advocate time after time, they still deny all knowledge of it, though it is sealed with the choicest gem in their casket.

137 same verse XVI 41. cf. XIV 315 316 n. A worthless bond on waste paper (as we should say).

VANA CHIROGRAPHA Quintil. VI 3 § 100 *Fulvius...legato interroganti, an in tabulis, quas proferebat, chirographus esset, 'et verus' inquit 'domine.'* Gell. XIV 2 § 7 *is tamen cum suis multis patronis clamitabat, probari apud me debere pecuniam datam consuetis modis. 'expensi latrone, mensae rationibus, chirographi exhibitione, tabularum obsignatione.'*

LIGNI Mart. XIV 3 1 on 'pugillares citrei' *secta in tenues... ligna tabellas.* dig. XXXVII 4 19 *contra lignum=c. tabulas.* Ambr. de Tobia § 24 the money-lender says: *aurum dedimus, lignum tenemus...otiosa causatio est, saltem renovetur chirographum.* Cato in Fronto ad Antonin. I 2 p. 100 Naber *ad lignum dele 'efface utterly.'*

138 LITTERA i.e. *χειρ*, manus, handwriting.

GEMMA I 68 n. Capito in Macrob. VII 13 § 12 *veteres non ornatus, sed signandi causa anulum secum circumferebant.* Plin. XXXVII § 1 *signis*, quae causa gemmarum est.

139 SARDONYCHUM VII 144 n. Plin. XXXVII § 88 *solae prope gemmarum scalptae ceram non auferunt.* 'The choicest of sardonyxes' must belong to a man of wealth: even such repudiate their debts.

LOCULIS I 89 n. Micali monumenti tav. XLI n. 10—13 a dressing-case of ivory, found at Vulci.

140 O DELICIAS VI 47 *delicias hominis!* x 291 n. Holyday: 'wouldst thou, | choice sir, from common lot stand exempt now?'

141 GALLINAE FILIUS ALBAE schol. 'proverbium vulgare: id est, nobilis.' So in Fr. *le fils de la poule blanche.* White the emblem of good fortune. 'You were born with a silver spoon in your mouth.'

143—173 Your grievance is slight, when compared with the charges that occupy our courts from dawn to sunset: hired bandits, arson, sacrilege, poison, parricide: a single house is a miniature of the world; attend on our city prefect but for a few days, and then dare to complain of *your* lot. None stare at goitre in the Alps, or hanging breasts, larger than the sturdy suckling, in Meroe, watchet eyes and flaxen hair in a German. Seen in Rome, a battle of dwarfs and cranes would make you split with laughter; in the land of pygmies, where one foot is the standard height, no one smiles at the spectacle.

144 FLECTAS XI 15 16 n.

145—147 LATRONEM INCENDIA HOS 23—25 furem | perfidiam fraudes etc. 121 nec cynicos nec stoica dogmata.

**145 LATRONEM** III 305 n. x 22 n. Quintil. XII 1 § 39 si ab homine occidendo grassator avertendus sit. 'you might have been assailed by a hired robber, or have seen your house burnt down by an incendiary.'

**INCENDIA** III 7 n. 197 n. Sen. contr. 9 § 11 aedes ipsas, quas in tantum extruxere, ut domus ad usum ac munimentum paratae sint nunc periculo, non praesidio: tanta altitudo aedificiorum est tantaeque viarum angustiae, ut neque adversus ignem praesidium, nec ex ruinis ullam in partem effugium sit. dig. XLVIII 19 28 § 12 incendiarii capite puniuntur, qui ob inimicitiis vel praedae causa incenderint intra oppidum: et plerumque vivi exuruntur.

**SULPURE** Sen. n. q. 1 § 8 apud nos quoque ramenta sulpure adspersa ignem ex intervallo trahunt. Plin. XXXV § 177 of brimstone neque alia res facilius accenditur. XXXVI § 138 used as tinder.

**146 DOLO** dig. I 15 4 qui dolo fecisse incendium convincentur. Tac. XV 38 of Nero's fire sequitur clades, forte an dolo principis incertum.

IANUA to cut off escape IX 98 candelam adponere valvis.

**147 XII** 129 n. On sacrilege see VIII 106. XIV 260—2 n. Dem. c. Timokr. p. 738 § 121 ol τὰ δεκτήρια τῆς Νίκης περικόψαρες ἀπώλονται αὐτοὶ ὑφ' αὐτῶν. Ath. 405<sup>f</sup> γυμνὴ ἐποίησεν Ἀθηνῶν Λαζάρης οὐδὲν ἔνοχλοδαν. Sacrilege and jests and impunity of Dionysius Cic. n. d. III §§ 83 84. Plin. XXXIII § 83 a veteran at Bononia was asked by Augustus, whether it was true *eum qui primus violasset id numen [Anaetis] oculis membrisque captum expirasse; respondit enim tum maxime Augustum e crure eius cenare seque illum esse totumque sibi censem ex ea rapina.* Lucian Timon 4 to Zeus: some have laid hands upon yourself at Olympia, and you δέ γενναῖς καὶ γυγαντολέτωρ καὶ Τιτανοκράτωρ ἐκάθησο τοὺς πλοκάμους περικειρόμενος ὑπ' αὐτῶν, δεκάπτυχον κερανὸν ἔχω ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ. Tibull. II 4 21—26 to satisfy the demands of my mistress, I must plunder temples, esp. that of Venus.

**148 ROBIGINIS** 61 aerugine. I 76 n. argentum vetus.

**149 DONA** VF. VII 48.

POSITAS 117.

REGE offerings were made to the Pythian Apollo by Midas (Hdt. I 14), Gyges (ib.), Kroesos (ib. 50 seq.), Amasis cet.

**150** if there be no offerings of solid gold, worthy of the notice of greater criminals, there will be found some to scrape the gilt statues XII 129 n.

SACRILEGUS, QUI dependent clause beginning with a monosyllable at the end of a verse I 97 *trepidat, ne.* V 20.

**152 BRATTEOLAM** πέταλον Plin. XXXIII § 61. on the spel-

ling Lachmann Lucr. IV 727. The goldbeater is *brattearius* or *bratteator*. Mart. VIII 33 5 6 *an magis astuti derasa est ungue ministri | brattea de fulcro, quod reor esse, tuo?* Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 44 fin. *in templis sane numquam praeter quattuor aut quinque argenti libras, auri ne guttulam quidem aut bratteolam posuit, susurrans versum Flacci Persii ‘in sanctis quid facit aurum?’*

153 [“or do you think he would boggle at this; seeing it is a usual thing to melt down a whole?” H. A. J. M.]

CONFLARE Sen. const. sap. 4 § 2 *caelestia humanas manus effugiunt et ab his qui templa diruunt et simulacra conflant, nihil divinitati nocetur.* Suet. Nero 32 fin. *templis compluribus dona detraxit simulacraque ex auro vel argento fabricata conflavit, in iis Penatum deorum, quae mox Galba restituit.*

154 ARTIFICES VENENI VIII 17 n. Sen. n. q. III 25 § 1 magnorum artificum venena, *quae deprehendi nisi morte non possunt.* dig. XLVIII 19 28 § 9 *venenarii capite puniendi sunt aut, si dignitatis respectum agi oportuerit, deportandi.*

155 DEDUCENDUM CORIO BOVIS the parricide VIII 214 n. Sen. de ira I 16 § 5 *cum parricidas insuam culleo,... sine ira eo vultu animoque ero, quo serpentes et animalia venenata percutio.*

CUM QUO IV 9. 87. VI 531. X 235. In older times *quicum* (*tacum* ceter.) was usual; in Cic. and Sallust usage varies; Catull. has *quicum* thrice; it occurs once in an Augustan poet Aen. XI 822. once in Stat. Th. VIII 279. otherwise since Lucr. Catull. Nep. Liv. *cum quo* alone is in use.

156 INNOXIA cf. X 60 *in meritis franguntur crura caballis.*

157 HAEC QUOTA PARS SCELERUM III 61 n. Sen. de ira II 9 § 3 et quota pars ista scelerum est?

CUSTOS URBIS IV 77. anthol. lat. R 779 27 *Maecenas num minus urbis erat custos et Caesaris obes?* i.e. *praefectus urbi.* Vell. II 98 § 1 *lenissimum securitatis urbanae custodem.* Ios. ant. XVIII 6 § 5 *φύλαξ τῆς πόλεως.* On the criminal jurisdiction of the *praefectus urbi* cf. Tac. VI 10 11. Stat. infr. dig. I 12 *de praef. urb. rom.* e.g. I pr. omnia omnino crimina *praefectura urbis sibi vindicavit.*

CUSTOS GALICUS URBIS C. Rutilius Gallicus of Turin twice cos. suff. was *praefectus urbi* under Domitian A.D. 85 to his death in 92 Stat. I 4 ‘*soteria pro Rutilio Gallico*’ (written A.D. 87) e.g. 16 *quem penes intrepidae mitis custodia Romae.* 9—13 *ergo alacres, quae signa colunt urbana, cohortes, | inque sinum quae saepe tuum fora turbida questum | configunt, leges urbes que ubicumque togatae, | quae tua longinquis implorant iura querellis, | certent laetitia.* 43—48 *hoc illud tristes invitum audire catenas, | parcere verberibus, nec qua iubet alta potestas | ire, sed*

*armatas multum sibi demere vires | dignarique manus humiles et  
verba precantum, | reddere iura foro nec proturbare curules |  
et ferrum mulcere toga.* He was born 27 A.D. ib. 23 quippe ea  
bis senis vix dum orsa excedere lustris. See E. Desjardins in  
revue de philologie 1877 I 7-24. 189-192 who cites inscrip-  
tions.

**158 USQUE A LUCIFERO DONEC LUX OCCIDAT** Suet. Oct. 33  
*ipse ius dixit adsidue et in noctem non numquam.* Plin. ep.  
IV 9 § 9 actionem meam, ut proelia solet, nox diremit. ib. § 14  
*dixit in noctem, atque etiam nocte, illatis lucernis.* The  
ordinary hours were from the second to the tenth Paull. IV 6 2.

**USQUE A CIC. VERR. I § 87.**

**160 seq. UNA DOMUS** that of Gallicus: spend a few days in  
his court, and then, if you can, when you have learnt what  
others suffer, complain of your lot. From Sen. de ira IIII 26 § 3  
*iniq[ue] autem est, qui commune vitium singulis obiecit: non*  
*est Aethiopis inter suos insignitus color, nec rufus crinis et*  
*coactus in nodum apud Germanos virum dedecet. nihil*  
*in uno iudicabis notabile aut foedum quod genti suae publicum est.*

**162 TUMIDUM GUTTUR** βρογχοκήλη Cels. VII 13, goitre or  
Derbyshire neck, Germ. Kropf. Badham 'a disorder particularly  
frequent in many parts of Britain, in N. and S. Wales so com-  
mon, that on a market-day, in many Welsh towns, thirty or  
forty specimens of it will be seen, and this, as I have frequently  
noticed, not in one or two towns, nor in particularly mountainous  
situations, but generally over the whole country.' In the Alps  
it often goes with cretinism. Tempest III 3 43-6 'when we  
were boys, | who would believe that there were mountaineers |  
dewlap like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em | wallets of  
flesh?' Vitruv. VIII 3 § 20 *Aequiculis autem in Italia et in*  
*Alpibus natione Medullorum est genus aquae, quam qui bibunt*  
*efficiuntur turgidis gutturibus.*

**163 MEROE VI 528.** The great island of the Nile, formed  
by the Astapos and Astaboras Strabo 821. Its furthest point  
was 875 m.p. from Syene Plin. VI § 184. Its chief town Meroe  
was a city of priests and had a temple of Hammon ib. § 186.  
Ritter supposes it to have comprised the whole of *Sennar*.

**MAMILLAM** not mentioned elsewhere: Iuv. may have wit-  
nessed it XV 45. Obesity is regarded as grace in many parts of  
Africa. Hottentot women, while walking, still turn their hanging  
breasts over their shoulders, to suckle the children who hang  
on behind.

**164 CAERULA GERMANI LUMINA** Hor. epod. 16 7 *nec fera*  
*caerulea domuit Germania pube.* Tac. G. 4 Lipsius *habitus*  
*quoque corporum, quamquam in tanto hominum numero, idem*  
*omnibus: truces et caerulei oculi, rutilae comae.*

FLAVAM CAESARIEM Claud. Stil. III 18 19 *flavente Syambri* | *caesarie*. Avien. d. o. t. 419 *flavaque caesariem Germania*. Others call them *rutili*, the two words being synonymous. Luc. x 129—131 *pars tam flavos gerit altera crines, | ut nullis Caesar Rheni se dicat in arvis | tam rutilus vidisse comas.* Seren. Samon. 55 *ad rutilam speciem nigros flavescente crines.* The hair was sometimes dyed by means of a kind of soap (Mart. VIII 33 20 *spuma Batava.* XIV 26); this was called *rutilare crinem* (Tac. h. IV 61): when Caligula dressed up Gallic slaves to personate Germans in his mock-triumph, he compelled them (Suet. 47) *rutilare et submittere comam.* Galen XV 185 K ‘some writers cause confusion by an inexact use of terms, calling e.g. the Germans ξανθός, καλοί γε οὐκ ὄντας ξανθός, ἐὰν ἀκριβῶς τις ἔθελγε καλέν, ἀλλὰ πυρρός.’

165 MADIDO from the *spuma*.

TORQUENTEM i.e. caesarem torquentem cornua.

CORNUA Sen. cited 160 n. id. ep. 124 § 22 Germanorum nodo [Haase modo] *vinxeris* [*capillum*]. Mart. spect. 3 9 *cri-  
nibus in nodum tortis veneri Syambri.* Tac. G. 38 of the Suebi *insigne gentis obliquare crinem nodoque substringere  
...in aliis gentibus, seu cognatione aliqua Sueborum seu, quod  
saepe accidit, imitatione, rarum et intra iuventae spatum, apud  
Suebos usque ad canitatem horrentem capillum retorquere  
suetum, ac saepe in ipso vertice religatur.*

166 Markland ‘versus vehementer suspectus.’ Tac. cited 164 n.

NEMPE X 110 n.

167 AD “to meet.” Hand Tursell. I 84 seq.

THRACUM VOLUCRES NUBEMQUE SONORAM hendiadys X 177.  
XII 85. XIV 9 IO.

THRACUM VOLUCRES Ov. a. a. III 182 Threiciamve  
gruem. Verg. g. I 120 Strymoniaeque grues.

168 PYGMAEUS VI 506. Hom. Il. III 3—6 ήτε περ κλαγγή γεράνων πέλει ούρανόθε πρό, | αἵτ' ἔτει οὖν χειμώνα φύγον καὶ ἀδέσφατον δύμρου, | κλαγγῆ ται γε πέτονται ἐπ' ὄσκενού ρόάων, | ἀνδρῶιτοι Πυγμαῖοι φύον καὶ κῆρα φέρουσαι. Even Aristotle accepted these legends (hist. an. VIII 12 § 3. probl. X 12 § 2). Strabo treats them as fables *τοι* we must specially distrust Deimachos and Megasthenes...who have furbished up again καὶ τὴν Ὄμηρικὴν τῶν Πυγμαίων γερανομαχίαν, τρισκαθάμους εἰπόντες. 821 Pygmies may have been inferred from the smallness of the Ethiopic sheep, goats, oxen, dogs: ἑωρακώς μὲν γάρ οὐδεὶς ἔπηγεται τῶν πίστεως δέκτων ἀνδρῶν.

172 QUAMQUAM SPECTENTUR XI 205 n. though spectators sit out the same combats, which to us would be so laughable, yet *nemo ridet*, because spectators and performers are all of one standard.

173 PEDE UNO Aug. civ. D. XVI 8 § 1 *statura esse cubitales, quos Pygmaeos a cubito Graeci vocant.* Plin. VII § 26 *ternas spithamas longitudine, hoc est ternos dodrantes, non excedentes.*

174—192 You ask: 'shall the perjured head escape scot-free?' Even if he were given into our hands for execution, the loss remains, you will not secure your deposit; what comfort you can gather from a few drops of blood is cold and odious. 'But revenge is sweeter than life.' To the ignorant perhaps, who take fire on slight provocation or none; Chrysippus, Thales, Socrates, teach other lessons. Revenge is the delight of a weak and petty spirit: none affect it more than womankind.

174 175 NULLA PERIUR CAPITIS POENA ERIT the dat. would be more regular as in I II 4 *nullas nummorum erexitas aras.*

174 seq. for the abrupt objection cf. 180. VII 105. 188. X 324. 346 n. Sen. de ira III 26 §§ 1 2 'non possum' inquis 'pati: grave est iniuriam sustinere...' 'quid ergo?...impune illi erit?' *puta te velle, tamen non erit. maxima est enim factae iniuriae poena fecisse* (infra 192 seq.), *nec quisquam gravius adscitur quam qui ad supplicium paenitentiae traditur.*

180 AT VINDICTA BONUM VITA IUCUNDIUS IPSA Achilles Il. XVIII 108—110 calls *χόλος* sweeter than honey. Publil. Syr. 230 Sp inimicum ulcisci, vitam accipere est alteram. Attila in Iordan. 39 quid viro forti suavius, quam vindictam manu quaerere?

181 NEMPE true: the ignorant maintain this. on the ellipsis of the verb cf. XI 5 n. XIV 189.

183 ADEO=immo Hand Tursell. I 153.

184 XV 106 107 *melius nos | Zenonis praecepta monent.*

CHRYSIFFUS II 5. Born B.C. 283; he attended the lectures of Zenon (ob. B.C. 260) and Kleanthes, whom he succeeded as head of the Stoic school DL. VII 183 *ει μὴ γὰρ ἡν Χρύσιφπος, οὐκ δυ νῦ στρά.*

MITE THALETIS INGENIUM IV 39 n. 81 n. X 75 n. Ammian. XXX 8 § 6 *ut Isocratis memorat pulchritudo.* Thales of Miletos, one of the seven wise men. One of the sayings ascribed to him witnesses to the sweetness of revenge DL. I § 36 *τῶις δὲ τις ἀτυχίαν ἥστα φέρου; εἰ τοὺς ἔχθρούς χείρον πράσσοντας βλέποι.* The next maxim however is Christian: 'how shall we live the best and most righteous lives?' 'By not doing ourselves what we blame in others.' § 37 a lesson appropriate to our text *μὴ πλούτει κακῶς μηδὲ διαβαλλέτω σε λόγος πρὸς τοὺς πίστεως κεκουωνηκότας.* His name was proverbial. Aristoph. nub. 180 *τι δῆτ' ἐκείνοις τὸν Θαλῆν θανατίζουεν;* Plaut. Bacch. 122 *quem ego sapere nimio plus censui quam Thalem.*

185 DULCI HYMETTO because of its honey Hor. c. II 6 14 15 *ubi non Hymetto | mella decedunt.*

**SENEC** Socrates, who was 70 years of age at the time of his trial B.C. 329 Plat. Kriton 52<sup>c</sup>. apol. 17<sup>d</sup> Fischer. On his platability cf. Plat. apol. 41<sup>d</sup> ἔγωγε τοῖς καταψηφισμένοις μου καὶ τοῖς κατηγόροις οὐ πάνυ χαλεπανώ. Sen. de ira I 15 § 3 *Socrates servo ait ‘caederem te, nisi irascerer’ admonitionem servi in tempus sanius distulit, illo tempore se admonuit.*

**186 ACCEPTAE** the technical term for ‘taking’ medicine, poison etc. cf. 187 *dare*. Suet. Nero 33 *in quo cibi genere venenum is acceperat.*

CICUTAE VII 206 n. Plato Lys. 219<sup>a</sup>.

**187 ACCUSATORI** Meletos, who in Plato (apol. 19<sup>b</sup> cet.) appears more prominently than Anytos or Lykon.

DARE I 158 n.

**187—189** Hor. ep. I 1 41 42 *virtus est vitium fugere et sapientia prima] stultitia caruisse.* Sen. ep. 28 § 9 from Epicurus initium est salutis notitia peccati. Other *sententiae* 236. XIV 47. 139. 204. 304. 315. 321.

190 seq. Sen. de ira I 20 § 3 ira muliebre maxime et puerile vitium est. *at incidit et in viros. nam viris quoque puerilia ac muliebria ingenia sunt.* ib. II 34 § 1 pusilli hominis et miseri est, repetere mordentem.

191 COLLIGE Pers. v 85 Jahn. Ov. her. 11 88. lexx.

**192—235** How can they be said to have escaped, whom conscience scourges? ‘Tis a punishment more cruel than any devised by Caedicius or Rhadamanthus, to be haunted night and day by an accuser in one’s own breast. The Pythian priestess warned the Spartan Glaukos, who had asked, whether or no he should break trust and maintain the cheat by perjury, that he would not escape vengeance. So he returned the deposit; but as his honesty was due to fear, not to principle, he and all his house were swept away. Such is the retribution due to the mere intention of sinning; for he who designs a sin, is guilty of the act. What if he have executed it? he is in constant terror; the daintiest wine cannot drown his care. If he fall into a doze, the god whose altar he has violated, the man whom he has wronged, rise before him in his dreams and drive him to confess. Every flash of lightning seems to such men aimed point-blank at them; every attack of disease a judgement on their sins. They dare not bring an offering in their stead; for what hope is there for the guilty? What victim but is worthier to live?

**192 FEMINA** X 321 n. Sen. clem. I 5 § 5 *magni autem animi est proprium, placidum esse tranquillumque et iniurias offensionesque superne desplicere.* muliebre est furere in ira.

CUR TAMEN cet. Cic. paradox. § 18 *te miseriae, te aerumnae premunt omnes, qui te beatum, qui florentem putas; te lubidine torquent; tu dies noctesque cruciaris, cui nec sat est quod est*

*et id ipsum ne non diuturnum sit futurum times; te conscientiae stimulant maleficiarum tuorum; te metus exanimant iudiciorum atque legum: quocumque adspexit, ut furiae sic tuae tibi occurrunt iniuriae, quae te suspirare libere non sinunt.* Sen. ep. 97 § 14 *prima illa et maxima peccantium poena est peccasse, nec ullum scelus... in punitum est; quoniam sceleris in scelere supplicium est.*

**194 HABET ATTONITOS** Ter. haut. 461 Bentley and Gronov omnis sollicitos habuit. Cic. fam. II 16 § 1 *quae non meum animum magis sollicitum habent quam tuum.* id. Att. XVII 1 § 3 *Dymaeos agro pulsos mare infestum habere nil mirum.* Cato mai. § 66 *angere atque sollicitam habere nostram aetatem.*

ATTONITOS XII 21 n.

SURDO VERBERE VII 71 n. Plin. XIX § 20 *surdis ictibus, et qui non exaudiantur.*

**195 ANIMO TORTORE XIV 21 n.** Bentley on Hor. c. IV 9 39 ‘observandum, optimos quosque scriptores non aliter interdum de animo, quam de persona quapiam loqui.’ add Sen. ep. 124 § 23 *animus aemulator Dei.*

**FLAGELLUM I 166 167.** Lucr. III 1017 1018 after speaking of all human instruments of torture *quae tamen etsi absunt, at mens sibi conscientia factis | praemetuens adhibet stimulus terretque flagellis.* Munro ib. III 1023. V 1154. Luc. VII 783 *hunc infera monstra flagellant. | et quantum poenae miserero mens conscientia donat.*

**197 CAEDICUS** *gravis* with *Caedicius* as *pugnacis* with *Tulli* in v 57 et *Tulli census pugnacis et Anci.* schol. ‘aulicum Neronis crudelissimum fuisse vult intellegi.’ A pleader of the name XVI 46.

**RHADAMANTHUS I 10 n.** He decided important disputes by taking oaths of the parties Plat. legg. 293<sup>f</sup>. Aen. VI 566 567 (cf. Heyne exc. 11) *Gnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna, | castigatque auditque dolos cogitque fateri.*

**198 NOCTE DIEQUE III 105.** Ov. m. II 343. Mart. x 58 11.

**TESTEM 2 n.** Sen. ep. 43 § 5 *si honesta sunt quae facis, omnes sciant: si turpia, quid refert neminem scire, cum tu scias? o te miserum, si contemnis hunc testem.* prov. in Quintil. V 11 § 41 *conscientia mille testes.*

**199 SPARTANO CUIDAM** Glaukos, son of Epikydes, was requested by a Milesian, who had heard the fame of his uprightness, to keep in trust for him a sum of money. Long afterwards the sons of the Milesian reclaimed the deposit. Glaukos, denying all recollection of the matter, promised to make inquiries, and give a final answer in four months' time. Meanwhile he

went to Delphi (Hdt. vi 86) and received this response from the Pythia : ‘Γλαῦκ’ Ἐπικυδεῖδη, τὸ μὲν αὐτίκα κέρδιον οὗτω | δρκῷ τικῆσαι καὶ χρήματα λησσασθαι. | δινού· ἐπει θάνατός γε καὶ εδορκον μένει ἄνδρα. | ἀλλ’ Ὁρκου πάϊς ἐστιν ἀνώνυμος, οὐδὲ ἐπι χέρες, | οὐδὲ τόδες. κρατινὸς δὲ μετέρχεται, εἰσόκε πᾶσαν | συμμάρφας δλέσει γενεὴν καὶ οἶκον ἀπαγα. | ἄνδρὸς δ’ εὐόρκου γενεὴ μετόπισθεν ἀμείνων.’ Gl. besought pardon of the God, but the Pythia replied τὸ πειρθῆναι τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὸ ποιῆσαι ἵσον δημασθαι. So Gl. restored the deposit... Γλαύκου νῦν οὕτε τι ἀπέγονον ἐστι οὐδέν, οὐτ’ ἴστη οὐδεμία νομίζουμένη εἶναι Γλαύκου, ἐκτέτριπτα τε πρόρριξος ἐκ Σπάρτης.

200 DUBITARET Aen. IX 188 189 *percipe porro | quid dubitem et quae nunc animo sententia surgat.*

201 202 IURE TUERI IURANDO Hor. s. II 3 179 180 *iure | iurando obstringam.*

204 MORIBUS principle Nügelsbach Stylistik § 12 1.  
TAMEN though he returned it.

205 VOCEM ADYTI DIGNAM TEMPLO VIII 126 n. Luc. IX 565 of Cato *effudit dignas adytis e pectore* voces. Hdt. I 159 § 2 λέγεται φωνὴν ἐκ τοῦ ἀδύτου γενέθαι.

206 TOTĀ CUM PROLE DOMOQUE comm. on exod. 20 5. Hom. II. IV 162. Soph. Ai. 1177 1178 κακὸς κακῶς ἀθαντος ἐκπέσοι χθονός, | γένους ἀπαντος βίτων ἔκπλημένος. Aristoph. ran. 587 588 Dionysos to Xanthos. ‘if I ever take them from you again, πρόρυξ αὐτός, ή γυνή, τὰ παιδία, | κάκως’ ἀπολογημην.’ oath of the Samnites B.C. 293 Liv. x 38 § 10 *in execrationem capitum familiæque et stirpis.* Plut. qu. rom. 44 every oath *εἰς κατάραν τελευτὴν τῆς ἐπιορκλας.* lex. under ἀξέλητος πρόρριξος. Pers. II 25 do you think that Iuppiter has forgiven you, because the holm-oak is sooner blasted by his thunder *quam tuque domusque?*

207 LONGA though only remotely connected.

208 HAS PATITUR POENAS PECCANDI SOLA VOLUNTAS alliteration as in Ov. m. IV 467 *perpetuas patitur poenas.*

209 210 SCELUS INTRA SE TACITUM QUI COGITAT ULLUM FACTI CRIMEN HABET comm. on exod. 20 17. VM. VII 2 E 8 mirifice etiam Thales. nam interrogatus an facta hominum deos fallerent ‘ne cogitata quidem’ inquit, ut non solum manus, sed etiam mentes puras habere vellemus, cum secretis cogitationibus nostris caeleste numen adesse credidissent. Xen. mem. I 1 § 19 Sokrates differed from the vulgar in believing that God knows all things said and done καὶ τὰ σιγῇ βουλευόμενα. Clem. Al. str. VI 2 § 23 p. 749 illustrates the story of Glaukos from Aristoph. fr. 553 διναραι γὰρ ισον τῷ δρᾶν τὸ νοεῖν. Sem. de ira I 3 § 1 verum est, *irasci nos laesuris; sed ipsa cogitatione nos laedunt et iniuriam qui facturus est iam facit.* id. const. sap. 7 § 4 omnia scelera etiam ante effectum operis, quantum

*culpae satis est, perfecta sunt.* Apul. flor. IV 20 *etiam cogitata scelera non perfecta adhuc vindicantur, cruenta mente, pura manu.* Matt. v 8, 28. In law however dig. XLVIII 19 18 *cognitionis poenam nemo patitur* (yet see ib. 16 § 8, cod. Theod. IX 26 I *cum pari sorte leges scelus quam sceleris puniant voluntatem*).

SCELUS COGITAT deliberate purpose a main part of the guilt also in Cic. off. I § 27 *in omni iniustitia permultum interest utrum perturbatione aliqua animi, quae plerumque brevis est et ad tempus, an consulto et cogitata fiat iniuria.*

INTRA SE lexx. Aen. I 455 456 *artificumque manus intra se operumque laborem miratur.*

210 FACTI CRIMEN HABET Prop. III=II 32 I 2 *qui videt, is peccat: qui te non viderit ergo non cupiet:* facti lumina crimen habet.

CEDO, SI VI 503—5 *Andromachen a fronte videbis; | post minor est: credas aliam. cedo si breve parvi | sortita est lateris spatium?* Ter. Andr. 150 *qui cedo?* ‘how so pray?’ 383. ‘What if he have carried out his design?’

211 PERPETUA ANXIETAS Sen. ep. 105 §§ 7 8.

NEC II 152. IX 49.

212 MOLARES μύλαται μυλήται δδόντες.

213 DIFFICILI CRESCENTE CIBO Ov. her. 16 226 *crescit et invito lento in ore cibus.* Sen. ep. 82 § 21 *non in ore crevit cibus, non haesit in fauibus, non elapsus est manibus: alacres et ad prandium illi promiserunt et ad cenam.*

SETINA V 34 n. X 27 n. plur. as Tibull. III 6 6 Falerna.

214 ALBANI VETERIS PRETIOSA SENECTUS IV 81 n. Crispi iucunda senectus. Phaedr. colli longitudinem. corvi stupor. maiestas ducis.

ALBANI V 33 n.

SENECTUS V 30 n. 31 n. 34.

215 OSTENDAS you may shew him choicer wine, he frowns at that too. constr. III 100. Hor. ep. I 10 24 cited 239 n.

216 FALERNO this wine needed to be mellowed by age (15 years Cic. Brut. § 287. Plin. xxiii § 34) Hor. s. II 3 115 Heindorf *veterisque Falerni.* It was mixt with honey (ib. 2 15. 4 24 Aufidius fortis *miscebat mella Falerno*) or Chian wine (ib. I 10 24 Heindorf), being severum (Hor. c. I 27 9), *ardens* (ib. II 11 10).

218 VERSATA TORO MEMBRA III 279 280. Sen. de tranq. 2 § 6 *qui non aliter, quam difficilis somnus est, versant se et hoc atque illo modo conponunt, donec quietem lassitudine inventant.*

219 TEMPLUM ET VIOLATI NUMINIS ARAS same position of gen. IX 68. XIV 16. 20. 109 (Kiae).

## VIOLATI NUMINIS ARAS 89 n.

**221 TE VIDET IN SOMNIS VIII 213 n.** Ios. b. I. VII 11 § 4  
 Catullus a persecutor used to spring out of bed as if racked and branded, crying that he saw spectres of those whom he had slain. Suet. Cal. 59 the body of Gaius was secretly conveyed into the gardens of Lamia, there half-burnt and slightly covered with soil; his sisters afterwards gave it a decent funeral: *satis constat, prius quam id fieret, hortorum custodes umbris inquietatos*; the house in which Gaius was slain, was haunted nightly until it was burnt down. id. Nero 34 (sat. VIII 213 n.) Nero endeavoured to lay his mother's ghost. id. Otho 7 Otho pursued by the shades of Galba.

**MAIOR IMAGO HUMANA** Aen. II 773 *nota* maior imago.  
 Suet. Claud. 2 species *barbarae mulieris humana amplior*.

**223 QUI TREPIDANT ET AD OMNIA FULGURA PALLENT**  
 order of words as III 187 188. VI 79. Pers. II 35. III 66.  
 V 110 (Kiaer).

**AD OMNIA FULGURA PALLENT X 230.** Cicero does not use *ad* thus, to denote the occasion of fear etc. Suet. Cal. 51 *qui deos tanto opere contemneret, ad minima tonitrua et fulgura conivere, caput obvolvere, at vero ad maiora propripere se e strato sub lectumque condere solebat.* DCass. LIX 28 § 4 lightning destroyed the vessel which was to have conveyed the image of Olympian Zeus to be turned into a likeness of Caligula; but when the workmen approached the pedestal, they were affrighted by a loud laugh. § 6 Caligula's mock thunder and lightning. Sen. n. q. II 59 § 11 *pavescis ad caeli fragorem et ad inane nubilum trepidas.*

**224 QUOQUE** even at the first rumbling in the air.

**225 FORTUITUS** possibly trisyllabic, cf. Manil. I 182. Stat. Th. VII 449. Petron. 135 9. L. Müller de re metr. 258 and Mühlmann make the *i* here short, as in *gratuitum* in hendecasyllables Stat. s. I 6. 16. *pituita* (Hor. ep. I I 108. s. II 2 76. Pers. II 57) undoubtedly suffers synesis.

On the question whether thunder be accidental [*fortuitum*] (*divinum* Cic. fam. VII 5 § 2), cf. Lucr. II 1100—4. VI 83—422. Hor. s. I 5 101—3. Plin. II §§ 112 113 e. g. *posse et conflictu nubium elidi, ut duorum lapidum, scintillantibus fulgetris. sed haec omnia esse fortuita. hinc bruta multa fulmina et vana, ut quae nulla veniant ratione naturae; illa vero fatidica ex alto statisque de causis et ex suis venire sideribus.* Sen. n. q. VI 3 § 1 *proderit praesumere animo nihil horum deos facere, nec ira numinum aut caelum concuti aut terram. suas ista causas habent nec ex imperio saeviunt.*

VENTORUM RABIE cf. the *alθέπος Δύος* of Aristoph. nub. 380—408.

**226 IRATUS IGNIS** 93. Pind. Nem. v 90 ζάκοτον ἔγχος. Aristoph. nub. 397 of the thunderbolt τοῦτον γὰρ δὴ φανερῶς δὲ Ζεὺς ἵησ' ἐτὶ τοὺς ἐπιόρκους, where follows the argument, 'why then does he spare Simon, Kleonymous, Theoros? why strike his own temple and oaks?' On 'judgements' see Hom. Od. x 72 n. Prop. III=II 16 47-56 esp. 52 nec sic de nihilo fulminis ira cadit. Suet. Tib. 69 tonitrua praeter modum expavescerat et turbatio caelo numquam non coronam lauream capite gestavit, quod fulmine afflari negetur id genus frondis. Hor. c. I 3 40 iracunda...fulmina.

**228 SERENO** VII 179. Luc. IX 423 of Libya nostris reficit sua rura serenis. Forcellini. cf. sudum. nubilum, esp. abl. to which *sérénō* is often opposed.

**229 VIGILI FEBRE** VII 42 sollicitas...portas. Ov. m. III 396 curae vigiles.

**230 231 MISSUM AD SUA CORPORA MORBUM INFESTO CRE-DUNT A NUMINE** Cels. prooem. p. 1 20 Daremberg we may learn from Homer morbos tum ad iram deorum immortalia relatos esse et ab isdem opem posci solitam.

**232 TELA** Sen. ben. IV 19 § 1 deos nemo sanus timet. furor est enim metuere salutaria: nec quisquam amat, quos timet. tu denique, Epicure, deum inermem facis: omnia illi tela, omnem detraxisti potentiam.

PECUDEM Pers. v 167 agnam.

**233 LARIBUS** XII 113.

PROMITTERE XII 2. 101. Tibull. III 5 33 nigras pecudes promittite Diti.

**GALLI** XII 96. Plin. X § 49 speaking of the auspices from chickens *hi maxime terrarum imperio imperant extis etiam fibrisque haud aliter quam opimae victimae dis grati.* cf. § 156. Cocks were sacrificed to Apollo (anthol. Pal. VI 155 3) and to Asklepios Artemid. v 9 ηὔκατό τις τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ, εἰ διὰ τοῦ ἑτοῦ δύος Ἑλλών, θύεων αὐτῷ ἀλεκτρύνα. cf. the last words of Sokrates Plato Phaed. 118<sup>a</sup> where see Wyttens., Fischer, Gottl. ὡς Κρήτων, τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ ὄφελομεν ἀλεκτρυόνα· ἀλλὰ ἀπόδοτε καὶ μὴ ἀμελήσητε.

**235** contrast VIII 255-8 the Decii acceptable as an atoning sacrifice for whole armies, being of greater value than what they died to save.

**236—249** The wicked are unstable; bold in the flush of sin, alive to its guilt when it is done; still remorse does not mend inbred habits nor restore a blush to the brazen forehead. No man stops at the first crime: our treacherous friend will be snared and suffer execution or live a convict on some Egean rock swarming with great exiles. You will triumph in your revenge, and confess at last that heaven is neither deaf nor blind.

**236 MOBILIS NATURA MALORUM** Sen. de otio 1=28 § 2  
*inter cetera male illud pessimum est, quod vitia ipsa mutamus... aliud ex alio placet vexatque nos hoc quoque quod iudicia nostra non tantum prava, sed etiam levia sunt. fluctuamus aliudque ex alio comprehendimus. petita relinquimus, relicta repetimus.* id. ep. 47 § 21 *hoe habent inter cetera boni mores, placent sibi, permanent: levis est malitia, saepe mutatur, non in melius, sed in aliud.*

**237 seq.** Quintil. decl. 3 14 esp. pp. 623 624 *tu fortasse, cum miserum patrem trucidares, tollentem ad sidera manus risisti. inane hoc supra nos vacuumque cura caelestium putabas: sunt illa vera, quae extremo miseri spiritu dicebantur: 'dabis mihi, sclerante, poenas: persequar quandoque et occurram'... nec tamen illa mihi vana quorundam esse videtur persuasio, qui credunt non extrinsecus has furias venire, nec ullius deorum impulsu hanc mortalibus incidisse dementiam, sed nasci intus: conscientiam esse, quae torqueat.* Cic. legg. I § 40. p. Rosc. Am. §§ 65—67.

**237 ADMITTUNT X 340 n.**

SUPEREST 109.

CONSTANTIA 77.

**238 I 166 n. III 50.**

**239 AD MORES NATURA RECURRIT X 303 n.** Hor. ep. I 10  
**24 25 Obbar naturam expellas furca, tamen usque re-**  
**curret | et mala perrumpet furtim fastidia victrix.** 2 Pet. 2  
**22 Grotius. Wetstein.**

**242 ATTRITA. DE FRONTE** Cic. Tusc. III § 41 *cum os perfricuisti. Calvus to Vatinius in Quintil. IX 2 § 25 perfrica frontem et dic te dignorem, qui praetor fieres, quam Catonem.* Mart. XI 27 7 *at cum perfricuit frontem posuisse pudorem.* Lucian vit. aut. 10 *τὸ ερυθριῶν ἀπόξεσον τοῦ προσώπου ταύτελως.* Victorius compares Ath. 213<sup>a</sup> (where Athenio, who of a poor philosopher became tyrant of Athens, having described the successes of Mithradates, *τριψας τὸ μέτωπον*, persuaded the Athenians to revolt from Rome) and Strabo 603 speaking of audacious critics of Homer: *ἔχρη γάρ καὶ τοῦτο πλάσαι παρατριψαμένους τὸ μέτωπον καὶ μὴ χωλὸν έαν καὶ ἔτοιμον πρὸς Ελεγχον ἄπαξ ήδη ἀποτελομηκότας.*

FRONTE II 8. VIII 189. Pers. v 103 104 if a ploughman, ignorant of astronomy, were to seek command of a vessel, *exclamat Melicerta perisse | frontem de rebus.* Hier. ep. 18=22 (IV 2 p. 41) *quae rubore frontis abstrito parasitos vincunt mimorum.*

RUBOREM XI 54 55.

**244 DABIT VESTIGIA** cf. *dare colla sub iuga.*

**245 CARCERIS UNCUM X 66 n.** Ov. Ibis 164. Burn Rome and Campagna 80.

**245—247** CARCERIS UNCUM AUT MARIS AEGAEI RUPEM SCOPULOSQUE FREQUENTES EX LIBUS MAGNIS I 73 n. *aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum.* X 16 n. 170 n. Plin. ep. III 9 § 33 Norbanus Licinianus in insulam relegatus est.

**248** NOMINIS Bentley on Hor. c. III 27 34.

**249** NEC SURDUM NEC TIRESIAN V 138 139 *nullus...Aeneas nec filia.* Cic. n. d. III § 83 saying of Diogenes; *Harpalum, qui temporibus illis praedo felix habebatur, contra deos testimonium dicere, quod in illa fortuna tam diu viveret.* Divine judgement on perjury II. Γ 280. Τ 260. Eur. Oenom. fr. 581 Nauck ἐγώ μὲν εὐτὸς τοὺς κακοὺς δρῶ βροτῶν | πίστοντας, εἶαι φημὶ δαιμόνων γένος.

SURDUM Sen. ben. IV 4 § 2 speaking of the universality of prayer: *quod profecto non fieret nec in hunc furorem omnes mortales consensissent ad loquendi surda numina et inefficaces deos, nisi nossemus illorum beneficia nunc oblata ultro, nunc orantibus data.* Zenob. III 49 *εἰς θεῶν ὥτα ἡλθεν.*

TIRESIAN caecum X 318 n. Ov. m. III 323 Burman. 335—8. blinded by Pallas, whom he had seen in the bath (cf. Aktaeon).



## XIV

IF our sons, Fuscinus, grow in vice as they grow in years, the fault is too often to be charged on a father's example (1—106). True as this is universally, it is most true of avarice; this vice alone is inculcated as a virtue: yet, if parents would but suffer things to take their course, this also would soon spring up of itself, and alarm by its growth those who now blindly and suicidally foster it (107—331).

Cf. Sen. de ira II 21 § 9 *pertinebit ad rem praeceptores paedagogosque pueris placidos dari. proximis ad�licatur omne quod tenerum est et in eorum similitudinem crescit. nutricum et paedagogorum rettulerit mox in adolescentiam mores.* § 10 *apud Platonem educatus puer cum ad parentes relatus vociferantem videtur patrem, 'numquam' inquit 'hoc apud Platonem vidi.'* non dubito quin citius patrem imitatus sit quam Platonem. ib. 18 § 2 *educatio maximam diligentiam plurimumque profuturam desiderat. facilis est enim teneros adhuc animos componere, difficulter reciduntur vitia, quae nobiscum creverunt.* Quintil. I 2 § 6 *utinam liberorum nostrorum mores non ipsi perderemus!* infantiam statim deliciis solvimus. *mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes mentis et corporis frangit.* quid non adultus concupiscet, qui in purpuris repit? nondum prima verba exprimit, iam coccum intellegit, iam conchylium poscit. § 7 *ante palatum eorum quam os instituimus. in lecticis crescunt: si terram attigerint, e manibus utrimque sustinentium pendent. gaudemus, si quid licentius dixerint: verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis risu et osculo excipimus. nec mirum: nos docuimus, ex nobis audierunt.* § 8 *nostras amicas, nostros concubinos vident, omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, pudenda dictu spectantur. fit ex his consuetudo, inde natura. discunt haec miseri antequam sciant vitia esse: inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas adferunt.*

1—85 Children learn vice from their parents: the children of the gambler (4—5) the epicure (7—14) the cruel master (15—24) or the false wife (25—30) will with rare exceptions (31—37) follow in their parents' steps. If nothing else can deter men

from vice, yet reverence for the young should (38—49): if a son errs, his father corrects his fault; yet with what face can he do so, while he himself is worse of the two (48—58)? Our houses are swept and put in trim when a guest is looked for; we are content that our sons see them stained with vice (59—60). All depends on early training; the stork, vulture, eagle, when full fledged, seek no other prey than such as they first fed on in the nest (70—85).

**1 PLURIMA SUNT ... QUAE V 130.**

FUSCINE unknown.

**2 FIGENTIA** so, of a permanent dye or 'tan' Pers. IV 33 figas in cute solem.

**3 MONSTRANT** shew in example.

TRADUNT 'teach' (cf. *accipio* 'I learn') Sen. ep. 40 § 3 *praecpta*. Quintil. x I § 15 l. 22 n.

**4 DAMNOSA ALEA** Ov. a. a. II 206 Heims *damnosi facito stent tibi saepe canes*. Mart. XIV 18 *alea parva nuces et non damnosa videtur*. Pers. v 57 *hunc alea decoquit*.

**SEDEM** Cic. Cato mai. § 58 *nobis senibus ex lusionibus multis talos relinquant et tesseras*. Suet. Aug. 71 *inter cenan lusimus γεροντικῶς*.

ALEA XI 176 n.

**5 BULLATUS** V 164 n. XIII 33 n. *bullatus aleator* like I 78 *praetextatus adulter.*

**ARMA** I 91 92 *proelia...armigero*. Ov. tr. IV 1 32 *nec nisi lusura novimus arma manu.*

**FRITILLO** Mart. v 84 3. Porphy. on Hor. s. II 7 17 makes the *fritillus* the same as the *phimus* or *pyrgus*. The *pyrgus* (Sid. ep. VIII 12 *tessera frequens eboraīs pyrgorum resultatura gradibus*) and *turricula* (Mart. XIV 16) had indentations on the inside: the *fritillus* was certainly used for shaking and throwing the dice Mart. XIV 1 3. IV 14 8. Sen. apocol. 14 fin. *Aeacus iubet illum alea ludere pertuso fritillo . . . 15 quotiens missurus erat resonante fritillo, | utraque subducto fugiebat tessera fundo.* ib. 12 fin. *qui concusso | magna parasitis lucra fritillo.*

**6 MELIUS** better than the *heres* ver. 4.

**7 QUI RADERE** cet. who has learnt from his father to peel truffles etc. Gourmands could not trust the cook to prepare the choicer dishes Hor. s. II 4.

**TUBERA** V 116 n. Recipes for *tubera* in Apic. VII 319—324. 319 begins *tubera radis*.

**8 BOLETUM** V 147 n. Sen. ep. 95 § 25 *boletos, voluptarium venenum, nihil occulti operis iudicas facere, etsi praesentanei non fuerunt?* id. n. q. v 4 § 10 *ardentes boletos et raptim induimento suo mersatos demittunt paene fumantes.*

EODEM as the truffle.

NATANTIS Hor. s. II 8 42 *affertur squillas inter murena natantis.*

9 MERGERE to swallow XI 39.

FICELLAS Lachm. (on Lucr. pp. 204—5) for *ficedulas*. Lucil. 29 87 *ficellae*. Capitolin. Albin. II § 3 Albinus ate at one meal *ficedulas centum*. *ficedula* (beccafico) in Mart. XIII 5, who recommends pepper with it. Tiberius (Suet. 42) rewarded Asellus Sabinus for a dialogue *in quo boleti et ficedulae et ostreae et turdi certamen induxerat*.

10 MONSTRANTE Symphos. aenigm. 101 2 *me monstrante magistro.*

GULA I 140 n. V 158 n. X 259 260 *Hectore... ac reliquis fratribus cervicibus. XII 4 vellus. II 11 4 gutturis.*

10 11 SEPTIMUS ANNUS... NONDUM OMNI DENTE RENATO Solon. fr. 25 Bergk *ταῦς μὲν δύνθος ἐὼν ἔτι νήπιος ἔρκος δδόντων | φύσας ἐκβιδλλεῖ πρώτον ἐν ἐπτ' ἔτεσιν.* proverb in schol. Aristoph. ran. 418 *ὅς ἐπτέτης ὁν δδόντας οὐκ ἔφυσεν.* After the completion of the sixth year Plato directs that boys and girls should be separately educated legg. 794. Aristot. pol. VII 17 1336 a 41 *ταῦτην γὰρ τὴν ἡλικίαν, καὶ μέχρι τῶν ἐπτὰ ἑτάρων, ἀναγκαῖον εἰκονι τὴν τροφὴν ἔχειν.* ib. b 35 διελθόντων δὲ τῶν πέντε ἑτῶν τὰ δύο μέχρι τῶν ἐπτὰ δεῖ θεωροῦς ἥδη γέγραπται τῶν μαθήσεων, δι δεῖσει μανθάνειν αὐτούς. δύο δὲ εἰσιν ἡλικίαι πρὸς ὃς ἀναγκαῖον διηρήσθαι τὴν παιδείαν, μετὰ τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπτὰ μέχρι ἥβης καὶ παλιν μετὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς μέχρι τῶν ἑβδόμην καὶ εἰκοσί τέτων. The public training of the Spartan children began with the seventh year (Plut. Lycurg. 16). Quintil. I i §§ 15 16 quidam litteris instituendos, qui minores septem annis essent, non putaverunt, *quod illa primum actas et intellectum disciplinarum capere et labore pati posset.*

12 BARBATOS MAGISTROS Hor. s. II 3 35 sapientem pascere barbam. Pers. IV i 2 barbatum *hoc crede magistrum | dicere*, i.e. Socrates. Plin. ep. I 10 § 6 speaking of Euphrates *demissus capillus, ingens et cana barba; quae licet fortuita et inania putentur, illi tamen plurimum venerationis adquirunt.* Quintil. XI i § 34 (cl. § 33 *philosophiam ex professo ostentantibus*) *barbae illi atque tristitiae.*

13 seq. Does Rutilus teach his son forbearance, or not rather cruelty to his slaves, *qui gaud. cet?*

14 ANIMAS ET CORPORA SERVORUM CONSTARE NOSTRA MATERIA that the soul and body of slaves are constituted as ours. So nostra belongs to *tempestate* in VI 25 26 *sponsalia nostra | tempestate paras.* Philem. fr. 39 Didot *καὶ δοῦλος ἢ τις, σάρκα τὴν ἄνθρη ἔχει.* Sen. vit. beata 24 § 3. ep. 47 (copied by Macrob. Sat. I 11) esp. § 1 *servi sunt? immo homines. servi sunt? immo contubernales. servi sunt? immo humiles amici. servi sunt?*

*immo conservi, si cogitaveris tantumdem in utrosque licere fortunae.* § 5 ne tamquam hominibus quidem, sed tamquam iumentis abutimur. § 10 vis tu cogitare istum quem servum tuum vocas, ex isdem seminibus ortum eodem frui caelo, aequo spirare, aequo vivere, aequo mori? ib. §§ 13—18. Macrob. I. c. § 2 servos hominum in numero esse non pateris? § 6 tibi autem unde in servos tantum et tam immane fastidium, quasi non ex isdem tibi et constant et alantur elementis eundemque spiritum ab eodem principe carpant? Quintil. III 8 § 31 liberos enim natura omnes et isdem constare elementis, et fortasse antiquis etiam nobilibus ortos dici potest. Arrian Epiktet. I 13 “When you call for hot water, and your slave does not answer, or brings it lukewarm, or is not to be found in the house, if you pass the matter over, is not this well-pleasing to the gods?” “How then can I bring myself to pass it over?” “Slave, will you not bear with your own brother, who has Zeus for his ancestor, who is born from the same seed, and from the same heavenly stock?... Bear in mind who you are, and whom you rule, your kinsmen, your brothers by nature, the offspring of Zeus.” cf. Lightfoot on ep. Philipp. p. 305. dig. IX 2 2 2 servis nostris exaequat quadrupedes. quod attinet ad ius civile, servi pro nullis habentur: non tamen et iure naturali, quia, quod ad ius naturale attinet, omnes homines aequales sunt.

17 CONSTARE Serv. Aen. IV 654 *tribus constamus: anima...corpo...umbra.*

18 RUTILUS one of the name XI 2 5 21.

GAUDET cet. 63 n. VI 219—223.

19 SIRENA IX 150.

FLAGELLIS VI 479. X 180. XIII 195 n. cf. V 173 n. ‘cats.’ Sen. const. sap. 5 § 1 *invenies servum qui flagellis quam colaphis caedi malit.* Rich companion.

20 ANTIPHATES AC POLYPHEMUS Ov. Pont. II 2 113 114 nec tamen Aetnaeus vasto Polyphemus in antro | accipiet voces Antiphatesve tuas.

ANTIPHATES ‘the tyrant’ IV 133 n. X 318 n. XIII 249 n. Antiphates was king of the Laestrygones XV 18. Ov. Pont. II 9 41 quis non Antiphaten Laestrygona devovet? Stat. s. I 3 84—5 *litusque cruenti | Antiphatae.*

21 TORTORE VI 475—495. XIII 195.

22 URITUR Cic. Verr. V § 163 *cum ignes ardentesque laminae ceterique cruciatus admovebantur.* Prop. V=IV 7 35 *Lygdamus uratur, candescat lammina verna.*

LINTEA III 263 n. often stolen Catull. XII (cf. XXV).

23 IUVENI his son 121. III 158. X 310. cf. *pueris* 3.

24 INSCRIPTA ERGASTULA X 183 n. Plaut. Cas. II 6 49 literatus. Cic. off. II § 25 *barbarum et eum quidem...compunc-*

tum notis Thraeciis (called ib. *barbarum et stigmatiam*). Sen. de ira III 3 § 6 of anger *ostendenda est rabies eius effrenata et adtonita adparatusque illi reddendus est suus, eculei et fidiculae et ergastula et crues, ... varia vinculorum genera, varia poenarum, lacerationes membrorum, inscriptiones frontis.* Columell. x 125 Gesner *fronti data signa fugarum.* Plin. XVIII § 21 *nunc eadem illa vincti pedes, damnatae manus inscriptique vultus exercunt.* Mart. VIII 75 9 *quattuor inscripti.* The letters F. H. E. L. T. i.e. fugitivus hic est L. Titii (or whatever the owner's name might be), were branded on the forehead of runaway slaves (Heinecc. antiqu. I 5 § 11 n. Petron. 103 seq. *fugitivorum epigramma).* lex. στυγματας. στιγμων.

**ERGASTULA CARCER** Liv. VII 4 § 4 *in opus servile, prope in carcerem atque in ergastulum.*

**ERGASTULA** VI 151. VIII 180 n. Sen. contr. 9 § 26 *non me delectant ignoti servorum domino greges nec sonantia laxi ruris ergastula.* Here used (as *domus* is for a household XI 193 n.) for the slaves confined in the barracoons. Plin. XVIII § 21 *et nos miramur ergastulorum non eadem emolumenta esse, quae fuerint imperatorum.* Flor. II 8=III 20 § 6 of the revolted slaves *ex ferro ergastulorum recto gladios ac tela fecerunt.* ib. II 18=IV 8 1 of Sextus Pompeius *cum insuper ergastula armasset.* cf. *stabula, custodiae* for 'prisoners.' Tert. apol. 27 fin. *vice rebellantium ergastulorum sive carcerum vel metallorum vel hoc genus poenalis servitutis.*

**24 25 CARCER RUSTICUS** VIII 180 n.

**25 26 EXPECTAS UT NON SIT ADULTERA LARGAE FILIA** VI 239—241 *scilicet expectas, ut tradat mater honestos | atque alios mores, quam quos habet? uile porro | filiolam turpi vetulas producere turpem.* cf. ib. 232—5. Quintil. I 2 § 8 cited in the argument.

**EXPECTAS UT VI 75. XI 162.**

**LARGAE** possibly the widow of Lepidus.

**26 seq. X 220 n.** Sen. ben. III 16 § 3 *quam invenies tam miseram, tam sordidam, ut illi satis sit unum adulterorum par, nisi singulis divisit horas? et non sufficit dies omnibus, nisi apud alium gestata est, apud alium mansit.*

**28 CONSCIA** III 49 n. Ov. a. a. III 621 *conscia cum possit scriptas portare tabellas.* Sen. contr. 29 § 7 *ut scelerata sit, nempe matri sua simili est... 'filia' inquit 'conscia est.'*

**29 VIRGO** while yet unmarried.

**CERAS** I 63 n. VI 231—5 *desperanda tibi salva concordia socru. | illa docet spoliis nudi gaudere mariti, | illa docet missis a corruptore tabellis | nil rude nec simplex rescribere, decipit illa | custodes aut aere domat.* cf. IX 36 *blandae densaque tabellae.* Rich companion.

30 IMPLET ET X 122 n.

DAT FERRE Hor. c. I 26 23 *tradam...portare*. Cicero would say *serendas*.

EISDEM L. Müller de re metrica 255 ‘in compositu legitime optimere idem et isdem, miraculosa ut sint Iuv. h. l. et Claud. in Eutr. I 412 *ecce recens clades ab eisdem partibus exit*.’

CINAEDIS IV 106. The same *cinaedus* acts as go-between to the daughter and her paramour, who had once served the mother and hers.

31 VELOCIUS ET CITIUS II 34 iure ac merito. 64 vera ac manifesta. 80 scabie et porragine.

33 34 UNUS ET ALTER SPERNANT Ov. amor. II 5 22 *compositi iuvenes unus et alter erant*.

35 MELIORE LUTO FINIXT PRAECORDIA TITÁN IV 133 n. VI II—I3 quippe aliter tunc orbe novo caeloque recenti | vivebant homines, qui rupto robore nati | composite luto nullos habuere parentes. Aesch. fr. 373 D=359 N τοῦ πηλοπλάστον σπέρματος θυγῆ γυνῆ. Soph. OC. 56 Τίταν Προμηθεύς. Hor. c. I 16 13—15 *fertur Prometheus addere principi | limo cactus particulam undique | detectam*. Prop. IV=III 5 9 o *prima infelix fingenti terra Prometheus*. Mart. x 39 4 of a woman too old to have been born under Numa ficta Prometheus diceris esse luto. Claud. in Eutr. II 496 deteriori luto *pravus quos condidit auctor*. Pausanias (x 4 § 4=3) was shewn at Panopea in Phokis stones of the colour of clay, smelling like man's skin, reputed relics of the clay of which Prometheus moulded mankind.

36 seq. Sen. ep. 94 § 54 *non licet, inquam, ire recta via: trahunt in pravum parentes*.

37 ORBITA properly *rut*; used, as here, to denote ‘beaten track,’ ‘old habit,’ by Varro in Non. capitia *neque id ab orbita matrum familias institutae ad -am Quicherat*.

38 HUIUS cet. for which abstinence this one reason, if there were no other, would be sufficient. With the neuter *huius* cf. Liv. II 47 § 12 *neque immemor eius, quod initio consulatus imbibeat, reconciliandi animos plebis*.

40—43 we already imitate what is evil, you may find a Catiline in any climate (VIII 116 n. *Gallicus axis*), but a Brutus (v 37) or Cato nowhere. From Sen. ep. 97 § 10 omne tempus Clodios, non omne Catones feret. ad deteriora faciles sumus, *quia nec dux potest nec comes deesse, et res etiam ipsa sine duce, sine comite procedit. non proum est tantum ad vitia, sed praeceps*. Manil. IV 86 87 quod Decios non omne tulit, non omne Camillos | tempus et invictum devicta morte Catonem.

**41** CATILINAM VIII 231 n. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 20 § 5 tantum Catilinarum.

**42** QUOCUMQUE X 359 n. repeated as here III 230. VF. VII 479 480 *te quoque tangat cura mei quocumque loco, quoscumque per annos.*

**43** BRUTI AVUNCULUS Cato of Utica, whose sister Servilia was mother of M. Brutus the murderer of Caesar (Cic. parad. prooem. § 1). Madvig on Cic. fin. III § 8. Tac. ann. III 76 *Iunia...Catone avunculo genita,...M. Brutus soror.* AV. vir. illustr. 82 § 1 M. Brutus avunculi Catonis *imitator.*

**44** NIL DICTU FOEDUM VISUQUE XI 162—182. Tac. dial. 28 fin. of the old Roman governess *eligebatur autem maior aliqua natu propinqua, cuius probatis spectatisque moribus omnis eiusdem familiae suboles committeretur; coram qua neque dicere fas erat quod turpe dictu, neque facere quod in honestum factu videretur.* Cato the censor (Plut. vit. Cat. mai. 20 § 8) professed *τὰ αἰσχρὰ τῶν φημάτων οὐχ ἡττον εὐλαβεῖσθαι τοῦ παιδὸς παρόντος η τῶν λεπών παρθένων, ἃς Ἑστιάδας καλοῦσιν,* VISU e.g. Plin. XIV § 140 *vasa adulteriis caelata.*

**45** PATER lest the son should imitate 68 69.

**PROCUL A PROCUL INDE II 89 *ite profanae.*** Stat. s. III 3 13 *procul hinc, procul ite nocentes.* Bentley on Hor. ep. II 2 199. *procul o procul este profani* (Aen. VI 258) was a proclamation usual before a sacrifice. Callim. in Serv. l. l. *ἐκάς, ἐκάς ἐστε βέβηλοι.*

**46** PERNOCANTIS VIII 10 II n.

**47** MAXIMA DEBETUR PUERO REVERENTIA Quintil. XI 1 § 66 *ut cuique personae debetur reverentia.* Plat. legg. 729<sup>ba</sup> “To our children we should bequeath self-respect and not gold. This we think to do by rebuking their shameless acts: but we shall never succeed, if we inculcate the maxim now in vogue, ‘the young should reverence all.’ Rather will a wise lawgiver charge elders to reverence the young, and to beware above all things lest the young see or hear them doing or saying anything shameful.” Plut. qu. Rom. 33 citing this passage, ascribes the ancient Roman practice of taking children out to dine, to a desire not so much to control the children, as to make *τοὺς πατέρας αὐτὸς μᾶλλον αἰδεῖσθαι καὶ σωφρονεῖν τῶν νιῶν παρόντων.* Quintilian I 8 § 4 seq. would have the young taught Homer, Virgil, and the tragedians; the lyric and elegiac poets he would reserve for a maturer age.

**48** TU often used in exhortations II 61 *tu nube atque tace.* VIII 228. IX 134. X 342. Hor. s. II 20 21 *tu pulmentaria quare | sudando.*

**PUERI** after 47 *puer.* cf. 70—72 *patriae...patriae...utilis...utilis.* XVI 9 10 *audeat...audeat.*

CONTEMPSERIS ANNOS Luc. VIII 495 *non impune tuos Magnus contempserit annos.* The perf. subj. is invariably used by Cicero after *ne*; the imper. or subj. pres. are poetical Madvig § 386.

49 PECCATURO OBSTET TIBI FILIUS INFANS Sen. ep. I 88 8 9  
'aliquis vir bonus nobis eligendus est ac semper ante oculos habendus, ut sic tamquam illo spectante vivamus, et omnia tamquam illo vidente faciamus.' *hoc, mi Lucili, Epicurus praecepit.* custodem nobis et paedagogum dedit, nec immerito: magna pars peccatorum tollitur, si peccaturis testis adsistat.

50 CENSORIS IRA II 121. IV 12. IX 142. XI 92.

51 QUANDOQUE one day II 82 *foedius hoc aliquid quandoque audebis amictu.* V 172.

51 52 SIMILEM SE DEDERIT Plaut. asin. 850 *quin te ergo hilarum das mihi?*

52 MORUM QUOCHE FILIUS Plin. ep. V 16 § 9 *amisit enim filiam, quae non minus mores eius quam os vultumque referebat totumque patrem mira similitudine exscriperat.*

53 OMNIA PECCET cogn. acc.

54 NIMIRUM 'doubtless' VII 78 n.

55 TABULAS MUTARE XII 123 delebit tabulas.

56 UNDE TIBI [parabis] FRONTEM Hor. s. II 5 102 Heind. unde mihi tam fortem? Sen. Hf. 296 Gron. unde illum mihi...diem? cf. quo with an acc. VIII 9 n.

FRONTEM Phaedr. IV 7 4 severitatem frontis dum placo tuae. Ter. Ph. 1040—2 adeon' *hoc indignum tibi videtur, filius homo adulescens si habet unam amicam, tu uxores duas? nil pudere?* quo ore illum obiurgabat?

57 CUM FACIAS PEIORA SENEX Sen. de ira II 28 § 8 *aliena vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra sunt: inde est, quod tempestiva filii convivia pater deterior filio castigat et nihil alienae luxuriae ignoscit qui nihil suae negavit.*

58 VENTOSA CUCURBITA *cucurbita* is I a gourd. II from the shape, a cupping instrument: of these some were of copper, others of horn; fashionable pretenders had them of silver Luc. adv. indoct. 29 σικβας δρυψας. In those of copper lighted linen was placed, and the instrument then applied to the skin (hence the riddle in Plut. VII sap. conv. 10 fin. ἄνδρα λόον πνύτι χαλκὸν ἐπ' ἀνέρι κολλήσαντα); the pressure of the external air would force the nearly exhausted instrument with a strong draught (hence *ventosa*, by which name a cupping-glass was known in mediæval Latin. Plin. Val. I 51 *ventosas ponit in cervicem.* Ital. *ventosa*, Fr. *ventouse*). In those of horn the air was drawn out by suction through a small orifice, which was afterwards closed with wax Cels. II 11. It was employed in cases of derangement (VACUUM CEREBRO) ib. III 18 *neque alienum est, si neque sanguis ante missus est, neque mens constat, neque*

*somnus accedit, occipitio inciso cucurbitulam admoveare.* Thirteen, all of bronze, have been found at Herculaneum and Pompeii. They are all of conical form. Rich gives a cut of one made out of a *pumpkin*, preserved in the Vatican library.

59 seq. Sen. ep. 5 § 6 *qui domum intraverit, nos potius miretur, quam superlectilem nostram.*

HOSPITE VENTURO exx. of the abl. abs. of this participle in Zumpt § 643 and Reisig-Haase p. 759 n.

60 VERRE PAVIMENTUM says the master 63.

PAVIMENTUM of costly marble XI 173 n. or mosaic Stat. s. I 3 54—56. Sen. ep. 86 § 7 *eo deliciarum pervenimus, ut nisi gemmas calcare nolimus.* The pavement was swept with a broom of palm twigs (Mart. XIV 82) or cleaned with a sponge dig. XXXIII 7 12 § 22 *perticæ, quibus aranæ detergantur, item spongiae, quibus columnae pavimenta podia extergantur, ...instrumenti sunt, quia mundiorum domum reddunt.*

61 CUM TOTA DESCENDAT ARANÆ TELA Plaut. Stich. 347—357 *munditias volo fieri: ecferre huc scopas, simulque harundinem, | ut operam omnem aranearum perdam et texturam inprobam | deiciamque earum omnis telas...cape illas scopas. capiam. hoc egomet, tu hoc converre...age tu ocios | terge humum, consperge ante aedis... ego illim aranæas de foribus deiciam et de pariete | ...quid sit, nihil etiam scio, | nisi forte hospites venturi sunt cet.*

62 LEVE ARGENTUM plain = *purum* X 19 n.) ( VASA ASPERA, embossed plate I 76 n. Verg. Aen. V 267 *cymbaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis.*

63 seq. VI 476—496 the matron who pays a salary to torturers, and avenges a wry ringlet with the 'cat.' Sen. de ira I 12 § 4 *irascuntur boni viri pro suorum iniuriis: sed idem faciunt, si calda non bene praebetur, si vitreum fractum est, si calceus luto sparsus est.* ib. II 25 § 1 *parum agilis est puer aut tepidior aqua poturo aut turbatus torus aut mensa negligenter posita: ad ista concitari, insania est.*

67 SCOBIS Hor. s. II 4 81 82 *vilibus in scopis in mappis in scobe quantus | consistit sumptus.* The saw-dust was left on the floor during the feast Petron. 68 scobem croco et minio tinctam sparserunt et, quod numquam ante videram, ex lapide speculari pulvrem tritum. Iul. Bass. in Sen. contr. 25 § 4 *inter purgamenta et iactus cenantium et sparsam in convivio scobem humanus sanguis everritur.*

68 AGITAS respicis schol.

SINE OMNI 'without any stain.' Ter. Andr. 391 *sine omni periclo.* Clem. ep. I 20 δίχα τάσσεται. For English exx. see Wright bible-wordbook 'all.' R. Ascham's Scholemaster 1863 glossary 'all.' So in German "ohne alle Gefahr."

70 GRATUM EST QUOD Cic. Brutus § 68 gratum est tamen quod volunt.

PATRIAE CIVEM DEDISTI III 3 *unum civem donare Sibyllae.*  
Cic. Verr. III § 161 *suscepas enim liberos non solum tibi sed etiam patriae.*

73 PLURIMUM ENIM this rare elision also VI 151 *quantulum in hoc.*

74 SERPENTE CICONIA PULLOS NUTRIT XV 3. Verg. g. II 319 320 Forbiger *cum vere rubenti | candida venit avis longis invisa colubris.* Plin. x § 62 *honos iis serpentium exitio tantus ut in Thessalia capital fuerit occidisse eademque legibus pena, quae in homicidam.*

75 PER DEVIA RURA Ov. m. I 675 per devia rura.

LACERTA III 231.

76 ILLI EADEM same elision I 73. VI 50. VIII 123.

SUMPTIS PINNIS III 80 n. *qui sumpsit pinnas.* Like simile in Quintil. II 6 § 7 Burman *cui rei simile quiddam facientes aves cernimus, quae teneris infirmisque fetibus cibos ore suo collatos partiuntur;* at cum visi sunt adulti, paulum egredi nidiset circum volare sedem illam praecedentes ipsae docent: tum expertas vires libero caelo suaque ipsorum fiduciae permittunt.

77 CRUCIBUSQUE the dead body was left hanging on the cross Plaut. mil. 372 *scio crucem futuram mihi sepulcrum.* Hor. ep. I 16 48 Obbar non pasces in cruce corvos. Plin. XXXVI § 107 *ut omnium ita defunctorum corpora figeret cruci spectanda simul civibus et feris volucribusque laceranda.* A guard was set to watch the corpse Petron. III miles, *qui cruces asservabat, ne quis ad sepulturam corpora detraheret.* cf. 112.

81 LEPOREM Aesch. Ag. 115—124.

FAMILAE IOVIS Hor. c. IV 4 *I ministrum fulminis alitem.*

82 HFNC from the hare or hind.

CUBILI Verg. g. I 411.

83 INDE from the nest.

84 AD ILLAM (*praedam*) QUAM cet. IV 70 n. Hor. s. IV 10 16 *illi, scripta quibus comoedia prisca viris est.*

85 rhythm as in XV 85.

86—106 If the father impairs his estate by building villas of costly marbles in fashionable localities, no wonder that his son yet more prodigally wastes what remains: if the father observes the sabbath and abstains from meats forbidden by the Jewish lawgiver, no wonder that the son, having been early trained to neglect his country's laws, becomes by circumcision (exod. 12 48) a proselyte of righteousness, bound to the observance of the whole Mosaic law.

86—95 on the extravagant sums spent in building cf. 275. 194 n. Sall. Cat. 12 § 3 *operae pretium est, cum domos atque villas cognoveris in urbium modum exaedificatas, viere templa deorum.* Nep. Att. 14 § 3 nullam suburbanam aut maritimam sumptuosam villam. Cic. fr. or. in Clod. 4 § 3 *is me dixit aedificare.* Damasippus, convicting Horace of madness s. II 3 308 aedificas. Sen. ep. 89 § 21 *quousque nullus erit lacus, cui non villarum vestrarum fastigia imminent, nullum flumen, cuius non ripas aedifica vestra praetexant?* *ubicumque scabent aquarum calentium venae, ibi nova diversoria luxuriae excitabuntur.* *ubicumque in aliquem sinum litus curvabitur, vos protinus fundamenta facietis nec contenti solo, nisi quod manu feceritis, maria agetis introrsus.* Mart. IX 46 Gellius was always building, busy with door-posts and locks and windows: *oranti nummos ut dicere possit amico | unum illud verbum Gellius "aedifico."*

AEDIFICATOR a term of reproach Nep. Att. 13 § 1 *nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus aedificator.* Colum. I 4 § 8 eleganter... *aedificet agricola, nec sit tamen aedificator.*

86—87 MODO...NUNC...NUNC Ov. m. XI 921 922. tr. I 2  
27—30.

87 CAIETAE now *Gaeta*; said to have been named from the nurse of Aeneas (Aen. VII 2): in Latium, on the *sinus Caetanus* 40 stadia south of Formiae (Strab. p. 233, who mentions the large and costly buildings). Cic. de imp. Pomp. § 33 *portum Caetae celeberrimum atque plenissimum navium.* spoken of as an agreeable abode by Mart V 1 5. x 30 8. Stat. s. I 3 87 88.

SUMMA NUNC TIBURIS ARCE III 192 *pronī Tiburis arce.* *Tivoli* lies 20 miles (Mart. IV 57 4) N.E. of Rome, chiefly on a rocky hill on the left bank of the Anio. Remains of walls and temples are still to be seen. Strabo p. 238 Τίβοντα μέν, ὃ τὸ Ἡράκλεῖον καὶ δὲ καταράκτης δύο ποιεῖ τλωτὸς δὲ Ἀνίων, ἀφ' οὗ ποὺς μεγάλου καταπίπτων εἰς φάραγγα βαθεῖαν καὶ κατάλσην. Burn Rome and Campagna 394—401.

88 PRAENESTINIS IN MONTIBUS III 190 n. Hor. c. III 4 22—24 *seu mihi frigidum | Praeneste, seu Tibur supinum, | seu liquidae placuere Baiae.*

ALTA III 269 n. Hor. c. III 1 45 46 *cur invidendis postibus et novo | sublime ritu moliar atrium?*

89 GRAECIS MARMORIBUS the marbles of Paros, Pentelicus, Hymettus, Carystus, Taenarum and Sparta were celebrated Stat. s. III 1 5 6 *nitidos postes Graiisque effulta metallis | culmina.*

LONGE PETITIS MARMORIBUS VII 182 n. XI 175 n. from Synnada (Phrygium, Mygdonium) or Numidia Stat. s. I 2 148 *hic Libycus Phrygiusque silex.* ib. 5 34—41. II 2 85—93.

**90** FORTUNAE at Praeneste VM. I 3 § 2. Stat. s. I 3 (*villa Tiburtina*) 79 80 *quod ni tempia darent alias Tirynthia sortes, et Praenestinae poterant migrare sorores.* Burn 382-7.

**HERCULIS AEDEM** at Tibur Prop. III=II 32 3 *nam quid Praenesti dubias, o Cynthia, sortes [petis? i.e. the oracle, which gave responses by lot].* ib. 5 *curve te in Herculeum deportent esessa Tibur?*

**91 SPADO POSIDES** Suct. Cl. 28 *libertorum praecipue suspexit Posiden spadonem, quem etiam Britannico triumpho inter militares virtus hasta pura donavit.* Sen. ep. 86 § 7 balnea libertorum. Plin. XXXI § 5 baths built by him at Baiae *Posidianae aquae:* he must have built a mansion in Rome rivalling the Capitol (*nostra*, Roman, opposed to Fortuna *Praenestina* cet.)

**92 DUM HABITAT—FREGIT** 95. III 10 n.

**94 HANC** partem relictam.

**TURBAVIT**=conturbavit VII 129 n.

**95 DUM . . . ATTOLLIT** 92 n. cf. 88. I 94 *erexit.*

**ATTOLLIT** Aen. II 185. III 134. Plin. XXXVI § 30.

**96—106** On the proselytising spirit of the Jews see Matt. 23 15. Rom. 10 2. Gal. 4 9 21. 2 Cor. 11 20. Augustus (Suet. 93) specially commended his grandson Gaius, *quod Iudeam praetervehens apud Hierosolyma non supplicasset.* Hor. s. I 4 141-3 a strong force of poets will come to my aid, and as we are many more in number, *veluti te* | Iudei cogemus in hanc concedere turbam. Ios. ant. XVIII 3 § 5 a Jew, residing at Rome, professed to interpret the wisdom of the Mosaic laws and with three others persuaded Fulvia, a lady of rank, who had embraced the Jewish religion, to send purple and gold to the temple at Jerusalem. The Jews converted the gifts to their own use. On the complaint of Fulvia's husband Tiberius ordered the expulsion of all Jews from Rome. cf. Tac. ann. II. 85. Suet. Tib. 36. Philo leg. ad Gai. p. 569 M. Multitude of Jews in Rome Cic. p. Flacc. § 69; under Claudius DCass. LX 6 § 6; dispersed over the world acts 2 5-11. Ios. bell. II 16 § 4 p. 121 29 Dind. οὐ γάρ ἔστιν ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκουμένης δῆμος ὁ μὴ μοίραν ὑμετέραν ἔχων. Strabo in Ios. ant. XIV 7 § 2 τόπον οὐκ ἔστι ραδίως εὑρεῖν τῆς οἰκουμένης, ὃς οὐ παραδέδεκται τοῦτο τὸ φύλον μηδ' ἐπικρατεῖται ὑπ' αὐτοῦ. Poppaea was a proselyte (Ios. ant. XX 8 § 11 fin. θεοσεβής). DCass. LXVII 14 § 2 A.D 95 many proselytes executed. Caracalla, when a boy of seven, heard (Spartian. I § 6) that a playmate *ob Iudeam religionem gravius verberatum.* The Herodian family aroused Roman aversion to themselves and the Jews; Egyptian libels, as that of Apion, bloody wars, and resentment against

a conquered nation, which professed that its God was supreme, further explain the ignorant prejudices even of a Tacitus.

96 seq. III 14. 296. VI 159 160. 542 seq. (from which passage it would seem that the Jewish worship was most attractive to women, cf. Ov. a. a. I 76. Ios. ant. XVIII 3 § 5. XX 2 § 4. bell. II 20 § 2. acts 13 50. 16 14. Wetst. on Matt. 13 15). DCass. XXXVII 17 § 1 φέρει [ἡ ἐπίκλησις τῶν Ἰουδαίων] καὶ ἔτι τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους δοσὶ τὰ νόμιμα αὐτῶν, κατέπερ ἀλλοεθεῖς ὅντες, ἡγλούσι. καὶ ἔστι καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις τὸ γένος τοῦτο, κολυσθέν μὲν πολλάκις, αὐξηθὲν δὲ ἐπὶ πλεῖστον, ώστε καὶ ἐπαρρησιαν τῆς νομίσεως ἐκνικήσαι.

96 METUENTEM SABBATA IOI. 105 p. Pers. V 184 recutis-  
taque sabbata palles.

SABBATA VI 159 *observant ubi festia mero pede sabbata reges.*  
On the observance of the sabbath among the heathen cf. Plut. de superst. 3 p. 166\*. Ov. a. a. I 76. 415 416. rem. 219 220. Tibull. I 3 18. Hor. s. I 9 69. Mart. IV 4 7. Suet. Tib. 32. Sen. cited on 105 106. id. ep. 95 § 47 *accendere aliquem lucernam sabbatis prohibeamus, quoniam nec lumine di egent et ne homines quidem delectantur fuligine.* Ios. c. Ap. II 39 the early Greek philosophers followed Moses...οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ πλήθεσιν ἦδη πολὺς ξῆλος γέγονεν ἐκ μακροῦ τῆς ἡμετέρας εὐσεβειᾶς, οὐδὲ ἔστιν οὐ πόλις Ἑλλήνων οὐδὲ ἡτισοῦν οὐδὲ βάρβαρος οὐδὲ ἐν Ἐθνος, ἐνθα μὴ τὸ τῆς ἐβδομάδος, ἢν ἀργοῦμεν ἡμεῖς, θύος οὐδὲ πατεφοληκε καὶ αἱ νηστεῖαι καὶ λύχνων ἀνακανθεῖς καὶ πολλὰ τῶν εἰς βρῶσιν ἥμνον οὐ νενομισμένων παρατετήρηται.

97 NIL PRAETER NUBES ET CAELI NUMEN ADORANT VI  
543—5 arcanam Iudaea tremens mendicat in aurem, | interpres  
legum Solymarum et magna sacerdos | arboris ac summi  
fida internuntia caeli. acts 14 15. 17 24. Hekataeus in Ios.  
c. Ap. I 22 p. 355 49 of the temple ἁγαλμα δὲ οὐκ ἔστιν. Luc. II  
592—3 dedita sacris | incerti Iudaea dei. Tac. h. v 5 Iudaei  
mente sola unumque numen intellegunt: *profanos, qui*  
*deum imagines mortalibus materiis in species hominum effingant:*  
*summum illud et aeternum neque imitabile neque interiteturum:*  
*igitur nulla simulacula urbibus suis, nedum templis*  
*sinunt. ib. 9 when Pompeius entered the temple inde vulga-*  
*tum nulla intus deum effigie vacuam sedem et inania arcana.*  
Strabo p. 761 Moses taught ἐν τούτῳ μόνον θεός, τὸ περιέχον  
ἥμᾶς ἀπαντας καὶ γῆν καὶ θάλατταν, δὲ καλοῦμεν οὐρανὸν  
καὶ κόσμον καὶ τὴν τῶν θυτῶν φόσιν. Aug. civ. Dei IV 31 Varro  
says that the ancient Romans for more than 170 years worshipt  
the gods without an image. ‘quod si adhuc’ inquit ‘mansisset,  
castius di observarentur,’ cui sententiae suae testem adhibet inter  
cetera etiam gentem Iudeam. Hekataeus of Abdera in DS.

XL 3 § 4 of Moses ἀγαλμα δὲ θεῶν τὸ σύνολον οὐ κατεσκεύ-  
ασε διὰ τὸ μὴ νομίζειν ἀνθρωπόμορφον εἶναι τὸν θεόν,  
ἀλλὰ τὸν περιέχοντα τὴν γῆν οὐρανὸν μόνον εἶναι θεόν  
καὶ τῶν ὅλων κύριον. Philo leg. ad Gai. 44 p. 597 fin. M  
Caligula to the Jewish embassy ὑμεῖς, εἴτε, ἔστε οἱ θεομοσεῖς,  
οἱ θεὸν μὴ νομίζοντες εἶναι με, τὸν ἥδη παρὰ πᾶσι τοῖς ἄλλοις  
ἀνωμολογημένον, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἀκατονόμαστον ὑμῖν· raising his  
hands to heaven ἐπεφήμισε πρόσφορτος, ἦν οὐδὲ ἀκούειν θευτόν, οὐχ  
ὅτι διερμηνεύειν αὐτολεξεῖ. Cels. in Orig. v 6 πρῶτον οὖν τῶν  
Ἰουδαίων θαυμάζειν ᾔτιον, εἰ τὸν μὲν οὐρανὸν καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷδε  
ἀγγέλους σέβονται, but do not worship sun, moon and stars; they  
worship thunder ib. DCass. XXXVII 17 §§ 2 3 τῶν μὲν ἄλλων  
θεῶν οὐδένα τιμῶσιν, ἕν δέ τινα ισχυρῶν σέβουσιν. οὐδὲ ἀγαλμα  
οὐδὲν ἐν αὐτοῖς ποτε τοῖς Ἱεροσολύμοις ἔσχον· ἀρρηγον δὲ δὴ καὶ  
δειδὴ αὐτὸν νομίζοντες εἶναι περισσότατα αὐθρώπων θρη-  
σκεύονται. καὶ αὐτῷ νέων τε μέγιστον καὶ περικαλλέστατον, πλὴν  
καθ' ὅσον ἀχανής τε καὶ ἀνώροφος ἦν, ἔξεποιησαν. cf. an inscrip-  
tion Orelli 1502, 1503 CAELO AETERNO. The Caelicolae were  
a Jewish sect, first spoken of (as perverting Christians to  
Judaism) in a law of Honorius A.D. 409 cod. Iust. I 9 § 12.  
Bernays quotes cod. Bezae acts 13 50. 17 4, where *σεβόμενοι* is  
rendered *caelicola*; adding: in post-biblical Jewish writings the  
name of God, except in prayers, is scrupulously avoided. One  
of the commonest substitutes is ‘heaven’ (John 3 27); so ‘the  
kingdom of heaven’ = ‘the kingdom of God.’ The God-fearing  
proselyte in post-biblical language becomes heaven-fearing.  
This usage led Iuv. and others to attribute to the Jews the  
worship of heaven; *nubes* is a satiric touch, to throw into relief  
the nebulous nature of such a God of heaven as opposed to the  
sharply defined outlines of the gods of Greece and Rome (cf.  
Aristoph. nub. 365—425). The term proves that Iuv. does not  
intend to charge the Jews with an idolatrous worship of heaven;  
such a calumny was no longer possible, even for the most  
malicious, as is shewn by Tacitus’ acknowledgement of the purity  
of the Jewish conception of God. Göser adds ‘the god of  
heaven’ Ezra 1 2. 7 12 21 cet. also Matt. 21 25. Lu. 15 18.

98 NEC DISTARE PUTANT HUMANA CARNE SUILLAM VI 160  
(of Iudea) *vetus* indulget senibus clementia porcis. cf.  
XV 11—13. 174. Is. 65 4. 66 3 17. Ios. ant. XIV 10 § 12  
Dolabella to the Ephesians: the Jews cannot serve in war διὰ τὸ  
μήτε διτλα βαστάζειν δύνασθαι μήτε ὁδοπορεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐν ταῖς ἡμέ-  
ραις τῶν σαββάτων μήτε τροφῶν τῶν πατρίων καὶ συνήθων  
κατ' αὐτοὺς εὑπορεῖν. id. vita 3 some priests sent to Rome for  
trial did not forget piety to God, but lived on figs and nuts.  
Philo in Flacc. 11 fin. p. 531 M Flaccus constrained Jewish  
women to eat swine's flesh; some were tortured on their refusal.

cf. 2 Macc. 6 18—31. 7 passim. Philo leg. ad Gai. 45 p. 598 M Caligula led the embassy up and down as he inspected buildings in progress, and after giving some orders μέγιστον καὶ σεμνὸν ἐρῶτημα ἡρώτα διὰ τὸ χωρέων κρεῶν ἀπέκεσθε; at which witticism the Jews' enemies burst into a roar of laughter. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. hyp. III 24 § 223 Ἰουδαῖος μὲν γάρ...θάττον ἀν ἀποθνήσις οὐ χοιρέων φάγοι. Namat. I 384 humanis animal [Iudaenus] dissociale cibis. Hence the jests of Cicero (Plut. Cic. 7 § 3), when the freedman Caecilius, a proselyte (*εὐοχός τῷ Ιουδαῖος*) desired to accuse Verres: τι Ἰουδαῖος πρὸς χοῖρον; (quid homini Iudeo cum verre?) and of Augustus Macr. II 4 § 11 (borrowed from Diogenes in Ael. v. h. XII 56) mallem Herodis porcus esse quam filius. Plut. quaeſt. conv. IV 5 (who supposes that the Jews worship the swine). He also gives the dietetic reason for the prohibition, the fear of leprosy (cf. Manetho in Ael. n. a. X 16) which is repeated by Tac. h. v 4 sue abstinent memoria clavis, quod ipsos scabies quondam turpaverat, cui id animal obnoxium. On the refusal to eat with Gentiles Gal. 2 2 seq. Luke 15 2. Hermas sim. 8 9 μετὰ τῶν ἔθνῶν συνίζην.

99 ET PRAEPUTIA PONUNT VI 238. Here the father only abstains from swine's flesh, as a proselyte of the gate, the son is circumcised also, as a proselyte of righteousness. Hor. s. 19 70 curtis *Iudaeis*. Strabo p. 761<sup>a</sup>. 824<sup>b</sup> (Egyptians and Jews). Tac. h. v 5 circumcidere genitalia instituere, ut diversitate noscantur: transgressi in morem eorum idem usurpant, nec quicquam prius imbuuntur quam contemnere (ver. 100) deos, exuere patriam, parentes liberos fratres via habere. Suet. Dom. 12 *Iudaicus fiscus acerbissime actus est; ad quem deferabantur, qui vel in profecti Iudaicam agerent vitam, vel dissimulata origine in posita genti tributa non peperdissent. interfuisse me adulescentulum memini, cum a procuratore frequentissimoque consilio insiperetur nonagenarius senex, an circumsectus esset.* Mart. VII 30 5 recutitorum...*Iudeorum.* 82 5 *verpus.* Metilius, a Roman captive, was saved from death by the Jews, on condition that he would be circumcised Ios. bell. II 17 § 10. Petron. 102 circumcidere nos, ut *Iudei* videamus. Namat. I 387 388 *reddimus obscenae convicia debita genti, | quae genitale caput propudiosa metit.* Before the last Jewish revolt (A.D. 132—135) Hadrian prohibited circumcision Spartan. 14 § 2; a prohibition which was repealed by Antoninus Pius, except in the case of Gentile proselytes dig. XLVIII 8 11 pr. novell. Iust. 142 1. The Egyptians were also circumcised Hdt II 36 § 3. 37 § 2 Bähr. 104 § 2 Bähr μοῦνοι πάντων ἀνθρώπων Κόλχοι καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι καὶ Αἴθιοι τερπτόμονται ἀπ' ὅρχῆς τὰ αἴδοια. § 3 Φοίνικες δὲ καὶ Σέριοι οἱ ἐν τῇ Παλαιστίνῃ [i.e. the Israelites] καὶ αὐτοὶ ὁμολογοῦσι παρ' Αἰγυπτίων μεμαθηκέναι

*κ.τ.λ.* §§ 4. 5. Concealment of circumcision 1 Cor. 7 18. r  
Macc. I 16. Dioscor. I 10. Cels. VII 25.

100 CONTEMNERE Plin. XIII § 46 gens contumelia numinum insignis. Tac. h. v 5 *pessimus quisque spretis religionibus patriis tributa* (the fixed temple dues) *et stipes* (occasional alms) *illuc congregabant: unde auctae Iudeorum res.* In an edict, by which Claudius granted the Jews religious freedom, he added (Ios. ant. XIX 5 § 3) *οἰς καὶ αὐτοῖς ἡδη τὸν παραγγέλλω μου ταύτη τῇ φιλανθρωπίᾳ ἐπιεικέστερον χρῆσθαι καὶ μὴ τὰς τῶν ἀλλων ἔθνῶν δεισιδαιμονίας ἔξουδει λέγειν, τοὺς ἴδιους δὲ νόμους φιλάσσειν.*

101 EDISCUNT VI 544 interpres legum Solymarum. Ios. ant. XX II § 2 p. 285 21 Bekker *μόνοις δὲ σοφίαν μαρτυροῦσι, τοῖς τὰ νόμιμα σαφῶς ἐπισταμένοις καὶ τὴν τῶν ιερῶν γραμμάτων δύναμιν ἐρμηνεῦσαι δυναμένοις.* Ios. c. Ap. II 18 ‘let a man ask any of us the laws, he will tell them more easily than his own name. Therefore learning them off (ἐκμανθάνοντες) from the very first perception, we have them as it were imprinted on the soul, and transgressors are few.’ At the age of 14 (*vita* 2) Iosephus was an interpreter of the law. Philo leg. ad Gai. 16 II 562 M ‘taught so to say from their very swaddling-clothes to believe in one God the Father and Maker of the world.’ Mark 3 22. acts 6 II 14. 15 21. 2 Cor. 3 14 15.

SERVANT Rom. 2 17. cf. Ios. c. Ap. 12 μάλιστα δὲ πάντων περὶ παιδοτροφίαν φιλοκαλοῦντες καὶ τὸ φυλάττειν τοὺς νόμους καὶ τὴν κατὰ τούτους παραδεδομένην εὐσέβειαν ἔργον ἀναγκαῖσταν παντὸς τοῦ βίου πεποιημένοι. ib. 8 a description of the O. T.; Jewish reverence for the law; readiness to brave all tortures and take death joyfully rather than to transgress it. What Greek would suffer the least hurt to save his whole literature? id. ant. XIV 4 § 3 when Jerusalem was stormed by Pompeius B.C. 63, the priests served in the order of their course even while men were being slain in the temple; a fact, attested by Livy, which proves τὴν ὑπερβολὴν ἡς ἔχομεν περὶ τὸν θεὸν εὐσέβειας καὶ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν νόμων. ib. XVIII 8 §§ 2 3 refusal of the Jews to admit Caligula into the temple. Philo in Eus. p. e. VIII 6 § 9 p. 357<sup>b</sup> not a word of Moses’ law has been changed for more than 2000 years, ἀλλὰ καν μυριάκις αὐτοὺς (the Jews) ἀποθανεῖν ὑπομένειν θάττον ἡ τοὺς ἑκείνου νόμοις καὶ ἔθεσιν ἐναντία πεισθῆνα. Ios. bell. II 10 § 5 Petronius wrote to Caligula, that, unless he wished to lose land and people, δέοι φυλάττειν αὐτοὺς τὸν νόμον. ib. 14 § 5 tumult occasioned by an affront to the law,—the sacrifice of some birds at the entrance of a synagogue on the sabbath. id. c. Ap. I 30 the reward of obedience to the law

not gold or silver nor a crown of parsley or olive, but the assured hope that *τοῖς τοὺς νόμους διαφυλάξασι*, and who die readily if need be in their behalf, God gives a new birth and better life. This I should not venture to say, if experience had not proved to all that many of our people often ere now chose bravely to endure all things, that they might not say a single word against the law.

METUUNT 96 n. Ov. m. I 323 (non) *illa metuentior ulla deorum*. CIL v i n. 88 AVR • SOTER • ET • AVR • STEPHANVS • AVRELIAE • SOTERIAE • MATRI • PIENTISSIMAE • RELIGIONI • (l. —IS) IVDAICAE • METVENTI • F • P. 2 kings 17 mixt population settled by Esarhaddon in Samaria 27 'feared not the Lord,' who sent lions among them; a priest was sent for 28, who 'taught them how they should fear the Lord' cf. 32. 33 'they feared the Lord and served their own gods.' 36. 39. 41. In the psalms, after the house of Israel, the house of Aaron, the Levites, i. e. all the classes of Israelites proper, there are mentioned, always in the last place, those 'that fear the Lord,' i.e. gentile converts 115 II. 118 4. 135 20. cf. Esth. 9 27. Is. 56 6. acts 16 14 Lydia σεβομένη τὸν θεόν. σεβόμενοι alone, distinguished from Jews 13 43. 17 4 and 17. Another term is found in St Paul's speech at Antioch (acts 13 16) ἄνδρες Ἰσραὴλ ἄντει καὶ οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν θεόν, and with a more precise indication of different descent, 26 οὐαὶ γένους Ἀβραὰμ καὶ οἱ ἐν ὑμῖν φοβούμενοι τὸν θεόν where ἐν ὑμῖν represents the hebr. *betochchem* of exod. 12 49 'the stranger that sojourneth among you.' levit. 16 29. 17 12. 18 26. cf. εὐλαβεῖς acts 2 5. 8 2 (from BERNAYS).

## 102 ARCANO XV 141.

VOLUMINE MOYES DS. XXXIV I § 3 Antiochus Epiphanes found in the temple a bearded statue, seated on an ass and holding a book; this he supposed to be the statue of Moses, the founder of the misanthropic institution of the Jews. § 4 accordingly he killed a swine and poured the blood on the statue and altar; dressed the meat and *προσέταξε τῷ μὲν ἀκὸ τούτῳ γεωμῷ τὰς λεπὰς αὐτῶν βίβλους καὶ περιεχούσας τὰ μισό-ξενα νόμιμα καταρράγα*.

103 104 Tac. h. v 5 *apud ipsos fides obstinata, misericordia in promptu, sed adversus omnes alios hostile odium, separati epulis, discreti cubilibus*. Petron. fr. 37 Bücheler *Iudeus, licet et porcinum numen adoret [like the father here 99] | et caeli summas advocet auriculas [97], | ni tamen et ferro succiderit inguinis oram [as the son does but not the father 99]. | exemptus populo [103 104] Graia migrabit ab urbe | et non ieiuna sabbata lege premet (tremet Bücheler)*.

MONSTRARE VIAS Diphil. parasit. in Ath. p. 238<sup>r</sup> ἀγροῖς ἐν  
ταῖς ἀραι | δ τι ἔστω, εἰ τις μὴ φράσει ὄρθως ὅδόν. Cic. off.  
III § 54 erranti viam non monstrare, quod Athenis exse-  
crationibus publicis sanctum est. Enn. ib. I § 51 homo, qui  
erranti comiter monstrat viam. Sen. ep. 95 § 51 magna  
scilicet laus est, si homo mansuetus homini est. praeципiemus,  
ut . . . erranti viam monstretur?

EADEM NISI SACRA COLENTI Esth. 3 8. 3 Macc. 7 4  
πρὸς πάντα τὰ θηνη δυσμένεια. Acts 10 28. 1 Thess. 2 15. DS.  
XXXI I § I in the friends of Antiochus Sidetes urged him to extirpate  
the Jews: μόνους γαρ ἀπάντων ἔθνων ἀκοινωνήτους εἶναι  
τῆς πρὸς ἄλλο ἔθνος ἐπιμιξίας καὶ πολεμίους ὑπολαμβάνειν  
πάντας. § 2 συστησαμένους δὲ τὸ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἔθνος παραδό-  
σιμον ποιῆσαι τὸ μέσον τὸ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους· διὰ  
τούτου δὲ καὶ νῦμιμα παντελῶς ἔχηλλαγμένα καταδεῖξαι,  
τὸ μῆδεν ἀλλαχθεῖν τραπέζης κοινωνεῖν μηδὲ εὐνοεῖν  
τὸ παράπαν. cf. § 3 Μωϋσέως . . . νομοθετήσαντος τὰ μισθυ-  
ρωτα καὶ παράνομα ἔθνη τοὺς Ἰουδαίους. Lysimachus in Ios.  
c. Ap. I 34 says that Moses charged the Jews μήτε ἀνθρώπων  
τινὸς εὐνοήσειν μήτε δρυτὰ συμβούλευειν, ἀλλὰ τὰ χειρῶν,  
θεῶν τε ναοὺς καὶ βωμούς, οἷς ἀν περιτύχωσιν, ἀνατρέπειν.  
ib. II 10 Apion affirmed that the Jews swore by God the maker  
of heaven and earth and sea, μηδενὶ εὐνοήσειν ἀλλοφυλῷ,  
μάλιστα δὲ Ἑλληνοι. Josephus replies that many Greeks have  
become proselytes, some of whom have relapsed into heathenism;  
yet none of these had heard of such an oath. ib. 7 Apion de-  
clared that the Jews yearly fattened a Greek for sacrifice, ate  
a part of him, swearing hostility to the Greeks. ib. 14 the  
law enjoins universal philanthropy; Apollonius reviles us as  
atheists and misanthropists. See passages preaching hatred  
from Rabbinical writers in Wetstein, Lightfoot, Paulus on Matt.  
5 43. Ios. c. Ap. II 41 of our laws I need say no more: they  
have been seen οὐκ ἀσέβειαν μέν, εὐσέβειαν δὲ ἀληθεστάτην δι-  
δόσκοντες, οὐδὲ ἐπὶ μισανθρωπίαν, ἀλλὰ ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν δυτῶν  
κοινωνίαν παρακαλοῦντες. Tac. h. v 4 Moyses quo sibi  
in posterum gentem firmaret, novos ritus contrariosque  
ceteris mortalibus indidit. profana illic omnia, quae  
apud nos sacra: rursum concessum apud illos, quae  
nobis incesta. Arr. Epikt. I 22 § 4 αὐτῇ ἔστιν ἡ Ἰουδαίων  
καὶ Σύρων καὶ Αἴγυπτων καὶ Ρωμαίων μάχη: οὐ περὶ τοῦ διτοῦ τὸ  
δοῖον πάντων προτιμητέον καὶ ἐπαντὶ μεταβολικέον, ἀλλὰ πότερόν  
ἔστι δοῖον τούτο, τὸ χοιρεῖον φαγεῖν, ἢ ἀνθοιον. Synes. ep. 4  
Ἰουδαῖοι, γένος ἔκσπονδον καὶ εὐσεβεῖν ἀναπτεισμένον  
ἥν διτὶ πλείστους ἄνδρας Ἐλληνας ἀποθανεῖν αἵτοις  
γένωνται.

the surprise of the woman of Samaria Jo. 4 9, where see Wetst. Lightf.

**106 106 CUI SEPTIMA QUAEQUE FUIT LUX IGNAVA VI 159.** Aug. civ. Dei VI 11 *hic* [Seneca] *inter alias civilis theologiae superstitiones reprehendit etiam sacramenta Iudeorum et maxime sabbata, inutiliter eos facere adfirmans, quod per illos singulos septem interpositos dies septimam ferme partem aetatis suae perdant vacando et multa in tempore urgentia non agendo laedantur... de illis sane Iudeis cum loqueretur, ait ‘cum interim usque eo sceleratissimae gentis consuetudo convalluit, ut per omnes iam terras recepta sit; vici vitoribus leges dederunt.’ Namatian. I 391 septima quaeque dies turpi damnata veterno. ib. 389 frigida sabbata. Agatharchides fr. 19 Didot (in Ios. c. Ap. I 22 fin.) ἀργεῖν εἰδισμένοι δι’ ἐβδόμης ἡμέρας, καὶ μηδὲ τὰ ὅπλα βαστάζειν ἐν τοῖς εἰρημένους χρόνοις μήτε γεωργίας ἀπτεσθαι μήτε ἀλλῆς ἐπιμελεῖσθαι λειτουργίας μηδεμιᾶς, ἀλλ’ ἐν τοῖς λεπός ἐκτετακτές τὰς χεῖρας εὐχεσθαι μέχρι τῆς ἐσπέρας. Tac. h. V 4 septimo die οὗτοι πλαύισse ferunt, quia is finem laborum tulerit; dein blandiente inertia septimum quoque annum ignaviae datum. Suet. Aug. 76 Augustus writes ne Iudeus quidem, mi Tiberi, tam diligenter sabbatis ieiunium serval, quam ego hodie servari. Plut. de superst. 7 p. 169<sup>c</sup> Ἰουδαῖοι σαββάτων δυτῶν ἐν ἀγνῶπτοις καθεξόμενοι τῶν πολεμών κλιμακας προστίντων καὶ τὰ τείχη καταλαμβανόντων οὐκ ἀνέστησαν ἀλλ’ ἔμειναν ὥσπερ ἐν σαγήνῃ μᾶς τῇ δεισιδαιμονίᾳ συνδεδεμένοι. Ios. ant. XIV 4 § 2 fin. 3 pr. Pompeius observing that the Jews would repel an attack on the sabbath, but not assault his works, devoted that day to labour at the mound and towers. The Romans and others in some cases excused the Jews from military service, because it clashed with their laws respecting the sabbath and unclean meats (Ios. ant. XIV 10 §§ 12. 20. 21. 23. 25). Augustus excused them from appearing to bail on the sabbath or on the preparation from 3 p.m. (ib. XVI 6 § 2). He also allowed them to receive *congiaria* on the Sunday, if the distribution fell on a sabbath Philo leg. ad Gai. 23 p. 569 M. Synes. ep. 4 p. 161—2 a Jewish pilot dropt the helm during a storm at the beginning of the sabbath: his life was threatened, but he played the resolute Maccabee, until at midnight, seeing that it was a matter of life and death, he held himself discharged from the law.*

**106 PARTEM VITAE NON ATTIGIT ULLAM** Ios. c. Ap. II 2 fin. τὸ μὲν γὰρ σάββατον κατὰ τὴν Ἰουδαίαν διδλεκτον ἀνάπταντος ἕστιν ἀπὸ παντὸς ἔργου. Synes. ep. 4 p. 162 fin. on the sabbath οὐδενὶ θέμις ἔστιν ἐνεργὸν ἔχειν τὴν χείρα, ἀλλὰ τιμώντες διαφερόντως αὐτὴν ἄγουσιν δπραξίαν.

107—255 to other vices the young are prone of themselves; to avarice their fathers must train them (107—125): accordingly they stint themselves and their household and, the love of money growing with their wealth, by fair means or foul possess themselves of their neighbour's estate (126—155): for now a single proprietor will own a larger tract than Rome did under the kings; it is this haste to be rich which causes crime (156—178): the Marsian father of old warned his sons against luxury; now-a-days a father urges his sons to make money by any the meanest arts (179—208): what wonder then if the son goes a step further, and seeks his fortune by perjury and murder? nay, to satisfy that love of gain which he has inherited from his father, attempts that father's life? (209—255).

107 SPONTE TAMEN IUVENES IMITANTUR CETERA Sen. n.  
q. III 30 § 8 etiam sine magistro vitia discuntur.

108 on the want of caesura cf. x 358 n.

QUOQUE even against their will.

AVARITIAM Hor. a. p. 164. Pers. VI 22.

109 FALLIT ENIM VITIUM SPECIE VIRTUTIS ET UMBRA II 2.  
Liv. XXII 12 § 12 vicina virtutibus vitia. Sen. ep. 45 § 7  
vitia nobis sub virtutum nomine obrepunt. ib. 120 § 8.  
sunt...ut scis, virtutibus vitia confinia et perditis quoque  
ac turpibus recti similitudo est. sic mentitur prodigus  
liberalem.

110 II 8 seq. TRISTE HABITU VOLTUQUE ET VESTE SEVER-  
RUM hence Prudent. psychom. 551—6 of Avaritia torvam  
faciem furialiaque arma | exuit inque habitum sese transformat  
honestum. | fit virtus specie vultuque et voce severa; |  
quam memorant frugi, parce cui vivere cordi est cet.

111 FRUGI Hor. s. I 3 49 parcus hic vivit: frugi dicatur.

112 PARCUS Hor. ep. II 2 194 quantum discordet parcus  
avaro. Quintil. III 7 § 25 quia sit quaedam virtutibus ac  
vitiis vicinitas, utendum proxima derivatione verborum, ut...  
pro avaro parcum vocemus. Tac. h. I 37 falsis nominibus  
...parsimoniam pro avaritia...appellat.

RERUM TUTELA SUARUM Hor. ep. I I 103 rerum tutela  
mearum | cum sis.

113 CERTA MAGIS cet. Ov. m. IX 190 pomaque ab insomni  
concustodita dracone. Phaedr. IV 20 3 4 a fox, digging its  
burrow, pervenit ad draconis speluncam intimam, | custodie-  
bat qui thesauros abditos. He asked, what prize has  
tempted you 10 ut careas somno et aevum in tenebris exigas?  
Mart. XII 53 3—5 largiris nihil incubasque gazae, | ut magnus  
draco, quem canunt poëtae | custodem Scythici fuisse luci.

114 HESPERIDUM SERPENS V 152 n. first named in Hes. th.  
333—335 and in the Heraklea of Panyasis fr. 11 Heyne Aen. IV

exc. 4. Varro Menipp. Meleagr. fr. 7 Böch. *adde hydram Lernaeam et draconem Hesperidum: quot bestiae fuerunt immanes.* Prop. III=II 24 26 *a tibi ab Hesperio mala dracone ferat.*

PONTICUS I 7 n. the guard of the golden fleece among the Colchi in Pontus Ov. m. VII 149 seq.

**ADDE QUOD XV 47.**

114 115 HUNC, DE QUO LOQUOR Cic. fin. III § 70 huic disciplinae, de qua loquor.

115 seq. III 140 seq. Hor. ep. I 1 43 seq. 52 seq. Sen. ep. 115 § 11 admitionem nobis parentes auri argenteique fecerunt et teneris infusa cupiditas altius sedet crevitque nobiscum. deinde totus populus *in alia discors in hoc convenit.* hoc suspiciunt, hoc suis optant, hoc dis velut rerum humanarum maximum, *cum grati videri volunt,* consecrant cet.

115 ADQUIRENDI 125. Quintil. XIII 7 § 10 *iustior adquirendi ratio... facultatem aliter adquirendi.* I 12 § 17 dicant sine his in foro multi et adquirant.

116 QUIPPE yes, these are the workmen who see their fortune grow under their hand.

FABRIS dat.

117 SED but, if it is thus to grow, every means must be employed, the forge must be always heated, the anvil always busy.

118 INCUDE ADSIDUA Cic. de or. II § 162 *his potius tradam assiduis uno opere eamdem incudem diem noctemque tudentibus, qui omnis tenuissimas particulas atque omnia minima mansa ut nutrices infantibus pueris in os inserant.* Amm. XXVIII 4 § 26 *uxor, ut proverbium loquitur vetus, eamdem incudem diu noctuque tundendo maritum testari compellit.*

119 ET PATER the father also, as well as the people (115), admires the avaricious. Sen. ep. 94 § 54 *ideo in singulis virtutibus populorum sunt, quia illa populus dedit.*

ANIMI FELICES Verg. g. I 277 *Forbiger felices operum.* Aen. IV 529 *infelix animi.*

AVAROS on the avarice of old age Cic. Cat. mai. §§ 65 66.

120 NULLA EXEMPLA BEATI PAUPERIS ESSE PUTAT looking on it as a *contradiccio in adiecto* I 39 n. 140 n. *pauperis* is subst. VIII 49 n.

121 IUVENES sons 23.

122 INCUMBERE VIII 76.

SECTAE Plin. pan. 45 § 4 *quae tibi secta vitae, quod hominem genus placeat.* ib. 85 § 7 *principium est principis opus amicos parare. placeat tibi semper haec secta.*

123 ELEMENTA alphabet cf. Hor. ep. I 27.

PROTINUS III 140.

124 SORDES I 140 n. petty savings.

125 MOX in time, as the pupil advances.

126 CASTIGAT pinches.

MODIO INIQUO Liv. V 48 § 9 *pondera ab Gallis adlata iniqua*. Pers. I 130 *fregerit heminas Arreti aedilis iniquas*, of short measure; it is characteristic of the miser Theophrast. char. 30=26 τῷ ἀκολούθῳ μέζον φορτίον ἐπιθεῖναι η δύναται φέρειν καὶ ἐλάχιστα ἐπιτήδεια τῶν ἀλλων παρέχειν . . . Φειδωνίῳ μέτρῳ τὸν πύνδακα ἔγκεκρουσμένῳ μετρεῖν αὐτὸς τοῖς ένδον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια σφόδρα ἀποψών. The slaves had a certain allowance (*demensum*) of corn, olives, figs, vinegar and wine by the month (*menstrua cibaria*) or by the day (*diaria*) Hor. ep. I 14 40 Obbar. s. I 5 68 Heind.

127 for he can never bring himself (SUSTINET XV 88 n. Ov. m. VI 367 368 *nec dicere sustinet ultra | verba minora dea*) to eat up at once every crust of mouldy bread, but keeps some for next day.

129 SERVARE Mart. I 103 7 *deque decem plures semper servantur olivae*. III 58 42—44 *nec avara servat crastinas dapes mensa | vescuntur omnes ebriisque non novit | satur minister invidere convivae*. X 48 17 18 *nullus ad haec cenisque tribus iam perna superstes | addetur*. Spartan. Did. Julian. 3 § 9 *Iulianus tantae parsimoniae fuisse perhibetur, ut per triduum porcellum, per triduum leporem divideret, si quis ei forte misisset, saepè autem nulla existente religione holeribus leguminibusque contentus sine carne cenaverit.*

MINUTAL Mart. XI 31 II 12 *hinc exit varium coco minutal, | ut lentem positum fabamque credas; a mincemeat variously compounded, e. g. of fish, oil, sauce, wine, leek and coriander Apic. IV 3.*

130 SEPTEMBRI when the pestilential south winds prevailed IV 56 n.

DIFFERÉ IN TEMPORA CENAE ALTERIUS Theophr. char. 30=26 *συναγόνων παρ’ αὐτῷ ἀποθεῖναι τῶν αὐτῷ δεδομένων ξύλων καὶ φακῶν καὶ ζεους καὶ ἀλῶν καὶ ἐλαλον τοῦ εἰς τὸν λύχνον.*

131 CONCHEM AESTIVI CUM PARTE LACERTI Mart. VII 78 *cum Saxetani ponatur cauda lacerti | et, bene si cenas, conchis inuncta tibi: | sumen aprum leporem boletos ostrea mullos | mittis: habes nec cor, Papile, nec genium.*

CONCHEM III 293 n. Fronto p. 69 Naber (cl. Madvig advers. II 614) *panis tantulum cum conchi.*

AESTIVI when they will not keep.

LACERTI a sea-fish of which there were several kinds Plin. XXXII § 149. Mart. XI 27 3 *vel duo frusta rogat cybii tenuenve*

lacertum. ib. 527. XII 19. X 48 11 *secta coronabunt rutatos ova lacertos.* Stat. s. IV 2 13 (quales libelli) *Byzantiacos olent lacertos*, stale fish wrapt in paper; in all these passages it forms a part of a *frugal meal*.

132 seq. Theophr. char. 30=26 τὰ δὲ καταλειπόμενα ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης ἡμίσεα τῶν ράφαντος ἀπογράφεθαι, ἵνα οἱ διακονοῦντες πᾶσαι μὴ λάβωσι. Arist. ran. 984—8 nowadays every Athenian on coming home bawls to his slaves τις τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀπεδήδοκεν | τῆς μανίδος; τὸ τρύβλιον | τὸ πρώσων τέθηκε ποι | πων τὸ σκέροδον τὸ χθιζεῖνδν; | τις τῆς θάλας παρέργαν; Plaut. Pers. 267—8 nam id demum lepidumst triparcos vetus avidos aridos | bene admordere, qui salinum servo obsignant cum sale. Cic. de or. II § 248 jest of Nero on a thievish slave: *solum esse, cui domo nikil sit* nēc obsignatum nec occlusum, which holds, in another sense, of a good slave. Cic. fam. XVI 26 § 2 *sicut olim matrem nostram facere memini, quae lagonas etiam inanis obsignabat, ne dicerentur inanis aliquae fuisse, quae furtim essent exsiccatae.* Plin. XXXIII § 26 *nunc cibi quoque ac potus anulo vindicantur a rapina... aliter apud antiquos omnem victimum in promiscuo habebant nec ulla domi a domesticis custodia opus erat.* § 27 *nunc rapiendae comparantur epulas pariterque qui rapiant eas et clavis quoque ipsas signasse non est satis.* *gravatis somno aut morientibus anuli detrahuntur.* Quintil. VI 3 § 90 *Galba de piscibus, qui cum pridie ex parte adesi et versati postera die adpositi essent, 'festinemus, alii subcenant' inquit.* Mart. IX 88 7 *nunc signat meus anulus lagonam.* Tac. ann. II 2 fin. with Lips. excurs. *in-ridebantur... vilissima utensilium anulo clausa.* cf. Hor. s. II 4 79 (pilferings of slaves).

SILURO IV 33 n.

133 FILA PORRI Mart. XIII 18 i *fila Tarentini graviter redolentia porri.*

SECTIVI PORRI III 293 n. Arnob. VII 16 fin. *puleium porrumque sectivum.*

134 ALIQUIS DE PONTE a beggar. IV 116 n. V 8 n. Ov. Ibis 415 416 *qualis erat nec non fortuna binominis Iri,* | *quiique tenent pontem.* Mart. XII 32 23—25 *quid quaeris aedes vilitosque derides, | habitare gratis, o Vacerra, cum possis? | haec sarcinarum pompa convenit ponti.* On de cf. Hand Tursell. II 201.

NEGABIT Hor. ep. I 7 63 64 where Volteius Mena the crier has declined the invitation of Philippus ‘neget ille mihi?’ negat *improbus et te | neglegit aut horret.*

135 seq. X 12 n. Hor. s. I 1 41—116. II 3 82—175. VM. IX 4 pr.

QUO DIVITIAS? VIII 9 n.

136 FUROR I 92 n. Mart. II 80 *hostem cum fugeret, se Fannius ipse peremit.* | hoc rogo, non furor est, ne moriare, mori? Hor. s. II 3 107-110 delirus et amens | undique dicatur merito. qui discrepat istis | qui nummos aurumque recondit, nescius uti | compositis metuensque velut contingere sacram?

138 SACCULUS XI 27 n. Paull. sent. II 12 § 5 *si sacculum vel argentum signatum deposuero.*

139 Hor. c. III 16 17 18 crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam | maiorumque fames. Sen. ben. II 27 § 3 *numquam enim improbae spei quod datur satis est, eo maiora cupimus, quo maiora venerunt, multoque concitior est avaritia in magistrorum opum congestu contulata.*

CRESCIT...CREVIT I 15 n. my note on Beda IV 19 (serpentine verses, the beginning of each hexameter being the same as the end of the pentameter).

140 ERGO since the more you have the more you covet.

PARATUR III 224 *domus.* In this sense *partus* is in use the participle.

141 RUS NON SUFFICIT UNUM Hor. c. II 18 23-28. s. II 6 89. Teles in Stob. A. XCVII 31 p. 216 4 the slave desires to be free: 'if I have that' says he 'I have all.' He is set free, straightway he desires to acquire a slave. The slave is gotten, straightway he is eager to acquire yet another; 'for' says he 'one swallow does not make a spring:' then two, then a field also, then to become an Athenian, then to obtain office, then to reign, then like Alexander to become immortal; but if he should obtain this too, he will, I think, desire to become Zeus.

142 143 on the *latifundia* cf. 159 n.

MAIORQUE VIDETUR ET MELIOR VICINA SEGES Ov. a. a. I 349 350 *fertilior seges est alienis semper in agris | vicinumque pecus grandius uber habet.*

145 seq. Sen. ep. 90 § 39 *licet agros agris adiciat, vicinum vel pretio pellens aeris vel iniuria (151).*

146 MACRI LASSOQUE FAMELICA COLLO starved and hard worked, such as will make a thorough clearance cf. cod. xi 60 2. There was a law of the Twelve Tables *de pastu pecoris*, under which such injuries as are here described were punished Ulp. dig. XIX 5 14 § 3. Plin. XVIII § 12 *frugem quidem aratro quaesitam furtim noctu pavisse ac secuisse puberi XII tabulis capital erat, suspensumque Cereri necari iubebant gravius quam in homicidio convictum, inpubem praetoris arbitriu verberari noxiampue duplionemve decerni.*

147 HUIUS domini.

MITTENTUR Plut. de superst. 10 p. 170<sup>a</sup> θηρίον ἔχων τοῖς καρποῖς ἐφῆσει καὶ λυμανεῖται τὴν δύώραν.

148 149 SAEVOS IN VENTRES ravenous Hor. s. II 8 5 iratum ventrem.

149 Holyday 'Thou'dst think hooks made a spoil so main.'

151 Hesiod op. 346 πῆμα κακὸς γείτων κ. τ. λ.

152 SERMONES X 88. Hor. s. II 1 94 das aliquid famae?

153 I 48. XIII 92—105. Hor. s. I 1 65—7 sordidus ac dives, populi contemnere voces | sic solitus, 'populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo | ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemptor in arca.' Pompon. prostib. in Non. 18 15 (fr. 153 R) ego rumorem parvi facio, dum sit rumen qui impleam.

INQUIT III 143 n. Cic. Verr. V § 148.

TUNICAM 'pod,' so often in Pliny tunicae porri, tunicis crassioribus faba, cet. Stat. s. IV 9 30 bulborum tunicae. so χιτών.

MIHMI MALO Petr. 50 ego malo mihi vitrea.

LUPINI Hor. ep. I 7 23 nec tamen ignorat quid distent aera lupinis. Lucian cited V 7 n.

156 seq. SCILICET no doubt! II 122.

ET MORBIS ET DEBILITATE CAREBIS Hor. ep. I 2 44—49 Obbar non domus et fundus, non aeris acervus et auri, | aegroto domini deduxit corpore febres, | non animo curas. id. s. I 1 80—91.

159 SI TANTUM CULTI SOLUS POSSEDERIS AGRI IX 54—60. XI 78 n. Sen. de ira I 21 § 2 of avarice provinciarum non inibus agros colit et sub singulis vilicis latiores habet fines quam quos consules sortiebantur. id. ben. VII 10 § 5. ep. 89 § 20 quounque fines possessionum propagabis? ager uni domino, qui populum cepit, angustus est. quounque arationes vestras porrigitis ne provinciarum quidem satione contenti circumscribere praediorum modum? sit fundus, quod aliquando imperium vocabatur. ib. 90 § 39 licet in provinciarum spatium rura dilatet et possessionem vocet per suam longam peregrinationem. The agricultural writers (Varro II pr. § 4. Colum. I pr. § 20. cf. Liv. VI 12 § 5) clearly shew the consequences to agriculture of these domains, grass for corn, slave labour for free.

160 SUB TATIO Ov. medicam. fac. II antiquae Tatio sub rege Sabinae. id. a. a. III 118.

POPULUS ROMANUS ARABAT VIII 265 n.

161 seq. XI 77—89 n. VM. IV 4.

162 afterwards even veterans who had served against Carthage or Pyrrhus received at last for their many wounds scarce two jugera a head.

MOLOSSOS XII 108 n.

163 VIX IUGERA BINA DABANTUR this was the measure

allotted to each colonist. Varr. r. r. I 10 § 2 bina iugera, quae a Romulo primum divisa dicebantur viritim: quae quod heredem sequerentur, heredium appellarunt. Plin. XVIII § 7 bina tunc iugera populo Romano satis erant, nullique maiorem modum adtribuit [Romulus]. quo servorum paulo ante principis Neronis contento huius spatii viridiariis? Colum. I pr. § 13 Cincinnatus returned from his dictatorship *ad eosdem iuvencos et quattuor iugerum avitum herediolum*. Mommsen and Huschke assume that though the sums in the Servian census are given in money they represent land, 5000 asses to the iuggerum; if so, the fifth class had bina iugera. iuggerum is a rectangle 240 ft. x 120.

164 MERCES HAEC SANGUINIS I 42.

165 on the rhythm cf. xi 68 n.

166 CURTA FIDES a breach of faith on the part of their thankless country.

167 TURBAMQUE CASAE Ov. m. VI 199 200 non tamen ad numerum redigar spoliata duorum, | Latona turbam. Atreus says to Thyestes Sen. Th. 979 ora quae exoptas, dabo, | totumque turba iam sua implebo patrem. Mart. XII 87 2 3 dum negligenter ducit ad pedes vernam, | qui solus inopi restat et facit turbam.

168 UNUS Plin XXXIII § 26 aliter apud antiquos singuli *Marcipores Luciporesve dominorum gentiles om nem victum in promiscuo habebant.*

169 VERNULA X 117. cf. V 105 of a fish. How great indulgence was allowed to these slaves born in the house appears from V 74 n. IX 61. Sen. const. sap. 4 § 3. Stat. s. II 1.

DOMINI dig. XXVIII 2 '11 etiam vivo patre quodammodo domini existimantur. Plaut. capt. pr. 18. Tac. d. 29 coram infante domino.

171 AMPLIOR as for grown men, after a hard day's work.

PULTIBUS XI 58. 109 n. Plin. XVIII § 83 pulte autem, non pane, vixisse longo tempore Romanos manifestum, quoniam inde et pulmentaria hodieque dicuntur. § 84 et hodie sacra prisca [Iuv. XVI 39] atque natalium pulte fritilla conficiuntur, videturque tam puls ignota Graeciae fuisse, quam Italiae polenta (of barley). cf. § 62 populum Romanum farre tantum e frumento ccc annis usum Verrius tradit. Afterwards it was chiefly used in sacrifices (*farre pio*). Hence as this porridge was a national dish of the Romans, *pultipaginus barbarus* (most. 828) and *pultipaginides* (Poen. prol. 54) are used by Plautus as equivalent to Romanus. The *puls* was made of spelt (*far*) Plin. l. c.

GRANDES FUMABANT PULTIBUS OLLAE Non. p. 543 AULA, quam nos ollam dicimus, est capacissimum vas... Varro geronto-didascalο [fr. 10 B] sed simul manibus trahere lanam, nec non

*simul oculis observare ollam pultis, ne aduratur.* Mart. XIII 8 (lemma *far*) *imbue plebeias Clusinis pultibus ollas.*

172 NUNC MODUS HIC AGRI NOSTRO NON SUFFICIT HORTO  
163 n. VM. IV 4 § 7 *aequa magna latifundia L. Quinti Cincinnati fuerunt, septem enim iugera agri possedit, ex eisque tria... amisit... et tamen ei quattuor iugera aranti non solum dignitas patris familiae constitit, sed etiam dictatura delata est. anguste se habitat nunc putat cuius domus tantum patet quantum Cincinnati rura patuerunt.*

HORTO I 75 n.

173 INDE from avarice. Claud. laud. Stil. II 111 calls avarice scelerum matrem.

VENENA cf. 220—4. 248—255. VIII 17 n.

174 GRASSATUR III 305 n. *interdum et ferro subitus grassator agit rem.* Quintil. XII 1 § 39 *si ab homine occidendo grasser avertendus sit.*

175 VITIUM vice mixes poison and plays the assassin II 34  
35 *nonne igitur ture ac merito vitia ultima factos | contemnunt Scaurus et castigata remordent?* I 74 probitas laudatur et alget. So XIII 23—25 the thief is co-ordinated with a number of vices.

177 seq. Prop. IV=III 13 48—50 *aurum omnes victa iam pietate colunt. | auro pulsae fides, auro venalia iura: | aurum lex sequitur, mox sine lege pudor.*

180 MARSUS III 169 n. Strabo p. 241 'above Picenum are the Vestini, Marsi, Peligni of the Samnite race. They occupy the high ground, and scarcely anywhere come down to the sea. These nations are but small it is true, yet very brave, and have often proved to the Romans their valour.'

HERNICUS in Latium but not of the Latin stock Strabo p. 228; in their war against Rome b.c. 306 they did not justify their high reputation Liv. IX 43 § 5 *Hernicum bellum nequaquam pro praesenti terrore ac vetusta gentis gloria fuit.* but see Sil. IV 226—7 *quosque in praegelidis duratos Hernica rivis | mittebant saxa.*

180, 181 MARSUS VESTINUS ['Enn. ann. 280 Marsa manus Peligna cohors Vestina virum vis.' H. A. J. M.]

VESTINUS Sil. VIII 515—6 haud ullo levior bellis Vestina iuventus | agmina densavit venatu dura ferarum. The most northern tribe of Sabellian extraction, they occupied a tract lying between the Adriatic and Apennines, separated from Picenum by the Matrinus, and from the Marrucini by the Aternus.

PANEM Hor. s. II 2 17 18 *cum sale panis | latrantem stomachum bene leniet.* Sen. ep. 25 § 4 *panem et aquam natura desiderat. nemo ad haec pauper est.*

## ARATRO XI 89 n.

182—4 VI 10. XIII 57 n. Verg. g. I 7 8 *Liber et alma Ceres, vestro si munere tellus | Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arista.* Ov. f. I 675—6 *consortes operis, per quas correcta vetustas | quernaque glans victa est utiliore cibo.* Zenob. II 40 (paroem. Gott. I p. 42) ἄλις δρός· τὸ ἀρχαῖον οἰἄνθρωποι βαλλάνοις δρόνις τρεφόμενοι, ὑστερον εὑρεθέσιοι τῆς Δήμητρος καρποῖς ἔχρησαντο.

182 Voigt shews that *far* yields in Italy more than four times as much as wheat, and that the produce of one *iugerum* was abundantly sufficient to sustain 9½ grown people.

185 FECISSE VOLET VI 456 *liceat fecisse.* XI 202 *decet adse-disse.* Pers. I 91 *volet incurvasse.*

## 186 XI 146 n.

PERONE Pers. V 102 *peronatus arator.* Aen. VII 690 *crudus tegit altera [vestigia] pero.* rusticum calceamenti genus Serv. ad I. Cato (in Fest. p. 142 M.) attributes the use of them to the old Romans.

SUMMOVET EUROS Sen. ad Helv. 10 § 2 *corporis exigua desi-deria sunt: frigus submoveri vult.*

## 187 INVERSIS hair inwards.

188 QUAECUMQUE EST whatever it may be, I know not. Aen. V 83 *nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quaerere Thybrim.*

PURPURA IV 31 n. XI 155 n. Tibull. II 4 27—32 o *pereat, quicumque legit viridesque smaragdos | et niveam Tyrio mu-rice tingit ovem.* | *hic dat avaritiæ causas et Coa puellis | vestis et e rubro lucida concha mari.* | *haec fecere malas: hinc clavim ianua sensi | et coepit custos liminis esse canis.*

189 HAEC ILLI VETERES PRAECEPTA MINORIBUS dabant XI 5 n.

## MINORIBUS I 148. II 146. VIII 234.

190 POST FINEM AUTUMNI Cic. parad. prooem. § 5 *accipies igitur hoc parvum opusculum, lucubratum his iam contrac-tioribus noctibus: quoniam illud maiorum vigiliarum munus in tuo nomine apparuit.*

MEDIA DE NOCTE Gesner ‘de cum nominibus temporis signi-ficat id tempus nondum plane effluxisse.’ Pompon. Bonon. asina in Non. 514 3 (13 R) *exsilii de nocte ad molam fullonis festinatim.*

SUPINUM Hor. s. I 5 19 *stertitque supinus.*

## 191 CERAS 29 n.

192 193 RUBRAS MAIORUM LEGES the first words of the law were written with vermillion (*minium*): hence *rubrica* for ‘law’ Pers. V 90. Quint. XII 3 § 11 *alii se ad album [=ius prætorium] ac rubricas [=ius civile] transtulerunt.*

193 VITEM I 58 n. III 132 n. VIII 247 n. Plin. XIV § 19  
*quid quod inserta castris summam rerum imperiumque continet*  
*centurionum in manu vitis et opimo praemio tardos ordinis*  
*ad lertas perducit aquilas, atque etiam in delictis*  
*poenam ipsam honorat?* Mart. x 26 i 2 *Vare, Paraetonias*  
*Latia modo vite per urbes | nobilis et centum dux memo-*  
*rande viris.* Hadrian, instead of granting military distinctions by favour, Spartan. 10 § 6 nulli vitem nisi robusto et bonae famae daret, nec tribunum nisi plena barba saceret. Such rigour however was rare. Ov. a. a. III 527 dux bonus huic centum commisit vite regendos. In the imperial time young men, who served in the hope of promotion, entered no longer as *tribuni militum*, but as centurions Suet. gr. 24 *M. Valerius Probus, Berytus, diu centuriatum petiit, donec taedio ad studia se contulit.*

LIBELLO frequent in Tac. Plin. cet. ‘*a memorial*,’ whether a petition or a denunciation (whence our *libel*). Part of the functions of the *magister libellorum* (or a *libellis*) corresponded to that of a master of requests. The candidates are called *petitores militiae*, i.e. *m. equestris*.

194 CAPUT INTACTUM BUXO NARESQUE PILOSAS II 12  
*hispida membra quidem et durae per bracchia setae | pro-*  
*mittunt atrocerum animum.* VIII 114 n. XVI 14 n. 17 n.  
*Pers.* III 77 *hic aliquis de gente hircosa centurionum.* Fronto complains ad Ver. II 1 p. 128 Naber *equi incuria horridi,*  
*equites volsi: raro bracchium aut crus militum hirsutum.* Amm. XVII 11 § 1 the professors of flattery in the suite of Constantius mocked Julian *talia sine modo strepentes insulse* ‘*in odium venit cum victoriis suis capella, non homo,* ut hirsutum *Iulianum carpentes.*

BUXO ‘a comb.’ so *aurum* is a ring I 28; a chain VI 589; a bowl X 27. Ov. f. VI 229 *non mihi detonsos crines depectere buxo.*

NARES PILOSAS Ovid advises the lover a. a. I 520 *inque cava*  
*nullus stet tibi nare pilus.*

195 LAELIUS the general.

ALAS Liv. XXX 34 § 3 ala *deinde et umbone pulsantes.*

196 MAURORUM Spartan. Hadr. 5 § 2 at the beginning of Hadrian’s reign A.D. 117 Mauri *lacescebant.* 12 § 7 *motus Maurorum compressit et a senatu supplicationes emeruit.* On his coins (Clinton A.D. 133) occur the legends ‘*Mauretania S. C.*’ ‘*adventui Aug. Mauretaniae S. C.*’ ‘*exercitus Mauretanicus S. C.*’ ‘*restitutori Mauretaniae S. C.*’ cf. Spartan. 13 § 4. The exact date of this conquest cannot be ascertained.

ATTEGIAS mapalia or magalia Orelli inscr. 1396 attegiam teguliciam.

CASTELLA BRIGANTUM who held Lancashire, Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, with the south of Northumberland and nearly all Yorkshire. After the accession of Vespasian (Tac. Agr. 17) *terrorem statim intulit Petilius Cerialis Brigantum civitatem, quae numerosissima provinciae totius perhibetur, aggressus. multa proelia et aliquando non incruenta; magnamque Brigantum partem aut victoria amplexus est aut bello.* E. Hübner in CIL VII 99 100, from whom I take what follows: the earliest evidence respecting the Roman wall is Spartan. Hadr. II § 2 *Britanniam petit [A.D. 120/1] in qua multa correxit murumque per octoginta milia primus duxit, qui barbaros Romanosque divideret.* cf. 5 § 2 after his accession he devoted himself to the maintenance of peace throughout the world: *Britanni teneri sub Romana dicione non poterant.* Florus ibid. 16 § 3 *ego nolo Caesar esse, | ambulare per Britanos.* Fronto ep. de bello Parth. 217—8 Naber quid? ave vestro Hadriano imperium optinente quantum militum...a Britannis caesum? The cohors I Delmatarum of which Iuv. was tribune (III 320 n.) was in Britain at the time (as is shewn by its *diplomata* of A.D. 106. 124); it occurs in Hübner n. 367. 387 (and 388). 400. Coins celebrate the coming of Hadrian into Britain, the army in Britain, and depict conquered Britain.

197 LOCUPLETEM AQUILAM Plin. cited on 193. I 58 n. The eagle was in charge of the first centurion of the first cohort (*centurio primi pili*) DH X 36 fin. Renier inscr. de l'Algérie 4073 *Sáltonius Iucundus primipilus, qui primus legione renovata apud aquilam vitem posuit.* The post conferred the dignity and *census* of an *eques* Mart. VI 58 10 *referes pili praemia clarus eques.* The career of a soldier of the lower classes (*militia caligati*) generally closed with the centurionate, though he might become prefect of an auxiliary cohort, tribune and lastly *praefectus alae equitum.*

SEXAGESIMUS ANNUS the term of service was 20 years, or for the praetorians 16, but was often prolonged Tac. ann. I 17. Aug. qu. evang. I 9 *solet enim otium concedi sexagenariis post militiam.*

199 SOLVUNT TIBI CORNUA VENTREM Aristot. probl. 27 § 10 δὰ τι τοῖς φοβουμένοις αἱ κοιλαὶ λύόνται; see lex. under *solvare.* Celsus has *ventris resolutio* and *solutio*; *ventrem solvere* cet.

CORNUA Ov. m. I 98 *aeris cornua flexi* were curved like a C.

200 LITUUS bent at one end like a tobacco-pipe Sen. Oed. 733—5 *sonuit reflexo classicum cornu, | lituusque adunco stridulos cantus | elicit aere.*

PARES 140 n. cf. Pers. V 134—142.

201 PLURIS DIMIDIO for half as much again, at a price greater by one half Madvig § 270.

201 202 NEC TE FASTIDIA MERCIS ULLIUS SUBEANT AELEGANDAE TIBERIM ULTRA tanning and similar offensive trades were restricted to the Transtiberine region. Mart. VI 93 I 4 *tum male Thais olet quam... | non detracta cani Transtiberina cutis.* Burn Rome and the Campagna 261—2. Artemid. I 51 τὸ δὲ βυρσοδέψην πᾶσι ποντόβ. νεκρῶν γάρ ἀπτεται σωμάτων δὲ βυρσοδέψης καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἀπώκισται.

## FASTIDIA X 200.

203 think that hides, if they bring in money, smell as sweetly as perfumes.

## 204 UNGUENTA XI 122 n.

204 205 LUCRI BONUS EST ODOR EX RE QUALIBET I 110 —3. III 38 n. VII 4—12. Suet. Ves. 23 *reprehendent filio Tito, quod etiam urinæ vestigia commentus esset, pecuniam ex prima pensione admovit ad nares sciscitanum num odore offenderetur? & illo negante 'atqui' inquit 'e lotio est.'*

## 205 SENTENTIA VIII 125 n. Quintil. X 1 § 50 n. 52 n.

206 DIS ATQUE IPSO IOVE Aen. I 30 Forbiger *reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli.* Aeschyl. ch. 148. Matt. 8 33. Cic. Catil. I § 11 *dis immortalibus... atque huius ipsi Iovi Statori.* Liv. XXII 14 § 10 *Hannibali ac Poenis.* Hor. s. I 4 72 Fritzsche.

207 III 143 n. Sen. ep. 115 § 14 *sine me vocari pessimum, ut dives vocer. | an dives, omnes quaerimus, nemo, an bonus. | non quare et unde, quid habeas tantum rogant.*

HABEAS... HABERE X 90. Sen. vit. beat. 26 § 1 *'quid ergo inter me stultum et te sapientem interest, si uterque habere volumus?' 'plurimum. divitiae enim apud sapientem virum in servitute sunt.' so ἔχει Wetst. Matt. 13 12.*

208 Plut. de cupidit. divit. 7 p. 526 misers corrupt and pervert those whom they pretend to educate, implanting in them their own avarice and meanness, ταῦτα γάρ ἔστι, ἀπαραινούσι καὶ διδάσκουσι 'κέρδαινε καὶ φείδου, καὶ τοσούτον· νόμιζε σεαυτὸν ἀξιον, δύον δὲ ἔχεις.'... οἱ δὲ τῶν φιλαργύρων παῖδες, πρὶν ἡ παραλαμβάνειν τὸν πλοῦτον, ἀγαπήμπλανται τῆς φιλοτλούτιας ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν πατέρων.

PUERIS REPENTIBUS Quintil. I 2 § 6 *quid non adultus concupisces, qui in purpuris repit?*

ASSAE 'dry nurses.' schol. 'assa nutritrix dicitur, quae lac non praestat infantibus, sed solum diligentiam et munditiam adhibet: nutricula sicca vetusta infantibus monstrat.' Jahn on Pers. p. 129 'infantes, quos antiqui Romani propinquae alicui

natu maiori probatis spectatisque moribus committere solebant (Tac. d. 28) postea nutricum curae demandabantur (ib. 29)... Tales solebant *assae nutrices* vocari. inscr. ap. Murat. 1512 6 D·M· | VOLVMNIAE | DYNAMIDI | VOLVMNIA | C·F· PROCLA | NVTRICI | ASSAE · ET | LIB · V · A · CV. Front. ep. ad Ant. imp. I 5 p. 103 Naber *assae nutricis est infantem magis diligere quam adultam.*' assus=siccus in the expressions *assi cibi, assae sudationes, assus sol.* On nurses VI 354· 593.

**209** HOC DISCUNT OMNES ANTE ALPHA ET BETA PUELLAE Arat. (in Steph. Byz. Γαργαρέων παισιν βῆτα καὶ ἀλφα λέγων, anth. Pal. XI 132 4 οὐ δύνατ' ἀλφα γράφειν. The word *alphabetum* occurs in Tert. and Hier. e. g. ep. 30=155. ad Paulam § 3 quater.

**210** a like address v 107.

QUEMCUMQUE 42 n.

**211 DIC, QUIS IUBET** the question is independent.

VANISSIME III 159.

**212 IUBET** who bids you make this speed? There is no need of forcing avarice on your son; he will soon be only too apt a scholar.

PRAESTO I warrant.

**213 SECURUS ABI** you may safely leave him to himself, for (Cic. fam. IX 7 § 2) πολλοὶ μαθηταὶ κρέττονες δίδασκάλων.

**213 214 VINCERIS,** UT AIAX PRAETERIIT TELAMONEM, UT PELEA VICIT ACHILLES from Ov. m. XV 850—I natique videns bene facta fatetur | esse suis maiora et vincit gaudet ab illo. 855—6 sic magni cedit titulis Agamemnonis Atreus: | Aegea sic Theseus, sic Pelea vicit Achilles. The superiority of the son of Thetis to his father was fated ib. XI 221—265. Aesch. Pr. 768 η τέκεται γε παῖδα φέρτερον πατρός. Hor. c. I 15 28 *Tyndides* melior patre.

**215 PARCENDUM EST TENERIS** a humorous application of Virgil's charge to the planter g. II 363 parcendum teneris. Holyday 'his native sin | has not full marrow yet.' others better, matured vice has not yet been *bred in the bone*.

**216 MALA NEQUITIAE** Phaedr. III 8 15 nequitiae malis.

CUM PECTERE BARBAM COOPERIT III 186 n.

**217 CULTRI razor.**

**218 VENDET PERIURIA VII 13—16. XIII 36—7. 60. 86** —119. 135—142. 174. 201. Phaedr. IV 20 23—4 of the miser qui, dum quadrantes aggeras patrimonio, | caelum fatigas sordido periurio. Gell. xx I § 53 an putas, Favorine, si nunc quoque, ut antea, qui falsum testimonium dixisse convictus esset, e saxo Tarpeio deciceretur, mentituros fuisse pro testimonio tam multos, quam videmus?

**219 X 55 n.**

EXIGUA III 24. VIII 66. XI 131.

CERERIS VI 50. XV 141 n. Plut. Dion 56 § 3 Kallippos, seeing that he was suspected by the ladies of Dion's household, offered with tears to give them every assurance of his loyalty. They exacted 'the great oath,' i.e. that he should enter the temple of Ceres and Proserpina, and after certain sacrifices put on the purple garb of the goddess, take a burning torch in his hand and swear. § 4 he did all καὶ τὸν ὄρκον ἀπομόσας οὐτω κατεγέλασε τῶν θεῶν, ὥστε περιμενεῖς τὴν ἑορτὴν ἡς ὥμοσε θεοῦ ὅρῷ τὸν φόνον ἐπ τοῦ Kopelous. cf. Hor. c. III 2 26-29.

AKAM XIII 89 n. Cic. p. Flacc. § 90 cui si aram tenens iuraret, crederet nemo. 'lex Numae regis' in Gell. IV 3 § 3 palex aram Iunonis ne tangito. Iustin. xxiv 2. § 8 Ptolemaeus sumptis in manibus altaribus, contingens simulacra et putinaria deorum inauditis ultimisque execrationibus adiurat. hence iurare aras Iuv. III 145. Plut. apophth. Pericles 186<sup>c</sup> Wytt. πρὸς δὲ φίλον τιὰ μαρτυρίας ψεύδους δεόμενον, γε προσῆν καὶ ὄρκος, ἔφησε μέχρι τοῦ βωμοῦ φίλος εἶναι. The answer became proverbial Apostol. XI 31 a. Matt. 23 18 Wetst. 1 kings 8 31.

PEDEM Iustin. l. c.

220 ELATAM I 72 n. Sen. ep. 12 § 8 Pacuvius, . . . cum vino et illis funebris epulis sibi parentaverat, sic in cubiculum cerebatur a cena, ut inter plausus exoletorum hoc ad symphoniam caneretur Βεβλωται! Βεβλωται! nullo non se die extulit. Your son's wife, if she bring a portion (Pers. II 14) that makes it worth his while to take her life, is as good as dead and buried from the instant she crosses the threshold.

LIMINA SUBIT the bride when she came to the bridegroom's house said in answer to his question 'who art thou?' ubi tu Gaius, ibi ego Gaia, hung the doorposts with woollen fillets and rubbed them with oil or fat, and was lifted across the threshold Plut. qu. Rom. 29. Luc. II 359 (cf. schol.) translata retuit contingere limina planta.

221 MORTIFERA X 10.

PREMETUR will be throttled. A wife-poisoner in Plin. XXVII § 4 venenum, quo interemptas dormientis a Calpurnio Bestia uxores M. Caecilius accusator obiecit.

222 seq. what you think must be gotten by toil and travail he reaches by the short cut of crime.

223 OLIM one day Aen. I 289 290 hunc tu olim caelo... accipies.

226 seq. Sen. ep. 115 § 11 admirationem nobis parentes auri argenteique fecerunt et teneris infusa cupiditas altius sedit crevitque nobiscum.

223 LAEVO perverse.

PRODUCIT trains up his sons to avarice VI 240—1 *utile porro | filiolam turpi vetulae producere turpem.* VIII 271.

229 wanting in several mss. and doubtless spurious.

CONDUPPLICARE Pers. VI 78 Cas. *rem duplica.* Lucr. in lexx.

230 TOTAS EFFUNDIT HABENAS a father, who has once entered his son in the race of avarice, has given him the reins, and cannot bring him to a stand when he will. Verg. g. I 512—4 *ut cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, | ... frustra retinacula tendens | fertur equis auriga, neque audit currus habenas.*

231 QUEM the illi of 223. ‘My son,’ you will say, ‘did not learn to commit murder from me.’ True, but whoever teaches his sons avarice, has lost all control over them: if you should now try to recall him.

233 234 NEMO SATIS CREDIT TANTUM DELINQUERE, QUANTUM PERMITTAS no one is content to sin just so much as you allow, and no more. Nep. XXI I § 4 tantum indulxit dolori, *ut eum pietas vinceret.* Luc. IV 377—8 discite, quam parvo licet producere vitam | et quantum natura petat.

QUANTUM PERMITTAS Sen. de ira I 8 § 1 nihil rationis est, ubi semel adfectus inductus est iusque illi aliquod voluntate nostra datum est: faciet de cetero quantum volet, non quantum permiseris.

234 ADEO III 274 so much more unrestrained liberty do they allow themselves.

INDULGENT SIBI LATIUS Hor. s. II 2 113 *integris opibus novi non latius usum.*

235 IUVENI 23. 251.

237 CIRCUMSCRIBERE XV 135—6 n.

238 AMOR (*tantus*) QUANTUS X 14 n. cf. I 15 n.

239 DECIORUM VIII 254 n.

240 SI GRAECIA VERA X 174 n.

MENOCEUS the legend belongs to the story of the Seven against Thebes Eur. Ph. 911 seq. His tomb was shewn to Paus. IX 25 § 1. On patriotic devotions see VIII 257 n.

241 QUORUM *Thebanorum*, virtually contained in *Thebas.* Cic. Brut. § 112 *senatus* supplied from *senatoria.* Vell. II 15 § 2 Burm. Italia...*quorum.* Nep. VII 11 § 3 *Thebas...eorum.* Cic. finn. v § 16 Madvig. Liv. II 53 § 1 *Veiens bellum exortum, quibus Sabini arma coniunxerant.* Eur. Or. 1134—5 ‘Ελλάδος... ὥν. [Plat.] Alc. I 126<sup>bc</sup> πόλις... αὐτοῖς. Kühner gr. Gr. II<sup>2</sup> 49. Matthiä § 435. Munro on Lucr. IV 934.

241 242 LEGIONES DENTIBUS ANGUIS CUM CLIPEIS NASCUNTUR Ov. m. III 104—110 *ut presso sulcum patefecit aratro, | spargit humi iussos, mortalia semina, dentes. | inde (fide maius)*

*glæbae coepere moveri, | primaque de sulcis acies apparuit  
hastæ | ...surgitque seges clipeata virorum.*

243 TUBICEN I 169 n.

244 ERGO since your love of money is so ardent 238.

245 seq. Sen. ep. 85 § 8 quemadmodum rationi nullum animal obtemperat, non ferum, non domesticum et mite. natura enim illorum est surda suadentis: sic non sequuntur, non audiunt affectus, quantulcumque sunt. tigres leonesque numquam feritatem exuent, aliquando submittunt, et cum minime expectaveris, exasperatur torvitas mitigata. numquam bona fide vitia mansuescunt cet. Luc. IV 237—242 ending servet et a trepido vix abstinet ira magistro. Mart. spect. 10 i laeserat ingrato leo perfidus ore magistrum.

246 MAGISTRUM Sen. ep. 85 § 41 certi sunt domitores ferarum, qui saevissima animalia et ad occursum expavescentia hominem pati subigunt nec asperitatem excussisse contenti usque in contubernium mitigant: leonibus magister manum insertat.

247 LEO TOLLET ALUMNUS Hor. c. III 18 3 4 abeaque parvis | aequus alumnis (i. e. to the lambs and kids).

248 NOTA MATHEMATICIS GENESIS TUA III 42—4 n. VII 200 n. IX 32—3. X 94 n. XVI 4. Your son has learnt from the astrologers your nativity, and the length of the thread of life spun out for you by the fates, but cannot wait till it has all run out. Gell. I 9 § 6 *vulgar autem, quos gentilicio vocabulo Chaldaeos dicere oportet, mathematicos dicit.* Cic. de divin. II §§ 87—99 astrologers had promised Pompeius, Crassus, Caesar, that they would die at home in old age and great glory. I § 13<sup>2</sup> *non habeo denique nauci... de circo astrologos.* Tac. h. I 22 *urgentibus etiam mathematicis, dum novos motus et clarum Othoni annum observatione siderum adfirmant, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, quod in civitate nostra et veterabitur semper et retinebitur cet.* Tac. an. II 32 fin. A.D. 16 *facta et de mathematicis magisque Italia pellendis senatus consulta.* Tiberius was himself an expert, and foretold the rise of Galba Tac. an. VI 20. 21 his master Thrasillus. 22 *ceterum plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin primo cuiusque ortu ventura destinentur; sed quaedam secus, quam dicta sint, cadere fallaciis ignara dicentium: ita corrupti fidem artis, cuius clara documenta et antiqua aetas et nostra tulerit.* quippe a filio eiusdem Thrasulli *praedictum Neronis imperium in tempore memorabitur.* Amm. XXVIII 4 § 24 *multi apud eos negantes esse superas potestates in caelo, nec in publicum prodeunt nec prandent nec lavari arbitrantur se cautius posse, antequam ephemeride scrupulose sciscitata didicerint, ubi sit verbi gratia*

signum Mercurii, vel quotam cancri sideris partem  
polum discurrens obtineat luna.

GENESIS VI 578—9 *si prurit frictus ocelli | angulus, inspecta  
genesi collyria poscit.* Suet. Dom. 10 Domitian put to death  
Mettius Pompusianus, *quod habere imperatoriam genesim vulgo  
ferebatur.* Astrology was the aristocratic key to the secrets of  
the future; it is recorded of Augustus, Livia, Tiberius, Caligula,  
the younger Agrippina, Otho, Vespasian, Domitian and Hadrian  
that they had recourse to it.

248 249 TARDAS COLUS III 27 n. IX 135—6. X 252. XII  
65 n. seq.

249 EXPECTARE COLUS Sen. ben. v 17 § 3 *vide quam ingrata  
sit iuventus.* quis non patri suo supremum diem, ut inno-  
cens sit, optat? ut moderatur, expectat? *ut pius, cogitat?*  
Quintil. IX 3 § 68 *cum Proculeius quereretur de filio, quod is  
mortem suam expectaret [longed for], et ille dixisset, se vero non  
expectare: 'immo' inquit 'rogo expectes'* [I beg you to wait  
for it, not to hasten it].

COLUS Stat. Th. III 241 242 *sic fata mihi nigraeque so-  
rorum | iuraveri colus.*

250 IAM NUNC even now.

OBSTAS ET VOTA MORARIS III 42. Vell. II 67 § 2 *id tamen  
notandum est, fuisse in proscriptos uxorum fidem summam, liber-  
torum medium, servorum aliquam, filiorum nullam: adeo  
difficilis est hominibus utcumque conceptae spei mora.*  
Sen. rem. fort. 13 § 6 'filium amisi.' *si piūm, nihil est iam,  
quod illi metuas: in tuto est. si impium, tuorum numer-  
torem annorum, tuae stimulum senectutis extulisti, per-  
didisti forsitan, qui te perditum optabat.* Stat. s. III 3 14 15 *si  
cui corde nefas tacitum fessique senectus | longa patris. anth.  
Pal. XII 231 4 φεῦ μολὺς τε κακῆς καὶ πατρὸς ἀθανάτου.*

VOTA MORARIS Ov. m. VIII 71 *solus mea vota moratur.* It  
is a marvel if a son laments his father's death Stat. s. III 3 20 21  
celeres genitoris filius annos— *| mira fides!*—pigrasque  
putat properasse sorores. Your father, Etruscus (Mart. VII  
40 6—8), *prope tūr senas vixit Olympiadās.* | sed festinatis  
raptum tibi credidit annis, *| aspexit lacrimas quisquis,*  
*Etrusce, tuas.*

251 IUVENEM your son 235.

CERVINA Hesiod. in Plut. defect. orac. II p. 415<sup>d</sup> έννεά τοι  
ζώει γενέας λακέρυντα κορώη | ἀνδρῶν ἡβώντων. Θλαφος δέ τε τετρα-  
κόρωνος | τρεῖς δ' ἐλάφους δέ κύραξ γηράσκεται. Aristot. h. a. VI  
29 § 4 'it is commonly, but erroneously, supposed that this  
animal is long-lived; neither the conception nor the growth of  
the fawns accords with such a supposition.' Verg. ecl. 7 30 vi-  
vacis cornua cervi. Plin. VIII § 119 stags confessedly live to a

great age, some having been taken bearing golden chains, which Alexander the Great had put on them.

**252 ARCHIGENEN VI 235—6** *corpo sano | advocat Archigenen onerosaque pallia iactat.* XIII 98 n. The most celebrated of the sect of the *Eclectici* (dict. ant. s. v.), a native of Apamea in Syria; he practised at Rome in the time of Trajan, A.D. 98—117.

**EME QUOD MITHRIDATES COMPOSUIT VI 659—661** *at nunc res agitur tenui pulmone rubetae; | sed tamen et ferro, si praegustabit Atrides (the husband) | Pontica ter victi cautus medicamina regis.* X 273 n. Mart. V 76 1 2 profecit poto Mithridates saepe veneno, | *toxica ne possent saeva nocere sibi.* On poisoning of parents see Varro sexagesi in Non. p. 407 8 (fr. 496 Bücheler) *nun quis patrem decem annorum natus non modo auferit sed tollit—nisi veneno?*

**253 COMPOSUIT** Plin. XXIII § 149 *in sanctuaris Mithridatis maximi regis devicti Cn. Pompeius invenit in peculiari commen-tario ipsius manu compositionem antidoti e duabus nucibus sicis, item fici totidem et rutaes foliis xx simul tritis, addito salis grano; et qui hoc ieiunus sumat nullum venenum nocturum illo die.*

**255 PATER ET REX** Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, rose against his father Liv. perioch. CII ab eo Mithridates obesus in regia cum veneno sumpto parum profecisset ad mortem, a milite Gallo nomine Bitoco, a quo ut adiuvaret se petierat, interfactus est. ‘Both a father and a king, if they would live secure, must use antidotes against poison. Mithridates, as both one and the other, needed them more than others.’ cf. HSt. ἀλεξανδρικόν.

**256—302** It is a more engaging spectacle to watch the adventures of a man in pursuit of wealth than any theatre can offer. The hazardous balancings of the rope-dancer cannot compare with the risks of the merchant (256—274). Now more than half mankind live on shipboard: and all for the chance of bringing back full money-bags. If Orestes and Ajax were mad in one way, surely they are not less mad in another, who will brave sea and storm, rather than delay their ship a single day (275—302).

**256 MONSTRO X 363 n.**

**257 PRAETORIS** who now provided for the entertainment of the people by shows and games, a duty which under the republic devolved on the curule aedile VIII 194 n. X 36 n. XI 194 n. cf. VI 67—69.

**PULPITA III 174. VII 93.** Plin. ep. IV 25 § 4 *inde ista ludibria scena et pulpito digna.* anth. Pal. X 72 Boiss. οκηνή πᾶς ὁ βίος καὶ παγγυιον ἡ μάθε παλγεύει, | τὴν σπουδὴν μεταθεῖς, ἡ φέρε τὰς δδύνας.

LAUTI I 67 n. Holyday 'the brave praetor's shows.'

258 QUANTO CAPITIS DISCRIMINE CONSTENT VI 365 *non unquam reputant*, quanti sibi gaudia constent. It is our word *cost*, *n* before *s* only lengthening the preceding vowel Sil. II 54<sup>2</sup> hac mercede *Fides* constet.

259 ARCA X 25 n. XI 26 n. XIII 74. Sen. ben. IV 6 § 1.

260 FISCUS IV 55 n. here private treasures, as Phaedr. II 72 *unus [mulus] ferebat fistos cum pecunia*. cf. Forcellini. Sen. ep. 119 § 5 '*inani me*' *inquis* 'lance muneras. quid est istud? ego iam paraveram fiscos. circumspiciebam, in quod me mare negotiaturus inmitterem, quod publicum agitarem, quas accenserem merces.'

AD VIGILEM PONENDI CASTORA NUMMI in the temple of Castor, as in a place of security, money was deposited in Cicero's time p. Quint. § 17 *nisi ad Castoris quaesisses quantum solvere tur*. as generally in temples, esp. that of Saturn Plut. Poplic. 12 § 3. qu. Rom. 42. Plaut. Bacch. 306—313. The temple of Castor was on the S.W. side of the forum Cic. n. d. III § 13 *nonne ab A. Postumio aedem Castori et Polluci in foro dedicata am...vides?* near the temple of Vesta (Mart. I 70 3) and the fount of Iuturna Ov. f. I 705—8. Burn Rome and the Campagna 100. Though common to the twins, it was commonly named Castor's; hence the complaint of Bibulus, eclipsed by Cæsar his colleague in the aedileship (as afterwards in the consulship) Suet. Caes. 10 *evenisse sibi quod Polluci: ut enim geminis fratribus aedes in foro constituta tantum Castoris vocaretur, ita suam Caesarisque munificentiam unius Caesaris dici*. cf. DCass. XXXVII 8 § 2. *Castor vigil*, because a guard kept watch in the temple. Tert. apol. 29 Hav. *iam utique suas primo statuas et imagines et aedes tuerentur, quae, opinor, Cæsarum milites excubis suis salva praestant.*

261 262 MARS ULTOR GALEAM PERDIDIT on sacrilege XII 129 n. XIII 147—153 n. Cic. Verr. I §§ 49—51. Plut. Is. et Osir. 71 speaks of Greeks who have never learnt nor been used to call likenesses in brass or picture or stone images and honours of gods, but gods, and then dare to say, that *Athenæ was stript by Lachares, Apollo with golden locks shorn by Dionysios, Capitoline Juppiter burnt in the civil war*. The temple of Mars Ultor was dedicated by Augustus B.C. 2 in his forum. Suet. Aug. 29 *extruxit...forum cum aede Martis Ultoris...aedem Marti bello Philippiensi pro ultione paterna suscepto voverat*. Ov. f. v 551—598. Burn Rome and the Campagna 130—5, gives an engraving of three Corinthian columns on the left-hand side of the Via Bonella, which are believed to be remains of this temple. The robbery here spoken of seems to have alarmed capitalists, so

that they again committed their hoards to Castor's temple as more secure.

GALEAM PERDIDIT XIII 129 n. XIII 102 n. 147 n. 152 n. The avenger lost even his defensive armour. cf. the rebuke to the same father of Rome for his neglect II 129—132 *traditur ecce viro clarus genere atque opibus vir: | nec galeam quassas, nec terram cuspide pulsas, | nec quereris patri? vade ergo et cede severi | iugeribus campi, quem neglegis!* Just so here he has to resign the custody of treasure to the more alert Castor. Liv. XXV 3 § 2 speaking of the spoils of Syracuse B.C. 212 *inde primum initium mirandi Graecarum artium opera licentiae que huic sacra profanaque omnia vulgo spoliandis factum est, quae postremo in Romanos deos, templum id ipsum primum, quod a Marcello eximie ornatum est, vertit.* § 3 *visebantur enim ab externis ad portam Capenam dedicata a M. Marcello templa propter excellentiam eius generis ornamenta, quorum peregrina pars comparet.* anth. Pal. XI 174—7 various thefts of gods; one by whom the thief was to swear, a Hermes guard of a gymnasium, a Phoebus *τὸν τῶν κλεπτότων παντρόποιον.*

262 seq. III 39 40. Hor. ep. II 1 197—8 spectaret populum ludis intentius ipsis, ut sibi praebentem nimio spectacula plura. Ov. Pont. IV 3 49 ludit in humanis divina potentia rebus. Sen. cons. Polyb. 16=35 § 2 *Fortuna inpotens, quales ex humanis malis tibi ipsa ludos facis!*

FLORAE VI 249 250 *dignissima prorsus | Florali matrona tuba.* *Floralia*, April 28—May 3, celebrated with great licence Ov. f. V 183—378 esp. 348—355, scaena levius *decet haec: non est, mihi credite, non est | illa cothurnatas inter habenda deas. | turba quidem cur hos celebret meretricia ludos, | non ex difficultate petita subest. | non est de tetricis, non est de magna professis: | volt sua plebeio sacra patere choro. | et monet aetatis specie, dum floreat, uti: | contaminunt spinam, cum cecidere rosae.* Mart. I praef. who tells the well-known anecdote of Cato and the naked *mimae* cf. ib. 36 8 9. Arn. VII 33 *existimatne tractari se honorifice Flora, si suis in ludis flagitiolas consperxerit res agi et migratum ab lupanaribus in theatra?*

263 CERERIS the *Cerealia*, April 12—19, were *circenses*. Tac. XV 53. Ov. f. IV 393—620, e.g. 619 620 *alba decent Cererem: vestis Cerealibus albas | sumite; nunc pulli velleris usus abest.*

LICET RELINQUAS I 162 n.

CYBELES the *Megalesia* (XI 193 n. B.C. 191 Liv. XXXVI 36 §§ 3 4 *aedes matris magnae Idaeae dedicata est...ludique ob dedicationem eius facti, quos primos scaenicos fuisse Antias Valerius*

*est auctor, Megalesia appellatos) were celebrated April 4—10. Ov. f. IV 179—372 esp. (after a description of the procession of the Galli) 187—8 scaena sonat ludique vocant. spectate, Quirites, | et fora Marte suo litigiosa vident. These games opened the door to much fanaticism and to the riot of a carnival.*

**CYBELES AULAEA VI 67—69 quotiens aulaea recondita cessaunt | et vacuo clusoque sonant fora sola theatro | atque a plebeis longe Megalesia.**

**RELINQUAS VI 86 87 plorantes improba natos, | utque magis stupeas, ludos Paridemque reliquit.**

**265 IACTATA PETAURO CORPORA πέτραρποι** (?) from the Aeolic form of *μετέρπως*) a roost HSt. s. v. Theokr. 13 13 schol. A springing-board or like acrobatic apparatus (e.g. *trapēzē*). Lucil. fr. 100 M *sicut mechanici cum alto exiliuere petauro.* Mart. XI 21 3 *rota transmisso totiens impacta petauro.* id. II 86 7 8 *per gracie vias petauri | invitum iubeas subire Ladan.* in Petron. 53 a juggler is ordered to dance to music, circulos deinde ardentes translire et dentibus amphoram sustinere. ib. 60 *repente lacunaria sonare cooperunt totumque triclinium intremuit. consternatus ego exsurrexi et timui, ne per tectum petauristariorum aliquis descenderebet.* Manetho IV 277—8 δρχλοχαρεῖ, φιλμοχθε θεατρομανοῦντας, ἔχεσσοι | αἱθροβάτας, πηγτοῖσι πεταυριστῆρας ἐν ἄκραις. id. VI=III 442—4 δρχθεα θαυματὰ χεροὶ καὶ ὠώσιν φορέοντας, | ιπταμένους γυλοὺς ἑναλλήγοντος δρυθεσσοῖν, | πιλναμένους τε νέφεσσοιν ἐπ' ἡγεμοντι πετεύρῳ.

**266 QUI SOLET RECTUM DESCENDERE FUNEM 272 n.**

**267 CORYCIA PUPPE** Korykus a town, promontory and cave in Cilicia. The town (*Khorgos*) was of no importance under the first emperors; it was unknown to Strabo. Afterwards however it became a great place of trade, whence it is called *the city of Hermes* Opp. hal. III 208—9 Ἐρμεία πόλιν, ναυοκλήτον δοῦν | Καρύκιον. Twenty stadia north of the town was the Korykian cave, a deep valley enclosed by high rocks, where the best saffron grew 269 *sacci olentis.* Lucr. II 416 *cum scaena croco Cilici perfusa recens est;* in this way vast quantities would be consumed. Hor. s. II 4 68 *Corycioque croco sparsum stetit.* Plin. xxi § 31 speaking of saffron *prima nobilitas Cilicio et ibi in Coryco monte.*

**268 CORO X 180.** Sen. n. q. v 16 § 5 *cori violenta vis est.* Plin. h. n. II § 119 *ab occasu solstitiali corus* (i.e. N. W. W.). Ital. *Maestro.*

**269 PERDITUS** reckless III 73 *audacia perdita.* v 129 130 *quis vestrum temerarius usque adeo, tam | perditus?*

SACCI OLENTIS bag of saffron.

**270 GAUDES ADVEXISSE IX 84 spargere gaudes.** XII 81 82.

ANTIQUAR CRETAE Luc. III 184—5 *iam dilecta Iovi centenis  
venit in arma | Creta vetus populis*, 'ancient,' i.e. famed in ancient legend.

271 PASSUM made of grapes spread out in the sun to dry, raisin wine. Mart. XIII 106 'passum' *Gnosia Minoae genuit  
vindemia Cretae | hoc tibi, quod mulsum pauperis esse solet.*

MUNICIPES IOVIS LAGONAS IV 33. Aristoph. Ach. 333 δ λάρ-  
κος δημότης δο' τοτ' εμός. Mart. X 87 10 Cadmi municipes  
ferat lacernas. id. XIV 114 'patella Cumanae' hanc tibi  
Cumanae rubicundam pulvere testae | municipem misit casta  
Sibylla suam. Ov. tr. IV 6 1 ruricolae aratri.

272 ANCIPITI FIGENS VESTIGIA PLANTA III 77 schoenobates. Manil. V 652—5 tenues ausus sine limite gressus, | certa per extensos ponit vestigia funes | et caeli meditatus iter vestigia perdet | paene sua et pendens populum suspendit ab ipso. Prud. hamart. 367—8 inde per aerium pendens audacia funem | ardua securis scandit proscenia plantis. Yate in dict. ant. *funambulus*. Rich companion.

273 the rope-dancer however, if he hazards his life, does so to avoid starvation: you hazard yours not to obtain necessities but superfluities, to add yet another to your 999 talents, or your 99 mansions XII 50 51.

VICTUM cet. I 119. 134.

BRUMAMQUE FAMEMQUE Hor. s. I 2 5 6 *inopi dare nolis  
amicos, | frigus quo duramque famem propellere possit.*

275 CENTUM VILLAS 86 n. 95. 141. I 94 n. X 225.

275 276 PORTUS ET PLENUM MAGNIS TRABIBUS MARE Kiaer cites for the position of the epithet, which is common to the two substantives, VIII 129. XI 39 40. Aen. V 588 *litoraque  
et vacuos sensit sine remige portus.* Pers. II 31 *avia aut metuens  
divum materteria.*

276 277 PLUS HOMINUM EST IAM IN PELAGO there are more men on the sea than on land, such is their eagerness to be rich. Plin. II § 118 *inmensa multitudo aperto  
quodcumque est mari hospitalique litorum omnium  
ad pulsu navigat, sed lucri, non scientiae, gratia.* On commercial voyages Hor. ep. I I 45 46 Obbar. Prop. IV=III 7. Wetst. on James 4 13. What is now done by letter or cable, must then be done by personal visits. On the elision cf. II 23 *Aethiopem albus.* 159. X 87. XIII 151.

278 CARPATHIUM the part of the Aegean near to *Carpatus* (*Scarpanto*), an island between Crete and Rhodes. Ships on their way to Asia Minor often met with rough weather here. Prop. II 5 II *non ita Carpathiae variant aquilonibus  
undae.* Stat. s. III 2 88 *qua pax Carpathio?*

GAETULA AEQUORA from the *Gaetuli* in the south of Morocco the Romans imported purple. Plin. v § 2 I am less surprised that some things are unknown to men of equestrian rank, who are already entering the senate from Mauretania, than to luxury *cuius efficacissima vis sentitur atque maxima, cum ebore citro silvae exquirantur, omnes scopuli Gaetuli muri-cibus purpuris.* Epicures also imported a gigantic asparagus Ath. 62<sup>d</sup>. Here however *Gaetula aequora* must lie to the east of *Calpe*: the *Syrtes*, so dangerous to the corn-fleets from Libya (VIII 117 seq.), seem to be meant.

279 AEQUORA TRANSILLET Hor. c. I 3 24 *non tangenda rates transilunt vada.*

CALPE (*Gibraltar*) and Abyla on the opposite coast were known as the pillars of Hercules, which are often spoken of as the extreme west (x 1 n.). Sil. VII 423 *Atlantem et Calpen extrema habitabimus antra?* Yet even this 'world's end' the adventurer leaves far behind him. Bentley on Luc. I 555 'excusatur Iuv. cum Calpe ultima breve dixit casu ablativo; nempe non a recto *Calpe* deduxit, sed a *Calpis*; ut apud Philostr. [Ap. v 1] iam vidimus, *Calpis* non *Calpe*.'

280 HERCULEO STRIDENTEM GURGITE SOLEM Tac. G. 45 *trans Suionas aliud mare, pigrum ac prope immotum, quo cingi cludique terrarum orbem hinc fides, quod extremus cadentis iam solis fulgor in ortus edurat, adeo clarus, ut sidera hebetet; sonum insuper audiri formaque equorum et radios capitis aspici persuasio adicit.* Stat. s. II 7 25-7 *quae pronos Hyperionis meatus | summis Oceani vides in undis | stridoremque rotae cadentis audis.* Sil. III 399 *Tartessos, stabulanti conscientia Phoebo.* The temple of Hercules was visited by Caesar Suet. 7. DCass. XXXVII 52 § 2, and many noted Romans made vows to the god DS. v 20 § 2. Gades was at all times a great commercial port Strabo 168-9 *πλέον οἰκοῦντες τὴν θάλατταν... διὰ τὸ πάντας θαλαττέουν τὸ πλέον* (cf. Iuv. 275). A staple was salt fish Ath. 315<sup>d</sup>. Poll. VI 49. Hesych. Γάδειρα.

HERCULEO Sil. I 141-2 *atque hominum finem Gades Calpenque secutus, | dum fert Herculeis Garamantica signa columnis.*

281 TENSO FOLLE with full purse XIII 61. Forcellini.

282 ALUTA VII 192 the leather purse, softened by being steeped in alum water.

283 OCEANI MONSTRA X 14 n. Hor. c. I 3 18. III 27 27. Plin. II § 7. IX § 2 *in mari autem... pleraque etiam monstrifica reperiuntur.* § 4 in the Indian sea whales of 4 iugera, *pristes ducentum cubitorum, quippe ubi locustae quaterna cubita impletant, anguillae quoque in Gange amine tricenos pedes.* § 6 in the Red sea *principie ad immobilem magnitudinem beluae adolescent.*

§ 7 Alexander's admirals saw among the Gedrosi many bones 40 cubits long. § 8 in the Gallic ocean *physeter ingentis columnae modo se attollens altiorque navium velis diluviem quandam tructans, in Gaditano oceano arbor in tantum vastis disparsa ramis ut ex ea causa fretum numquam intrasse credatur.* Strabo 767 monsters seen by Nearchos. VFl. v 481—2 *cui non iussu tot adire volutas | monstra maris?*

IUVENES MARINOS Tritons and Nereids Plin. IX § 9 *Tiberio principi nuntiavit Olisiponensem legatio ob id missa visum auditumque in quodam specu concha canentem Tritonem, qua noscitur forma. et Nereidum quoque falsa non est, squamis modo hispido corpore etiam qua humanam effigiem habent. namque haec in eodem spectata litora est, cuius morientis etiam cantum tristem accolae audivere longe. et divo Augusto legatus Galliae complures in litora apparet exanimes Nereidas scriptit.* § 10 *auctores habeo in equestri ordine splendentes visum ab his Gaditano oceano marinum hominem cet.* § 11 M. Scaurus in his aedileship brought from Joppa and exhibited at Rome the bones of the monster to which Andromeda was said to have been exposed, 40 ft. long, in height of the ribs outtopping Indian elephants, with a spine 18 in. thick. Tac. ann. II 24 *ut quis ex longinquo revererat, miracula narrabant: vim turbinum et inauditas volucres, monstra maris, ambiguas hominum et beluarum formas, visa sive ex metu credita.*

284 NON UNUS MENTES AGITAT FUROR Hor. s. II 3 50 51 *unus utriusque | error, sed variis illudit partibus.*

ILLE VIII 215—221 n. Hor. ib. 131—8 *cum laqueo uxorem interimis matremque veneno, | incolumi capite es? quid enim? neque tu hoc facis Argis, | nec ferro ut demens genetricem occidis Orestes. | an tu reris eum occisa insanisse parente, | ac non ante malis dementem actum Furiis quam [in matris iugulo ferrum tepefecit acutum? | quin, ex quo est habitus male tutae mentis Orestes, | nil sane fecit quod tu reprehendere possis.*

SORORIS Electrae VFl. VII 147—152.

285 IN MANIBUS Eur. Or. 260—4 in Elektra's arms. Or. ὁ Φοῖβ, ἀποκτενούσι μ' αἱ κυνώπιδες | γοργῶπες, ἐνέρων λεπταί δειναὶ θεαί. | El. οὐτοὶ μεθῆσον χείρα δ' ἐμπλέξασ' ἐμήν | σχήσω σε πηδῶν δυστυχῆ πηδήματα. | Or. μέθεστοι μὲν οὖσα τῶν ἐμῶν Ἐρυνών.

VULTU EUMENIDUM TERRETUR ET IGNIS Aesch. c. Tim. § 190 μὴ γὰρ οἰσθε, οἱ ἄνδρες, τὰς τῶν ἀδικημάτων ἀρχὰς ἀπὸ θεῶν ἀλλ' οὐχ ἵπ' ἄνθρωπων ἀσελγειας γίγνεσθαι, μηδὲ τοὺς θεοβηκότας, καθάπερ ἐν τραγῳδίαις, Ποινὰς ἑλαύνειν καὶ κολαζεῖν δασὺν ἡμερναῖς. Cic. legg. I § 40 eos agitant insectanturque furiae non ardenteribus taedis, sicut in fabulis, sed angore conscientiae fraudisque cruciatu.

286 Aias son of Telamon, of whom Athene says Soph. Ai. 53—7 πρὸς τε πολύνας ἐκτρέπω σύμμικτά τε | λελας . . . | ένθ' εἰσπεσῶν ἔκειρε πολύκεραν φύνω | κύκλῳ ραχίζων κάδοκει μὲν έσθ' ὅτε | διεσοῦς Ἀτρεΐδας αὐτόχειρ κτείνεις θύμων. cf. 97—100. 233—244. 285—310.

287 ITHACUM X 257. XV 26. Soph. Ai. 101—115. = *Ithacensis* (cf. XV 23. 115. 122. Kühner gr. Gr. II<sup>2</sup> 233). so "Ιθακος" in Eur. Aristoph. Sopat. Aen. II 104 Forbiger hoc Ithacus velit. Prop. I 15 9 Ithaci digressu mota Calypso.

PARCAT TUNICIS St Luke 8 27. Quintil. decl. 256 quanto miserabilior fui ex die tuae sanitatis! furiosum me non sic ecclidi: tum lacerarc vestes, tum verberare vultus meos coepi. Prichard on insanity, p. 26 quotes from a description of mania 'a striking and characteristic circumstance is the propensity to go quite naked. The patient tears his clothes to tatters.'

### LACERNIS III 148 n.

288 CURATORIS EGET Cic. de invent. II § 148 *lex est: si furiosus escit, adgnatum gentiliumque in eo pecuniaque eius potestas esto.* Hor. s. II 3 217 218 interdicto huic omne adimat ius | praetor et ad sanos beat tutela propinquos. ib. 83 *danda est ellebori multo pars maxima avaris.* id. ep. I 1 102—3 *curatoris egere | a praetore dati.* accusations of dementia Sen. contr. II 12. 14. 21. 32. Sen. ben. IV 16 § 2 *pudo, nequam hominem existimas, cui poena, non cui curatore opus sit.* Capitolin. M. Antonin. phil. 10 § 12 *de curatoribus vero, cum ante non nisi ex lege Laetoria vel propter lasciviam vel propter dementiam darentur, ita statuit ut omnes adulti curatores acciperent non redditis causis.*

289 TABULA DISTINGUITUR UNDA is only parted from the sea by one plank's breadth XII 58 n.

291 TITULOS FACIESQUE MINUTAS the legend and the head of the emperor St Luke 20 23. VI 205 scripto radiat Germanicus auro.

292 SOLVITE FUNEM Aen. V 773 *solvique ex ordine funem.*

293 FRUMENTI on the African corn-fleets cf. V 119 n.

PIPERIS Indian pepper (Pers. V 55) was brought on camels (ib. V 136) to Alexandria, and there shipt for Rome. Stat. s. IV 9 12 *tus Niliacum piperve wrapt in paper.* Plin. XII § 29 usum eius adeo placuisse mirum est—in aliis quippe suavitatis cepit, in aliis species invitavit, huic nec pomi nec bacae commendatio est aliqua—, sola placere amaritudine, et hanc in Indos peti. quis ille primus experiri cibis voluit aut cui in appetendi aviditate esurire non fuit satis? utrumque silvestre gentibus suis est et tamen pondere emitur ut aurum vel argentum. piperis arborem iam et Italia habet.

294 Holyday 'the skies | face and black swarth of cloud  
threatens no ill; | 'tis summer thunder.'

FASCIA schol. 'nubes ducta per caelum.' cf. *rawia* a strip of  
land Strabo 800 fin. Polyb.

295 AESTIVUM TONAT I 16 n. VI 65. 485. 495. 517.

295 296 HAC IPSA NOCTE X 76 hac ipsa . . . hora.

297 ZONAM C. Gracchus in Gell. XV 12 § 4 itaque, Quirites,  
cum Romam proiectus sum, zonas, quas plena argenti  
extuli, eas ex provincia inanes rettuli. Hor. ep. II 2 40 ibit eo  
quo vis qui zonam perdidit. Suet. Vit. 16 zona se aureo-  
rum plena circumdedit. Wetst. on Matt. 10 9.

298 seq. X 168 seq.

299 QUOD TAGUS ET RUTILA VOLVIT PACTOLUS HARENA  
III 55. Catull. 29 19 amnis aurifer Tagus. Claud. in Rufin.  
I 101—3 non Tartessiacis illum satiarit harenis | tempestas  
pretiosa Tagi, non stagna rubentis | aurea Pactoli.

RUTILA VOLVIT PACTOLUS HARENA now *Sarabat*, a small  
river of Lydia, which rises in mount Tmolus, flows past Sardis,  
and falls into the Hermus 30 stadia N. of this city. Its golden  
sands (Hdt. V 101 Bähr), from which were made the golden-  
bricks presented by Croesus to the Delphic temple, were ex-  
hausted in Strabo's time 626 pr. still its riches were proverbial  
among the poets Varro Menipp. lex Maenia fr. 234 Bücheler  
*non hos Pactolus aureas undas agens | eripiet umquam e mis-  
serius*. Claud. Prob. cons. 54 (cf. 48—53) *despumat rutilus  
dives Pactolus harenas*.

301 302 MERSA RATE NAUFRAGUS ASSEM DUM ROGAT Hor.  
a. p. 20 21 dum fractis enatatis expes | navibus, aere dato  
qui pingitur. Mart. XII 57 12 fasciato naufragus loquax  
truncos.

302 PICTA SE TEMPESTATE TUETUR XII 27 28 n. Pers. I  
88—90 quippe et, cantet si naufragus, assem | protulerim,  
cantas, cum fracta te in trabe pictum | ex umero portes?  
id. VI 32 33 largire inopi, ne pictus oberret | caerulea in  
tabula. Phaedr. IV 21 24 25 ceteri tabulam suam | portant  
rogantes victim.

303—331 The rich are troubled by fear of fire. Diogenes  
may break his tub, but it will not trouble him. Nature is  
content with very little; and he who desires no more is wise; he  
who is dissatisfied with a competence would be dissatisfied even  
with the hoards of Croesus.

303 304 X 12—27 n. TANTIS PARTA MALIS CURA MAIORE  
METUQUE SERVANTUR 135 sed quo divitias haec per tor-  
menta coactas? Eur. Ph. 597 δειλός δ' ὁ πλούτος became  
proverbial Aristoph. Pl. 202 ἀλλὰ καὶ λέγουσι πάντες ως δειλότα-  
τόν έσθ' ὁ πλούτος. Sen. ep. 94 § 73 ostendat ex constitutione

*volgi beatos in illo fastidioso fastigio suo trementes et adtonitos  
longeque aliam de se opinionem habentes quam ab aliis habetur.  
nam quae aliis excelsa videntur, ipsis praerupta sunt. itaque  
exanimantur et trepidant, quotiens despicerunt in illud magnitu-  
dinis suee praeceps. cogitant enim diversos casus et in sublimi  
maxime lubricos. ib. 115 § 16 maiore tormento pecunia  
possidetur quam quaeritur.*

**303** AMIS III 7 n. 180 n. XIII 145 146 n. schol. ‘per trans-  
lationem disciplinae militaris spartaeolorum Romae, quorum  
cohortes in tutelam urbis cum amis et cum aqua vigilias curare  
consuerunt viciniis.’ Suet. Aug. 30 aduersus incendia excu-  
bias nocturnas vigilesque commentus est. Vell. II 91 § 3 *Ru-  
fus Ignatius, per omnia gladiatori quam senatori propior, collecto  
in aedilitate favore populi, quem extinguedis privata fami-  
lia incendiis in dies auxerat.* Plut. sollert. anim. 5 § 4  
p. 963° δμαις καὶ σκάφαι...ἀρύσασθαι. Originally the *tresviri  
capitales* (or *nocturni* Liv. IX 46 § 3. VM. VIII 1 *damn.* 6. dig.  
I 15 § 1) were bound to extinguish fires (dig. I. c. Liv. XXXIX 14  
§ 10. VM. I. c. *damn.* 5). A.D. 6 Augustus instituted seven  
cohorts at first exclusively of freedmen (Suet. Aug. 25) as *vigiles*  
(DCass. LV 26 §§ 4 5. cf. LVI 41 § 4. Strabo p. 235. dig. I  
15 §§ 1—3) with 7 stations, one for every two regions of the  
city, under a *praefectus vigilum*, an *eques* (Laco, who arrested  
Seianus X 71 n. held this office which was of great trust, the  
*vigiles* being nearly as numerous as the *praetoriani*). In 1820  
two lists of one of the cohorts were found (CIL VI 1057—8); in  
1866 seq. a guard-room (*excubitorium*) with many inscriptions  
belonging to the 7th cohort (ib. 2998—3091). Among the  
means employed for quenching fires were *siphones* (fire-engines)  
and *amae* (buckets) Colum. X 387 *habilem lymphis amulam.*  
Plin. ep. X 33=42 § 2 *nullus usquam in publico sipo, nulla ama,  
nullum denique instrumentum ad incendia compescenda.* dig. I 15  
3 § 3 *praefectum vigilum per totam noctem vigilare debere et  
coerrare calcitatum cum amis et dolabris.*

**VIGILARE** Aristot. in Stob. fl. XCIII 38 (cf. 25) Anakreon  
returned to Polykrates his gift of a talent of gold, saying μισῶ  
δωρεδυ, οὐ τις ἀναγκάζει ἀγρυπνεῖν. Hor. s. I 1 76—8 *an  
vigilare metu exanimem, noctesque diesque | formidare malos  
fures, incendia, servos, | ne te compilent fugientes, hoc iuvat?*

**303 306 COHOREM SERVORUM** III 141 n. Ath. p. 272° καὶ  
γαρ μυρτοὺς καὶ δισμυρτοὺς καὶ ἔτι πλεῖον δὲ πάμπολλοι κέκτηται.  
Plin. XXXIII § 26 mancipiorum legiones, *in domo turba ex-  
terna ac iam servorum quoqua causa nomenclator adhibendus.*

**306 SERVORUM** Nero ordered Tac. XV 43 subsidia repre-  
mendis ignibus in propatulo quisque haberet.

LICINUS I 109 n.

ATTONITUS Sall. h. I 88 D=98 K sic vero quasi formidine adtonitus neque animo neque auribus aut lingua competere. Sen. ep. 90 § 43 vos ad omnem tectorum pavetis sonum et inter picturas vestras, si quid increpuit, fugitis adtoniti...haec erat secundum naturam domus, in qua libebat habitare nec ipsam nec pro ipsa timenter: nunc magna pars nostri metus tecta sunt.

307 ELECTRO V 38 n. Apul. m. II 19 opipares citro et e bore nitentes lecti...sucinum mire cavatum.

PHRYGIA 89 n. Strabo 437. 577. in both places speaking of the great monolith pillars imported from Synnada. Plin. XXXV § 3 in Nero's time men learnt maculas quae non essent in crustis inserendo unitatem variare, ut ovatus esset Numidicus, ut purpura distingueretur Synnadicus, qualiter illos nasci optassent deliciae. montium haec subsidia deficientium, nec cessat luxuria id agere ut quam plurimum incendiis perdat. In the time of Capitolinus (Gord. 32 § 2) the house of the Gordians was still seen on the road to Praeneste, with 200 pillars including 50 Synnades.

COLUMNA VII 182 n. Tibull. III 3 13 quidve domus prodest Phrygiis innixa columnis? Plin. XXXVI § 60 thirty pillars of onyx in a dining-room of the freedman Callistus.

308 EBORE XI 123 n.

TESTUDINE XI 94 n.

DOLIA DL. VI § 23 τὸν ἐν τῷ Μητρῷ πίθον ἔσχεν οἰκλαν, ὡς καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν ταῖς ἀπιστολαῖς διασαφεῖ. Hence the proverb Zenob. IV 14 ἥση πίθον· ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιεικῶν καὶ μετρίων ἥσων ἀπὸ Διογένους τοῦ φιλοσόφου, φ πίθος ἦν η ἡδοτὴ καταγωγῆ. When the Corinthians, expecting to be attacked by Philip, were busily engaged in forging arms or raising defences, Diogenes, in order, as he said, not to be alone idle amongst so many busy workers, began very earnestly and diligently to roll his tub Lucian quom. conscr. hist. 3, who speaks of the tub as of earth-ware 4 κεκεραμευμένον...τὰ βότρακα. Sen. ep. 90 § 14 qui se complicit in dolio et in eo cubitavit. In the Peloponnesian war, when the country folk crowded into Athens Aristoph. eq. 792—3 καὶ πώς σὺ φίλεις, ὃς τούτοις δῶν οἰκοῦντ' ἐν ταῖς πιθάκαισι καὶ γυναικοῖς καὶ πυργίδοις ἔτος θύδονος οὐκ ἐλαύπεις;

NUDI Sen. ben. V 4 § 3 necesse est a Socrate vincar beneficis, necesse est a Diogene, qui per medias Macedonum gazas nudus incessit calcatis regiis opibus. § 4 o ne ille tunc merito et sibi et ceteris, quibus ad dispiciendam veritatem non erat obfusa caligo, supra eum eminere visus est, infra quem omnia iacebant. multo potentior, multo locupletior fuit omnia tunc possidente Alexandro: plus enim erat, quod hic nollet accipere quam quod ille posset dare.

310 ATQUE ['and even the old one if soldered, will hold good (and a new one not be needed)'] H. A. J. M.] DL. vi § 43. a boy having broken the tub, the Athenians punished him and replaced it. Grang. and Vales. read *aut.*

COMMISSA fastened Cato r.r. 39 § 1 dolia plumbo vincito. to solder is *plumbare* Plin. xxxiv § 161. xviii § 236 dolia *quassa sarcire*.

311 312 ALEXANDER, TESTA CUM VIDIT INILLA MAGNUM HABITATOREM VM. IV 3 E § 4 Alexander vero, cognomen *invicti assecutus, continentiam Diogenis cynici vincere non potuit.* ad quem cum in sole sedentem accessisset hortareturque ut, si qua praestari sibi vellet, indicaret, quemadmodum erat in crepidine conlocatus sordidae appellationis sed robustae vir praestantiae 'mox' inquit 'de ceteris, interim velim a sole mihi non obstes.' Sen. ben. v 6 § 1 Diogenes, a quo utique victus est [Alexander]. *quidni victus sit illo die, quo homo supra mensuram humanae superbiae tumens vidit aliquem, cui nec dare quicquam posset nec eripere?* DL. vi § 32 'if I were not Alexander, I would choose to be Diogenes.' § 38 our story; Diogenes was basking ἐν τῷ Κρατεῖῳ.

312 QUANTO FELICIOR cf. Arr. Epikt. III 22 § 92. 94 kings and tyrants, though wicked, are enabled by their arms and their guards to punish sinners: τῷ δὲ κυνικῷ δύτῃ τῶν ὅπλων καὶ τῶν δορυφόρων τὸ συνεῖδος τὴν ἔξουσιαν ταῦτην παραδίδωσιν. § 95 he spoke of himself as sharing the rule of Zeus.

HIC Diogenes.

313 NIL CUPERET Sen. ben. VII 2 § 4 *magnis itaque curis exemptus et distorquentibus mentem nihil sperat aut cupit nec se mitti in dubium suo contentus.* § 5 *nec illum existimes parvo esse contentum:* omnia illius sunt, non sic quemadmodum Alexandri fuerunt. *cui, quamquam in liuore rubri maris steterat, plus deerat, quam qua venerat...* § 6 *non satis adparebat inopem esse, qui extra naturae terminos arma proferret?*... *tantum illi deest, quantum cupit.* 3 § 2 unus est sapiens, cuius omnia sunt. § 3 *sic fit, ut nihil cupiat, quia nihil est extra omnia.* Cic. parad. VI esp. § 51 *non esse cupidum pecunia est, non esse emacem vinctigal est:* contentum vero suis rebus esse maxima sunt certissimaeque divitiae.

QUI TOTUM SIBI POSCERET ORBEM X 168 n. Sen. ben. VII 3 § 1 *quem per Liberi Herculisque vestigia felix temeritas egit.*

314 X 97 98.

315 316 NULLUM—DEAM same verses X 365 366. so I 25=X 226. XVI 41=XIII 137. such repetitions are frequent in Hor. e.g. S. I 2 13=a. p. 421. S. I 6 74=ep. I 1 55 Obbar.

315 NUMEN HABES Ov. f. II 642 to Terminus *ab antiquis tu quoque numen habes.*

315 316 NOS TE NOS FACIMUS DEAM Manil. IV 926—8 *ne dubites homini divinos credere visus: | iam facit ipse deos mittitque ad sidera numen | maius.*

316 MENSURA Hor. s. I I 73—5.

317 EDAM I 21.

318 IN QUANTUM used by Verg. Liv. (Heerwagen on xxii 27 § 4) and later writers where Cicero would say *quantum*. So also *in tantum* Ov. m. XI 71. Plin. pan. 83 § 8 *maritum, in quantum patitur sexus, imitetur.*

IN QUANTUM SITIS ATQUE FAMES ET FRIGORA POSCUNT Pythag. in Porphyr. ep. ad Marcell. 30 σαρκὸς φωνὴ μὴ πεινῆν μὴ διψῆν μὴ βίγοῦν. Aristox. in Ath. 46<sup>c</sup> Pythagorean diet bread and honey. Stob. fl. XCIII 28 Sokrates, when Archelaos invited him to his court, offering to make him rich, replied: 'At Athens 4 choenices of barley meal sell for an obol and there are fountains of running water.' Simon in Stob. fl. XVII I μέρη τροφής μέροι λιμοῦ καὶ διψῆς ταῦτα γάρ δύναται μεγάλα τοῖς σωφροσύνης διώκουσι. Sen. ep. 4 § 8 *lex autem illa naturae, scis quos nobis terminos statuit? non esurire, non sitire, non algere....non est necesse maria temptare [ver. 267—302] nec sequi castra [ver. 193—8]: parabile est quod natura desiderat et adpositum. § 11 ad supervacua sudatur. illa sunt, quae togam conterunt, quae nos senescere sub tentorio cogunt, quae in aliena litora inpingunt: ad manum est, quod sat est. ib. 119 § 7 'at parum habet, qui tantum non alget, non esurit, non sitit.' plus Iuppiter non habet. id. ad Helv. 10 § 2 corporis exigua desideria sunt: frigus submoveri vult, alimentis famem ac sitim extinguere: quidquid extra concupiscitur, vitiis, non usibus laboratur.*

319 QUANTUM, EPICURE, TIBI SUFFECIT Epicurus in Stob. fl. XVII 23 24. 34 βρυάζει τῷ κατὰ τὸ σωμάτιον ἡδεῖ, ὑδατὶ καὶ δρτῷ χρώμενος, καὶ προσπτώ ταῦς ἐκ πολυτελεῖς ἡδονᾶς. 37. DL. X § 130 οὐ τε λιτοὶ χυλοὶ ἵσην πολυτελεῖς διατη τὴν ἡδονὴν προσφέρουσιν, ὅταν ἀπαν τὸ ἀλγοῦν κατ' ἔνδειαν ἔξαιρεθῇ. § 131 καὶ μάξα καὶ ὕδωρ τὴν ἀκροτάτην ἀποδίδωσιν ἡδονήν, ἐπειδὴ ἔνδειων τις αὐτὰ προσενέγκηται. τὸ σωθίζειν οὖν ἐν ταῖς ἀπλαΐς καὶ οὐ πολυτελέσι διαταις καὶ ὑγιειας ἐστὶ συμπληρωτικὸν καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἀναγκαλας τοῦ βίου χρήσεις ἀοκνον ποιεῖ τὸν ἀνθρωπον. Diokles in DL. X § 11 speaking of Ep. and his friends κοτύλη γοῦν οἰνόδου ἡρκοῦντο, τὸ δὲ πᾶν ὕδωρ ἦν αἴρων ποτόν. ib. Ep. in his letters professes ὑδατι μόνον δρκεῖσθαι καὶ δρτῷ λιτῷ. καὶ 'πέμψον μοι τίρου' φησι 'Κυθνίου, ὥς ὅταν βούλωμαι πολυτελεύσασθαι δινωμαι.' ib. § 12 Athenaeus puts into his mouth the words τὰς φύσιος δ' ὁ πλούτος δρον τινὰ βαῖδν ἐπισχει. Sen. ep. 18 § 9

after recommending the rich to live for three or four days the life of the poor, *certos habebat dies ille magister voluptatis Epicurus, quibus maligne famem extingueret . . . gloriatur non toto asse pasci: Metrodorum, qui nondum tantum profecerit, toto. id. vit. beat.* 12 § 4 the vicious flock together, when they hear pleasure commended, *nec aestimant, voluptas illa Epicuri, ita enim mehercules sentio, quam sobria ac sicca sit.*

**HORTIS XIII 123.** These gardens were bequeathed by Epicurus, who had bought them for 80 minae (DL. x § 10), to his school (§ 17), whence Apollodorus the Epicurean was named *κηποτύρανος* (§ 25): *κηπόλογος=epicureus* (anth. Pal. vi 307 6). Petron. 132 docti horti. Sen. ep. 21 § 10 cum adieris hortulos et inscriptum hortulis: HOSPIES, HIC BENE MANEBIS, HIC SUMMUM BONUM VOLUPTAS EST: paratus erit istius domicilli custos hospitalis, humanus, et te polenta excipiet et aquam quoque large ministrabit et dicet: 'ecquid bene acceptus es? non irritant' inquit 'hi hortuli famem, sed extinguent. nec maiorem ipsis potionibus sitim faciunt, sed naturali et gratuito remedio sedant.' ib. 4 § 10 ut finem epistulae inponam, accipe, quod hodierno die mihi placuit. et hoc quoque ex alienis hortulis sumptum est: 'magnae divitiae sunt legi naturae composita pauperias.'

**320 QUANTUM SOCRATICI CEPERUNT ANTE PENATES** on the temperance and endurance of Sokrates cf. Aristoph. nub. 103—4. 363. 415—8. 718—9. 1171. Plato conv. p. 220. Xen. mem. II 1 he recommended abstinence in eating, drinking and sleep, and endurance of cold and heat etc. ib. 12 § 1. 3 § 5. 6 § 2 where Antiphon says: 'I thought that philosophers were the happiest of men; your philosophy seems to have done the very contrary of this for you, Sokrates; you live as no slave would live; you eat and drink of the worst, you wear not only a mean coat, but the same summer and winter, you are always without shoes and without a tunic.' id. oeon. 2 § 3 Sokrates computes that his house and entire property might fetch 5 minae. By his temperance he was secured from the plague Gell. II 1 §§ 4 5.

**321 NUMQUAM ALIUD NATURA, ALIUD SAPIENTIA DICIT** Antonin. V 9 φιλοσοφίᾳ μόνα θέλει ἀ η φύσις σου θέλει.

**322** Holyday 'or if their lives too strictly thee confine, | mix somewhat of our times.'

**323 NOSTRIS DE MORIBUS, EFFICE SUMMAM** Ter. haut. 583 *argentum effecero. so facere* XIII 50 n.

SUMMAM Cic. Phil. I § 20. Ov. am. III 8 9. 15 5.

**323 324 SUMMAM BIS SEPTEM ORDINIBUS QUAM LEX DIGNATUR OTHONIS** III 153—156 n. schol. on v 3. Mart. v 27 3 bis septena tibi non sunt subsellia tanti. IV 67 1—4 Gaurus asked his old friend the praetor for a gift of 100,000 sesterces

*dicebatque suis haec tantum desse trecentis, ut posset domino plaudere iustus eques.* Sen. ep. 44 § 2 eques Romanus es et ad hunc ordinem tua te perduxit industria: at mercuriales multis quatuordecim clausi sunt.

325 seq. Holyday ‘if yet thou frown’st, yet hang’st the lip, then be I as rich as two knights; if thou wilt, as three.’ Pers. VI 78—80 *rem duplica.* ‘*feci; iam triplex, iam mihi quarto, iam decies reddit in rugam. depunge, ubi sistam.*’ | *inventus, Chrysippe, tui finitor acervi.*

RUGAM TRAHIT Sen. ben. VI 7 § 1 *vultus tuus, cui regendum me tradi, colligit rugas et trahit frontem, quasi longius exam.*

326 SUME DUOS EQUITES, FAC TERTIA QUADRINGENTA III 155 n. 400,000 sesterces is used to denote a large sum generally I 106. II 117. V 132. XI 19. The senators’ qualifying estate was three times the knights. Suet. Aug. 41 *senatorum censum ampliavit ac pro octingentorum milium summa duodecies sestertio taxavit.* But Mart. I 103. Plut. Ant. 4 and DCass. LIV 17 § 3. 26 § 3. 30 § 2 make the sum *decies* i.e. a million. *duos equites*=duorum equitum censum cf. Cic. Phil. II § 65 n. Pompeii (i.e. bonorum P.) *sector.*

327 SI NONDUM INPLEVI GREMIUM VII 215. Holyday ‘if yet thy lap’s not full, if spread for more.’

328 CROESI FORTUNA X 274 n. proverbial Ov. Pont. IV 3 *37 divitis audita est cui non opulentia Croesi?*

PERSICA REGNA Hor. c. II 12 21 *dives Achaemenes.* ib. III 9 4.

329 DIVITIAE NARCISSI Narcissus, Pallas (I 109 n.) and Calistratus, three freedmen of Claudius, richer than Crassus Plin. XXXIII § 134. Suet. Cl. 28. Agrippina, before attempting the life of Claudius, separated him from Narcissus: for she could never have poisoned her husband, had he been near DCass. LX 34 § 4 *τοιοῦτος τις φύλαξ τοῦ δεσπότου ἦν. ἐπαπάλητο δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς τῷ Κλαυδίῳ, μέγιστον τῶν τότε ἀνθρώπων δυνηθεῖς. μυρίδας τε γάρ πλείους μυρτῶν εἶχε, καὶ προσείχον αὐτῷ καὶ πόλεις καὶ βασιλεῖς.* This wealth was acquired partly by taking bribes (ib. 16 § 2), partly by contracting for public works (ib. 33 § 6). Sen. n. q. IV pr. § 15. He at first acted in concert with Messalina (Suet. Claud. 37), but A.D. 48, on her marriage with Silius (x 330—345 n.), informed Claudius of the fact, and when Claudius was still reluctant to give the order for her death, himself took upon him to do so Tac. XI 37. 38 *nuntiatumque Claudio epulanti perisse Messalinam, non distincto sua an aliena manu, nec ille quaesivit.*

331 PARUIT IMPERII Tac. XII 1 pr. *caede Messalinae convulsa principis domus, orto apud libertos certamine quis*

deligeret uxorem Claudio. cf. 3 fin. *nihil arduum videbatur in animo principis*, cui non iudicium, non odium erat nisi indita et iussa. 54 55 power of Pallas and Felix. 60 fin. *cum Claudius libertos, quos rei familiari praefecerat, sibique et legibus adaequaverit.* id. h. v 9 Claudius left the province of Iudea to Roman knights or to freedmen: *e quibus Antonius Felix per omnem saevitiam ac libidinem ius regium servili ingenio exercuit, Drusilla, Cleopatrae et Antonii nepte, in matrimonium accepta, ut eiusdem Antonii Felix progener, Claudius nepos esset.* id. an. XII 60 (cf. Suet. Cl. 12. dig. 1 16 9 pr. II 15 8 § 19) A.D. 53 the jurisdiction in matters pertaining to the *fiscus*, which had been subject to the ordinary courts, made over to the imperial procurators; a measure which greatly increased the power and wealth of the freedmen, as they could pronounce sentence in cases in which they were concerned as accusers. Suet. Claud. 29 *his [Pallanti et Narciso], ut dixi, uxoribusque addictus, non principem se, sed ministrum egit.* ib. 25 fin. *sed et haec et cetera totumque adeo ex parte magna principatum non tam suo quam uxorum libertorumque arbitrio administravit, talis ubique plerumque, quallem esse eum aut expedit illis aut liberet.* id. Vitell. 2 fin. L. Vitellius, father of the emperor, *Claudium uxoribus libertisque addictum ne qua non arte demereretur, pro maximo munere a Messalina petiti, ut sibi pedes praebaret excalciando...Narcissi quoque et Pallantis imagines aureas inter Lares coluit.* Sen. apocol. 6 fin. *putares omnes esse illius libertos. adeo illum nemo curabat.* Plin. ep. VIII 6 § 12 speaking of a large sum of money voted by the senate to Pallas, but declined by him, *imaginare Caesarem liberti precibus vel potius imperio coram senatu obtemperantem (imperat enim libertus patrono, quem in senatu rogat).* DCass. LX 2 § 4 ὑπό τε τῶν ἐξελευθέρων καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν, αἰς συνήρ, ἐκακύνετο. περιφανέστατα γάρ τῶν ὀμοίων ἐδούλοι κρατήθη τε ἄμα καὶ ἐγνανικοκρατήθη. § 5 having long lived with his nurse Livia and with the freedmen, οὐδὲν ἐλευθεροπρεπές ἐκέτητο, ἀλλὰ κατέπερ καὶ τῶν Ρωμαίων ἀπάντων καὶ τῶν ὑπηκόων αὐτῶν κρατών ἐδεούλωτο. § 6 they worked on his passions and his fears, § 7 and reaped such a harvest from him, and struck such terror into others, that a man would decline the emperor's invitation to accept a freedman's. 14 §§ 1—3 executions urged by Messalina and οἱ Καισάρειοι. 16 § 2 the guilty bought immunity from Messalina and Narcissus. §§ 3—5 the freedmen present at trials in the senate. 17 § 5 Messalina and the freedmen sold the freedom of the city, at first for large sums, but the price fell till at last it could be bought for broken glass. § 8 they also sold all manner of offices. 28 § 2 δουλεύοντα μέντοι αὐτὸν τῇ τε γυναικὶ καὶ τοῖς ἀπελευθέροις δρῶντες ἥσχαλλον.

29 § 3 a player in the theatre reciting the saw ἀφόρητος ἔστιν εὐτυχῶν μαστιγίας, all the people looked at Polybius, who rejoined, 'the same poet said βασιλεῖς ἐγένοντο χοὶ πρὶν θύτες αἰπόλοι,' yet Claudius suffered him to go unpunished. 31 § 2 for a time Messalina and the freedmen acted in concert; but when she overthrew Polybius, though a paramour, they trusted her no more, κακά τούτου ἐρημωθείσα τῆς παρ' αὐτῶν εὐρόλας ἐφθάρη. 32 § 2 Agrippina employed the influence of the freedmen with Claudius. AV. epit. 4 § 6 liberti eius potestatem summam adepti stupris exilio caede proscriptionibus omnia foedabant. § 7 ex quibus Felicem legionibus Iudeae praefecit, Posidae eunicho post triumphum Britannicum inter militarium fortissimos arma insignia tamquam participi victoriae dono dedit, Polybium inter consules medium incedere fecit. § 8 hos omnes anteibat Narcissus ab epistulis, dominum se gerens ipsius domini, Pallasque praetoris ornamenti sublimatus.



## XV

THE Egyptians, who would deem it sacrilege to taste an onion or a leek, have in our enlightened times been guilty of barbarity which equals that of the monsters of fable (1—32). A festival at Ombi was lately interrupted by the Tentyrites : one of whom, after his party had been put to flight, was overtaken, torn in pieces and devoured (33—92). Other nations are said to have fed on the flesh of man, but only when driven to it by famine : rage and hate move the Egyptians to crimes which others only commit in the madness of despair (93—131). Man is made for society and sympathy ; yet man has been known to do what brute beasts will not do, to prey upon his own kind (131—174).

The poet seems to have been led to choose this subject partly by the hatred and contempt which Romans, after the battle of Actium, entertained for the Egyptians (cf. I 26. 130. IV 24. Aen. VIII 685—713. Hor. c. I 37. epod. 9. Prop. IV =III II 29—58. Ov. m. XV 826—8. Luc. VIII 541—550. x 58—80. anth. lat. 462 R), and partly by his own observation of their manners (45 *quantum ipse notavi*).

With the whole satire compare [Quintil.] decl. XII ‘pasti cadaveris’ (verses 20, 102, 122, with the notes).

On the Egyptian worship cf. XII 28 n. XIII 93 n. exodus 8 26. wisdom 11 15. 12 24 and 27. Rom. I 23 Wetstein. Hdt. II. Manetho in Müller’s fragm. hist. II. Cic. n. d. I §§ 81 82. 101. DS. I 11—26. 83—90. Strabo p. 803. Plut. Is. et Os. ed. Parthey esp. 71—75. Iamblichus de mysteriis Aegyptiacis recogn. Parthey Berl. 1857. See R. S. Poole in dict. Bible ‘Egypt.’

VM. I 2 § 3 the senate commands the temples of Isis and Serapis to be demolished ; no workmen daring to touch them L. Aemilius Paulus the consul (either 182 or 168 B.C.) lays the axe to the doors. Tert. apol. 6 the consuls Piso and Gabinius B.C. 58 overthrow the altars of Serapis and Isis and Arpocrates *cum suo cynocephalo* (Anubis). id. ad nat. I 10. Serv. Aen. VIII 698 *Varro designatur Alexandrinos deos Romae coli.* DCass. XL 47 § 3 calls the decree of the senate B.C. 53 for the destruction of temples of Serapis and Isis a *rēpas*. ib. XLII 26

§ 2 B.C. 48 they were again destroyed in consequence of prodigies; ib. XLVII 15 § 4 B.C. 43 the triumvirs built the first temple of Isis for public worship, the first solemn state recognition of it.

DCass. LIV 6 § 6 B.C. 21 of Augustus τὸ τε λεπὰ τὰ Ἀλγυπτια ἐπεσίντα αὖθις ἐσ τὸ δοῦλον ἀνέστειλεν, ἀπειπὼν μηδένα μηδὲ ἐν τῷ προαστεψὶ αὐτὰ ἐντὸς δγδον ἡμισταδὸν ποιεῖν. Tac. ann. II 85 A.D. 19 *actum et de sacris Aegyptiis Iudaicisque pellendis.* Suet. Tib. 36 *externas caerimonias, Aegyptios Iudaicosque ritus compescuit, coactis qui superstitione ea tenebantur religiosas vestes cum instrumento omni comburere.* Ios. ant. XVIII 3 § 4 a Roman matron debauched in the temple of Isis by a lover disguised as Anubis. Tiberius crucified the priests, cast the statue into the Tiber, and overthrew the temple.

Of the emperors, Otho, Domitian, Commodus, Caracalla, Alexander Severus, are known as devotees of Isis.

Luc. x 17. 175—191 represents curiosity as a main motive for visiting Egypt (177—8 *vulgique edissere mores | et ritus formasque deum*).

1—32 the Egyptians regard it as a sin to eat an onion or a leek, but feed without abhorrence on human flesh: of all marvellous stories told by Ulyxes to the Phaeacians none are so strange as those of Cyclopes and Laestrygones, but deeds of horror not less atrocious have been witnessed in Egypt, not in a fabulous antiquity, but in our own civilised days.

1 VOLUSI BITHYNICE one Bithynicus in Mart. VI 50 5.

2 AEGYPTUS PORTENTA COLAT Cypr. quod idola di non sint 4 Aegyptia portenta, non numina. Cic. Tusc. v § 78 *Aegyptiorum morem quis ignorat? quorum inbutae mentes pravitatis erroribus quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibim aut aspidem aut faelem aut canem aut crocodilum violent, quorum etiam si imprudentes quippiam fecerint, poenam nullam recusent.*

PORVENTA Aen. VIII 698 *omnigenumque deum monstra et latrator Anubis.*

CROCODILON ADORAT Hdt. II 68 description of the crocodile. 70 its capture. 69 § 1 τοῖσι μὲν δὴ τῶν Ἀλγυπτίων Ιροὶ εἰσὶ οἱ κροκόδειλοι, τοῖσι δ' οὐδὲ, ἀλλ' ἄτε πολεμός περέπονοι. οἱ δὲ περὶ τε Θήβας καὶ τὴν Μοίριον λίμνην οἰκέοντες καὶ κάρτα ἥγηνται αὐτοὺς εἶναι Ιρούς. § 2 ἐκ πάντων δὲ ἔνα ἑκάτεροι τρέφουσι κροκόδειλον, δεδιδαγμένον εἶναι χειροῆθεα, ἀρτήματά τε λίθινα χυτὰ καὶ χρύσεα ἐτὰ ὡτα ἐνθέντες καὶ ἀμφιδέας περὶ τοὺς προσθέτους πόδας, καὶ στρια ἀποτακτὰ διδόντες καὶ Ιρήια, καὶ περιέποντες ὡς κάλλιστα γύωντας ἀποθανόντας δὲ ταριχεύοντες θάττουσι ἐν Ιρῆσι θήκησι. § 3 οἱ δὲ περὶ Ἐλεφαντίνην πόλιν οἰκέοντες καὶ ἐσθίουσι αὐτούς, αὐτὶς ἡγεόμενοι Ιρούς εἶναι. Bodies of

men killed by crocodiles sacred ib. 90. crocodiles buried in the vaults of the labyrinth ib. 148. Plut. Is. et Os. 50 the Apollinopolitans on a set day hunted and ate the crocodile. Strabo 817 city of crocodiles τιμώσα τὸ θηρίον: city of Apollo τολεμέωντα τοὺς κροκοδελούς. 811 Arsinoe, formerly 'city of crocodiles;' for in this nome they exceedingly honour the crocodile, and in this lake they have a sacred one, fed by himself, which is tame to the priests; it is called Suchos: it is fed with bread, meat and wine, continually brought by strangers who come to the sight. 812 for instance our host, a man of distinction, as he shewed us the curiosities of the place (*μυοταγγιῶν ἡμᾶς*), went with us to the lake, taking from dinner a cake and roast meat and jug of honey-and-water (*μελικράτον*). We found the creature lying on the brink. The priests went up to it, and some opened its mouth, while one put in the cake, then the meat, and then poured in the *μελικράτον*. The crocodile then plunged into the lake and hastened to the other side. When another visitor came, likewise bearing an offering, the priests ran round and came up to it and again in like manner presented the gifts. Steph. Byz. Διόσπολις tame crocodiles worshipt in caves and tanks. Wilkinson anc. Eg. 1 ser. III 76 'at Maabdeh, opposite the modern town of Manfaloot, are extensive grottoes, cut far into the limestone mountain, where numerous crocodile mummies have been found, perfectly preserved and evidently embalmed with great care.'

### 3 PAVET veretur.

SATURAM SERPENTIBUS IBIN Hdt. II 75 § 2 λόγος δὲ ἐστὶ ἄμα τῷ ἔαρι πτερωτὸς δφις ἐκ τῆς Ἀραβίης πέτεσθαι ἐπ' Ἀλγύπτου, τὰς δὲ ἰβίς τὰς δρυιδας ἀπαντώσας ἐς τὴν ἑσβολὴν ταῦτης τῆς χώρης οὐ παριέναι τοὺς δφις, ἀλλὰ κατακτείνειν. § 3 καὶ τὴν ἴβια διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον τετιμῆσθαι λέγουσι Ἀράβιοι μεγάλως πρὸς Ἀλγυπτίων· δμολογέονται δὲ καὶ Ἀλγύπτιοι διὰ ταῦτα τιμᾶν τοὺς δρυιδας τούτους. 76 § 1 εἶδος δὲ τῆς μὲν ἴβιος τόδε μέλαινα δεινῶς πᾶσα, σκέλεα δὲ φορέει γεράνου, πρόσωπον δὲ ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ἐπίγυρυπτον, μέγαθος δον κρέξ. § 2 an account of the tame ibis. The voluntary slaughter of any sacred animal was punished by death, the involuntary by a fine; but even the involuntary slaughter of ibis or falcon entailed death without hope of reprieve (ib. 65 § 5). Cic. n. d. I § 101 ibes maximam vim serpentium conficiunt: avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, cum volucres angues ex vastitate Libyae vento Africo invectas interficiunt atque consumunt. Mummies in Thebes, Abydus, Hermopolis, Memphis.

4 CERCOPITHECI a long-tailed ape. Mart. XIV 202 2 'simius' si mihi cauda foret, cercopithecus eram. Other apes wor-

shipt: the *κυνοκέφαλος* in Hermopolis, the *κῆτος* in Babylon at Memphis Strabo 812. ib. 699 ξῶν ἀνθρωπονοστέτατον. He describes the mode of capture. ib. 703 larger than the biggest dog, white except in face, which is black, with a tail more than two cubits in length; very tame, not malicious or thievish.

**5 DIMIDIO MAGICAE RESONANT UBI MEMNONE CHORDAE**  
 Memnon in the Aethiopis of Arctinus, son of Aurora and Tithonus, slain by Achilles before Troy; he afterwards received the gift of immortality. By the Alexandrine writers this legend was connected with the statue of the king Amunoph III. Pausan. I 42 § 2 ἀλλὰ γὰρ οὐ Μέμνονα οἱ Θηβαῖοι λέγουσι, Φαμένωφα δὲ εἶναι τῶν ἔγχωρίων, οὐ τοῦτο τὸ ἄγαλμα ἦν. cf. CIG 4727 ἐκλινούσα δήσισαντος ἐγώ πν λίθῳ Βαλβιλλα | φώνας τὰς θελας Μέμνονος η Φαμένωθ. The first writer who speaks of the musical sound is Strabo 816, who himself heard it at dawn, but does not call the statue Memnon's. He saw B.C. 24 two colossal statues, one erect, the other broken from its pedestal by an earthquake (that recorded by Eus. a. u. c. 728=B.C. 26 *Thebae Aegypti usque ad solum dirutae*); it was from the portion of the latter which remained on the base that the sound (*ψύφος ὡς ἀν πληγῆς οὐ μεγάλης*) was believed to proceed. He was there with Aelius Gallus and speaks with great caution. Upon the statue may now be traced the names of more than a hundred visitors, including Hadrian and Sabina, the earliest of which inscriptions belong to A.D. 65, the latest to A.D. 196; Hadrian and Sabina paid a long visit A.D. 130; his record is of imperial simplicity (CIG 4728) IMPERAT·AI PIANOC. The inscriptions, some in verse, are in Gr. or Lat., except one which is supposed to be Phoenician; they generally give the name of the witness, the time of day (dawn, as befits the son of Aurora CIG 4747, ξέιν, ελαληθέτι, Μέμνονα καὶ μέγα φωνεῖν | μάνθανε μητρῷ γη λαμπάδη θαλπέμενον) and the year. When the statue was restored (probably by Septimius Severus, who carefully inspected it Spartan. 17) it ceased to be vocal. Sir D. Brewster ascribed these sounds to the transmission of rarified air through the crevices of a sonorous stone ...the sudden change of temperature which takes place at the rising of the sun.' The same effect of the morning heat on the chilled air in rock crevices was noticed by Humboldt on the banks of the Orinoco. A very large number of the inscriptions belong to Hadrian's reign, and so does our satire. see CIG 4719—4761. CIL III 30—66.

DIMIDIO MEMNONE 57. VIII 4 n. *Curios iam dimidios.* cf. III 219 medium. Cicero, having seen a half-length of his brother Quintus painted *ingentibus lineamentis* (Macr. II 3 § 4) said *frater meus dimidius maior est quam totus.*

6 VETUS THEBE CENTUM IACET OBRUTA PORTIS II. IX  
381—3 Θῆβας | Ἀλγυπτίας 80ι πλεῖστα δύμαις ἐν κτήματα κέται,  
| αἱθ' ἔκατομπνιλοι εἰσι.

OBRUTA Strabo 815—6 in his time traces (*τιχνη*) of its greatness were shewn to a length of 80 stadia. νῦν δὲ κωμηδὸν συνοικήται. Inscriptions on the statue of Memnon (CIG 4730. 4741. 4746. 4749) falsely ascribe to Cambyses [B.C. 525] the ruin of the statue, asserting that when complete it spoke articulate words. Germanicus A.D. 19 visited Tac. an. II 60 61 *veterum Thebarum magna vestigia* and the statue of Memnon.

7 in one place cats, in another fish from the Nile, in another hounds are worshipt, while the goddess of the chase, Diana, is neglected.

AELUROS Evagr. VI 23 § 5 αἴλουρον...κάτταν ἡ συνήθεα λέγει. The cat was unknown to Greeks and Romans; no skeleton has been found in Pompeii; in the fable of the town and country mouse men and dogs, not cats, are the enemies feared. *fælis*, though used to represent *ailouros*, is rather a weasel. Mummies of cats and dogs are found together at Thebes; numerous mummies in the 'cave of Artemis' Scheckh Hassan. Hdt. II 66 § 1 number of cats kept down by two causes: the males kill the young. § 2 the cats, in spite of all precautions, leap into the flames when there is a fire. § 3 ἐν ὄτεοισι δ' ἀνθοκούσι αἴλουρος ἀπόθαντι ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, οἱ ἐνοικεόντες πάντες ἐμφένται τὰς ὄφρως μούνας, παρ' ὄτεοισι δ' ἀν κύνων, πάν τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν. 67 § 1 ἀπάγονται δὲ οἱ αἴλουροι ἀποθανόντες ἐς ἵρας στέγας, ἐνθα θάπτονται ταριχευθέντες, ἐν Βουβόστῃ πόλι· τὰς δὲ κύνας ἐν τῷ ἑωντῶν ἔκαστοι πόλι θάπτονται ἐν ἱροῖς θήκησι. In fact mummies both of cats and dogs are found everywhere. Timokles in Ath. 300<sup>a</sup> τῶς ἀν μὲν οὐν σώσειν ιθις ἡ κύνων; | δοκον γὰρ εἰς τοὺς ὄμαλογονέμονος θεοὺς | ἀσεβοῦντες οὐ διδόσσων εὐθέως ὀλκην, | τιν' αἰελούρον βωμὸς ἐπιτρίψειν ἀν; Cic. n. d. I § 81 firmiores enim videas apud eos [Egyptians and Syrians] *opiniones esse de bestiis quibusdam quam apud nos de sanctissimis templis et simulacris deorum.* § 82 many of the most sacred fanes have been plundered by Romans; *at vero ne fando quidem auditum est crocodilum aut ibim aut faelem violatum ab Aegyptio.* § 101 *possum de ichneumonum utilitate, de crocodilorum, de faelium dicere.* DS. I 83 § 1 names among animals worshipt not only in life but after death the cat, the dog, the ibis, the crocodile. § 2 endowments in land for maintaining the service; vows for the recovery of their children paid in gold and silver to the keepers of the sacred animals [cf. Hdt. II 65 §§ 3 4]. § 3 cats and ichneumons summoned by a whistle and fed with bread sopt in milk or with pieces of fish. § 4 this service is performed with great state; the

votaries wear badges and passers-by bend the knee. § 5 when any sacred creature dies, they beat the breast, wrap it in linen and carry it to be embalmed. § 6 any one who unwittingly kills any of these creatures, is put to death; whoever kills a cat or ibis, unwittingly or unwittingly, πάντως θανάτῳ περιπτεῖ, τῶν δχλῶν συντρεχόντων καὶ τὸν πράξαντα δεινότατα δαστιθέντων, καὶ τοῦτ' ἐνιοτε πραττόντων ἀνευ κρίσεως [cf. Hdt. II 65 § 5]. § 7 any one who sees one of these creatures lying dead sets up a loud lament and declares that he found it so.

PISCES e.g. the ἔγχελος and λεπιδωτός Hdt. II 72. Plut. Is. et Osir. 7 p. 353<sup>ad</sup> Wytt. The priests were forbidden to eat fish Hdt. II 36 § 6. The other Egyptians ate them sun-dried or salted ib. 77 § 4, roast or boiled § 5.

8 OPPIDA TOTA CANEM VENERANTUR 7 n. VI 534 *Plan- gentis populi currit derisor Anubis.* Honoured everywhere Strabo 812. Ael. n. a. X 45. XI 27 Θηβαῖοι δὲ οἱ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πρὸς Πυραιοὺς ὥπερ κυνὸς πολεμῆσαι λέγονται. It had the first rank, but lost it after devouring Apis slain by Cambyses Plut. Is. et Os. 44 fin. Mummies in Thebes and elsewhere. The dog was worshipped as sacred to Anubis Steph. Byz. Κυνῶν πόλεις, Αἰγυπτία πόλεις...ἐν γὰρ πόλεις ὁ Ἀννούφις τιμᾶται. Hence the oath of Sokrates Plato Gorg. 482<sup>b</sup> μὰ τὸν κύνα τὸν Αἰγυπτίων θεόν.

NEMO DIANAM Herodotus however identifies the Egyptian *Bubastis* with Artemis II 59. I 37 § 4.

9 PORRUM ET CEPE NEFAS VIOLARE 174 n. Hor. ep. I 12 21 Obbar seu pisces seu porrum et caepe trucidas. Plin. II § 16 gentes vero quadam animalia et aliqua etiam obscena pro dis habeant ac multa dictu magis pudenda, per fetidas caepas, alia et similia iurantes. XIX § 101 alium caepasque inter deos in iure iurando habet Aegyptus. Onions were a common offering on every altar and a principal article of food among the common people exod. 16 3. num. II 5. Sext. Empir. Pyrrh. hyp. III 24 § 224 κρόμμιον δὲ οὐκ ἀν τις προσεγένεται τῶν καθιερουμένων τῷ κατὰ Πηλούσιον Καστρῷ Διὶ. Min. Fel. 28 non magis Isidem quam caeparum acrimonias metunt. The whole passage is imitated by Prudent. perist. x 253—265 promiscue adora, quidquid in terris sacri est, | deos Latinos et deos Aegyptios, | quis Roma libat, quis Canopus supplicat. | Venerem precaris? comprecare et simiam. | placet sacrificatus aspis Aesculapii? | crocodilus, ibis et canes cur displicant? | adpone porris religiosas arulas, | venerare acerbum caepe, mordax alium. | fuliginosi ture placantur Lares | et respununt consecrata holuscula: | aut unde maior esse maiestas foci, | quam nata in hortis sarculatis creditur, | si numen ollis, numen et porris inest? id. c. Symm. II 865—870 sunt

*qui quadriviis brevioribus ire parati | vilia Niliacis venerantur holuscula in hortis, | porrum et caepe deos imponere nubibus ausi | aliaque... Isis enim et Serapis et grandi simia cauda | et crocodilus idem quod Iuno Laverna Priapus.*

FRANGERE MORSU Luc. VI 114 quae mollire queunt flamma,  
quae frangere morsu.

11—13 173 174. XIV 98 n. Luc. X 157—8 *multas volucres-que ferasque | Aegypti posuere deos.* on one occasion of a famine in Egypt many fed on human flesh, who yet religiously abstained from eating the sacred animals DS. I 84 § 1. A Roman who had killed a cat (*αἴλουρον*) was massacred by the people, in spite of their dread of the Roman name ibid. 83 § 8. Diodorus was present § 9. Tertull. apol. 24 *Aegyptiis permisa est tam vanae superstitionis potestas, avibus et bestiis consecrandis et capite damnandis qui aliquem huiusmodi deum occiderint.* genesis 46 34.

11 LANATIS ANIMALIBUS VIII 155 lanatas as subst. Only the Lykopolites, even in Plutarch's time, ate mutton, in imitation of their god the wolf Is. et Os. 72 fin. Sheep sacrificed in the *νομὸς Νιτρών* and nowhere else in Egypt Strabo 803: honoured in Sais and the Thebais ib. 812. In the Theban nome sheep are spared and goats offered, in the Mendesian *vice versa* Hdt. II 42. might not be offered to Isis Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III 220. Priests abstain from mutton Plut. Is. et Os. 5 cf. 74. The ram was sacred to Iuppiter Hammon, who was *κριωπρόσωπος* Hdt. II 42.

12 CAPELLAE goats sacred to Pan *αγοπρόσωπος* and *τραγοσκελῆς* were worshipt in the *νομὸς Μενδήσιος* Hdt. II 42 § 1. 46. Strabo p. 802. 812 fin. The funeral of the special goat was always honoured with general mourning throughout the Mendesian nome Hdt. II 46 § 3.

13 CARNIBUS HUMANI VESCI LICET cannibalism was not legalised in Egypt (Hdt. II 45 § 2 *τοῖσι γὰρ οὐδὲ κτήνεα δοῃ θύειν ἔστι χωρὶς ὄντων καὶ ἐργάνων βοῶν καὶ μόρχων, δοτοὶ δὲ καθαροὶ ἔστω, καὶ χηνῶν, κῶς δὲ οὐτοὶ ἀνθρώπων θύοιεν;*) such an instance as is recorded 33 seq. was a sudden outbreak of fury.

14 15 Alcinous, the Phaeacian king, to whom Ulixes related his adventures (Od. VI—XIII) and amongst the rest, those with the cannibal Laestrygones and Cyclopes X 81—132. IX 106—54<sup>2</sup>.

SUPER CENAM Suet. Caes. 87 *in sermone nato super cenam.*

15 16 BILEM AUT RISUM FORTASSE QUIBUSDAM MOVERAT Mart. V 26 3 *si forte bilem movit hic tibi versus.*

16 ARETALOGUS a Stoic or Cynic parasite, who would hold forth upon virtue for the entertainment of the company; such a

cynic is ridiculed by Lucian epigr. 34. *Acro on Hor. s. I i 120 philosophi cuiusdam loquacissimi nomen, qui ἀρεταλόγος dictus est.* coupled by Philodem. de poem. (ed. Dübner Par. 1840 p. 13) with μωρόφοι. Aus. epist. 13 Ρωμαῖον ὑπατος ἀρεταλόγῳ τὸν ποιητὴν | Αὐστόν. Augustus (Suet. 74) in order to enliven his entertainments *acroamata et histriones aut etiam triviales ex circa ludios interponebat ac frequentius aretalogos.* cf. Manetho IV 446—9 μωρολόγους χλεύης θ' ἡγήτρας, ὑβριγέλωτας, | ἐν δ' ἀρεταλογῃ μυθεύματα ποικίλα ἔχοντας, | ψηφάνων παικτας τε καὶ ἔξ δηλοις πορισμῶν | βομβηδὸν ἔωντας, ἀλημονας ἢς χθονὸς αἰει. cf. Lucian ver. hist. I 3 ἀρχηγὸς δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ διδάσκαλος τῆς τοιαντῆς βωμολοχίας ὁ τοῦ Ὄμηρον Ὁδυσσεύς, τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀλκίνουν διηγούμενος διέμων τε δουλειαν καὶ μονοφθάλμους καὶ ὡμοφάγους καὶ ἄγριους τινὰς ἀνθρώπους, ἔπει δὲ πολυκέφαλα ἥψα καὶ τὰς ὑπὸ φαρμάκων τῶν ἑταρῶν μεταβολάς, οὐα πολλὰ ἔκεινος ὡς πρὸς ἰδιώτας ἀνθρώπους ἐτεραπεύσατο τοὺς Φαλακάς.

## IN MARE 24 25.

17 ABICIT the universal spelling in good mss., whatever the quantity of the first syllable. Verg. ecl. 3 96 reice (~). Tibull. I 8 54 cōnicit. Luc. VII 575 sūbicit. Mart. x 82 1 ādicit. Lachm. and Munro on Lucr. II 951. Gell. IV 17 who enquires how the first syllable of *obicibat, conicere, subicit, inice, obibus, subices*, can be long: he would write *per duo i.* On the tense and mood see III 296 n. IV 28 n. Aen. III 367 *quaē prima pericula vito?* IV 534 *en quid ago?*

VERA no fabulous Charybdis, as that of which he tells such wonders (Od. XII 73—259).

18 LAESTRYGNONAS their seat (Od. X 81 82 Λάδμου αἴπεν πτο-λεύθρον | Τηλέπνουν Δαιστρυγονίν) was believed to be Formiae. Hor. c. III 16 34 *Laestrygonia Bacchus in amphora.* cf. ib. 17 1—9. their king Antiphates Iuv. XIV 20.

LAESTRYGNONAS ATQUE CYCLOPAS Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III 249 which they would not venture to carry into effect εἴγε μὴ ταῦτα Κύκλωψι τὸν Δαιστρυγόνος πολιτεύοντο.

## 19 CITIUS X 220 n. XVI 32. Cic. Phil. II § 25 n.

## SCYLLAM Od. XII 73—259.

CONCURRENTIA SAXA Ov. am. II 11 3 4 of the Argo *quaē concurrentis inter temeraria cautes | conspicuum fulvo vellere vexit ovem.* id. m. VII 62—3 *nescio qui mediis concurrere in undis | dicuntur montes* (then follow Scylla and Charybdis). VFl. I 630 *hocine Cyaneae concurrent aequore cautes?*

20 CYANEAS the two clashing rocks (*Συμπληγάδες, σύνδρομοι*) through which the Argo first passed, after which the passage was safe for aftercomers; by other writers these ‘Dark Rocks’ are placed at the mouth of the Bosphorus, by Homer, who calls them

*πλαγκτα!*, apparently in the Sicilian waters Od. XII 59 seq. Eurip. Med. I 2. ὢ also (after Homer and other Greeks) in Ov. Mart. Luc. II 716. Stat. VFl. IV 561—2 *errantisque per altum Cyaneas. furor his medio concurrere ponto.* [CYANEIS 'dative; as the *Cyaneae* seem to be the whole cliffs of which the *saxa* are so to say the component parts:= "saxa quae concurrunt Cyaneis"; ("the rocks which clash together to the *Cyaneae*,") so that in sense it is the same thing as a genitive. *Cyaneas* strikes me as the most poetical, "those clashing rocks, the *Cyaneae*", recalling Horace's *infames scopulos Acroeraunia.* H.A.J.M.]

UTRES the bag in which Aeolus delivered the winds bound to Ulysses Od. X 1—76. cf. with the whole passage [Quintil.] decl. 12 §§ 26 27 *credibiles fabulas fecimus, felices miserias, sceleris innocentia... si quis mentitus est Cyclopas, Laestrygonas, Sphingas, aut inguinibus virginis latratum Siciliae litus... hinc argumentum, hinc fidem accipiunt. quaedam plane falsa sunt; sol in ortu suo non occidit nec ad humanorum viscerum epulas diem vertit. vidit nos vulneribus [?funeribus Burm.] pastos et ad eviscerata corpora illuxit. publice [cf. 29 seq.] monstra commissa sunt et inexpiable nefas uno ore civitas fecit. poenis nostris iam ne fames quidem satis est. hoc non omnes ferae faciunt: et quamvis sensu careant muta animalia [cf. 146 147], pleraque tamen innocuibus cibis vescuntur, uti quaque consuerunt. inter homines [i.e. of tame animals] etiam *sqqua alienis membris imprimitur dentem*, mutuo tamen laniatu abstinent: nec est ulla super terras adeo rabiosa belua, cui non imago sui sancta sit [159]. nos quibus divina providentia mitiores cibos concessit, quibus sociare populos, mutuo gaudere comitatu, sidera oculis animisque cernere datum est, visum non ante nos fecimus [142 seq.].*

21 PERCUSSUM esse publ. sch. lat. gr.<sup>2</sup> p. 346 § 99. Sil. IV 797 *aut si velle nefas superos fixumque [est] sedetique.*

22 ELPENORA who, when Ulysses left the palace of Circe, hearing the bustle, rose hastily to join his mates, and falling backward broke his neck (Od. X 552—560); Ulysses saw his shade in Hades (XI 51—83). Homer does not mention by name the twenty-one of the crew who were transformed by Circe's wand, and consequently does not expressly include Elpenor among them (X 135—468): but he represents him as breaking his neck by a fall in drunken sleep, and therefore a very fit inmate of Circe's sty.

23 TAM VACUI CAPITIS POPULUM PHAEACA PUTAVIT? XIV  
57. Lucian ver. hist. I 3 cited on 16.

POPULUM PHAEACA identified with the men of Corcyra (25 now *Corfu*) Thuc. I 25. The subst. is used for the possessive IV 100 Numidas *ursos*. VIII 132 n. XI 94. XIV 278 n. Thuc. II 36 "Ελληνα πόλεμον. Madvig § 191.

**25** CORCYRAEA URNA Ath. 33<sup>b</sup> χαριέστατος δ' οἶνος εἰς παλαιώσσων δὲ Κερκυραῖος. [Aristot.] mir. ausc. III a great fair in Illyricum, where Thasian, Chian and Lesbian wines are sold and Corcyrean wine-jars (*άμφορεῖς*). Mart. VIII 68 i Corcyrae regis. XIII 37 i *horti*.

TEMETUM connected with *temulentus, abstemius*. Novius 17 R *sequere, temeti timor*. Gell. X 23 § 1 *aetatem abstemias egisse, hoc est vino semper, quod temetum prisca lingua appellabatur, abstinuisse*. Odyss. VIII 248, where Alcinous says, *αἰεὶ δὲ ἡμῖν δαίς τε φίλη κιθάρη τε χοροί τε*. Hor. ep. I 15 24 Obbar *pinguis ut inde dominum possim Phaeaque reverti*.

DUXERAT had quaffed (as in Prop. II 9 21 and Hor. e.g. c. I 17 22 *pocula*) or (cf. Od. IX 9 μέθῳ δὲ ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφύσσων) had drawn from the *cratera* into the cups.

URNA XII 44.

**26** SOLUS ENIM HAEC ITHACUS NULLO SUB TESTE CANEBAT so Aiax Ov. m. XIII 14 15 *sua [facta] narrat Ulixes, | quae sine teste gerit, quorum nox consicia sola est*. Ulixes had lost all his crew before he reached Calypso's island; when the raft on which he sailed thence was wrecked, he landed alone in Phaeacia Od. V 365.

ITHACUS XIV 287 n.

NULLO SUB TESTE VII 13 n. VF. VII 418—9 *sic te sub teste remitti | fas me, virgo, tuum?* So *sub exemplo*. A sober Phaeacian might well have rejected the unsupported assertions of Ulixes, but my story, though strange, may be proved true; for it relates what was done lately, at a specified time and place, and by a whole people.

CANEBAT II 64. VII 153 n. X 178. 210. XI 180. Quintil. XI 1 § 56 *in quibus non solum cantare, quod vitium pervasit, aut lascivire, sed ne argumentari quidem... decet*.

**27** CONSULE IUNCO (A.D. 127 cf. XIII 17 n.) A s. c. *Iuncianum* (dig. XL 5 52 § 4) bears date (ib. 28 § 4) *Aemilio Iunc et Iulio Severo cos.*, is later than the s. c. *Articuleianum* of A.D. 101 (ib. 52 § 7), and was interpreted by Antoninus Pius (ib. § 9). Another Aemilius Iuncus consul in the time of Commodus (Lamprid. Comm. 4). In a military diploma from Sardinia dated Hadrian's 11th year of trib. pot. i.e. A.D. 127 Borghesi (oeuvres V 63—71) for VLIO IVNCO reads L. Aemilio Iunc, whom with Sex. Iulius Severus he makes coss. on 3 Oct. 127. He cites another Aemilius Iuncus CIG 1346. But Renier, who had a squeeze of the diploma, asserts that

the first letter of the *nomen* remaining is V not I ; Waddington makes the second letter D, understanding the proconsul of Cyprus named in an inscription of the 2nd cent. A.D. at Larnaca Τί. Κλαῖδος Ἰουγκός δύθυπατος λέγει κ.τ.λ. Thus a Iuncus and a Severus will be colleagues in three different years.

28 SUPER to the south of, up the country. Coptos lay on a canal about a mile from the right bank of the Nile, far to the north of Ombi and 12 miles south of Tentyra 35. Plin. v § 60 Coptos *Indicarum Arabicarumque mercium Nilo proximum emporium*, the capital of the nomos Coptites in Upper Thebais. Ships discharged their Indian and Arabian cargoes at the harbours Berenike and Myoshormos in the Arabian gulf, from which caravans conveyed them to Coptos Strabo 781—2. 815. Hence the *Coptic* language. Ruins of the city at *Keft*.

29 VOLGI SCELUS Quintil. cited 20 n.

COTHURNIS the thick-soled tragic buskin vi 506. 634—8 speaking of mothers poisoning their children fингimus haec altum saturā sumente cothurnum | scilicet et finem egressi legemque priorum | grande Sophocle carmen bacchamur huatū, | montibus ignotum Rutulis caeloque Latino? | nos utinam vani! 643—6 credamus tragicis quidquid de Colchide torva | dicitur et Progne. nil contra conor. et illae | grandia monstra suis audebant temporibus, sed | non propter nummos. cf. 655—661 Belides, Eriphylæ, Clytaemnestram, Atrides. VII 72 n. Stat. s. v. 3 96 97 qui furias regumque dolos aversaque caelo | sidera terrifico super intonuere cothurno. Tragedies tell of the crimes of individuals, Thyestes or Oedipus.

30 SCELUS Iust. xi 3 § 11 adiciunt scelerum priorum fabulas, quibus omnes scaenas repleverint. On the repetition of *scelus* cf. XIV 48 n.

A PYRRA I 81—84 n. ex quo Deucalion cet. Stat. Th. XI 469 quam bene post Pyram tellus pontusque vacabant. Mart. x 6 i Pyrrae filia, of an old old crone. ‘When Adam delved and Eve span.’

QUAMQUAM OMNIA SYRMATA VOLVAS VIII 272 n. Ov. Pont. IV 5 27 tempus ad hoc nobis, repeatas licet omnia, nullum.

SYRMATA VIII 228—9 Thyestae | syrma, from σύρω, the long trailing robe worn by actors, to give height to the figure. Holyday ‘search from Pyrra all your tragic trains.’ Mart. XII 94 3 4 transtulit ad tragicos se nostra Thalia cothurnos : aptasti longum tu quoque syrma tibi.

31 ACCIPE XIII 120 n. Lucil. Lucr. Verg. cet.

33—92 During a festival at Ombi the men of Tentyra, who had a religious feud with that town, disturbed the proceedings. In a fierce conflict which ensued, one of the Tentyrites

was killed, torn to pieces and devoured by the victors. Compare the annual faction fight at Heliopolis Hdt. II 63. 64 § 1.

33 VETUS ATQUE ANTIQUA VI 21. *antiquus* is what was long ago; hence *antiqui mores*, the good old times, *antiqui amici* those who were friends in days of yore, as Theseus and Pirithous: *vetus* (I 132 n.) what has long been, hence inveterate, experienced, *vetus militiae* cet.: *novus* what is seen for the first time, strange ( *antiquus*; *recens* fresh, which has lasted but for a short time ) ( to *vetus* : Plaut. mil. 751 *orationem veterem* atque *antiquam*. Freund s. v. *antiquus*: so *ταλαιδος καὶ δρχαῖος* Plut. cons. ad Apoll. 115°. Trench N. T. synonyms n. 67.

35 OMBOS now *Kum Ombu*, the capital of the *nomos* or (*praefectura*) *Ombites* (Plin. v § 49), 30 m. p. north of Syene, on the right bank of the Nile, in Upper Egypt or Thebais. There are still ruins of two great temples at *Kum Ombu* and Roman coins bearing a crocodile.

TENTYRA 2 n. 76. now *Denderah* (where are considerable ruins of the old city), the capital of the *nomos Tentyrites* (Plin. v § 49) in Upper Egypt on the left bank of the Nile. As Ombi and Tentyra were more than 100 miles distant, separated by five nomes and several important cities, they were not *finitimi* or *vicini* (36). Iuv. is guilty of a gross error in geography, but has assigned the battle to the most likely combatants. Ael. n. a. X 21 some Egyptians, as the Ombites, reverence crocodiles; regarding them with the same admiration as we do the gods of Olympus. If their children are carried off by them, they often rejoice above measure, and go in solemn procession, *οἱ δίγουν τεκούσαι θεῶν βορᾶν καὶ δεῖπνον*. But the Apollonopolites, a branch of the Tentyrites, take the crocodiles in nets, hang them from trees and flog them, then cut them up and eat them. With the Ombites they are even familiar, and such as are fed in the ponds which they have made, come at call. They throw to them the heads of the creatures sacrificed (for this part they will not eat themselves), and the crocodiles leap about them. The Apollonopolites however hate the crocodile. ib. 24 (after describing the method of killing the crocodile in Tentyra): these people are so active in hunting them, *ὡς τὸν ἐκεῖθι ποταμὸν εἰρῆνην ἄγειν αὐτῶν βαθυτάτην*. Here then they swim without fear and disport themselves in swimming; but amongst the Ombites or Coptites or Arsenoites it is not easy even to bathe the feet, nor to draw water: nay you may not even freely and without precaution walk along the river's banks. The Tentyrites reverence hawks; the inhabitants of Coptos then, intending to vex them as enemies of crocodiles, often crucify hawks.

**36 37** cf. XIV 100 n. some attributed the diversity of the objects of local worship to the policy of one of the Egyptian kings, who thus broke up that unity among the people, which might have been dangerous to the monarchy DS. I 89 §§ 5 6. In Plutarch's time when the Oxyrhynchite and Kynopolite had defied one another by killing and eating, each the object of the other's worship, a dangerous war ensued Is. et Os 380<sup>b</sup>. DCass. XLII 34 § 2 θρησκεύοντις τε γὰρ πολλὰ [ιερὰ οἱ Ἀγύπτιοι]...καὶ πολέμους ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἄτε μὴ καθ' ἐν δλλὰ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντιώτατον καὶ αὐτοῖς τιμῶντες τινα, ἀναιροῦνται. Plin. VIII §§ 92 93 describes the mode of capture employed by the Tentyritae, adding that they exerted a peculiar fascinating power upon the crocodile. Strabo 814-5 at Tentyra the crocodile is regarded as the most hateful of beasts; for while the other Egyptians, though aware of the creature's vice and how destructive it is to mankind, still worship and spare it, these track it out in every way and extirpate it. They seem to have had an antipathy to the crocodiles, so as to suffer no harm from them, diving under them and crossing them, which no others dare do. When crocodiles were brought to Rome for exhibition, Tentyrites accompanied them. A reservoir was made with a stage at one side, on which the creatures might bask, and it was the Tentyrites who drew them out in a net, going into the water to them, and returning them into it.

**37 38** SOLOS CREDIT HABENDOS ESSE DEOS QUOS IPSE COLIT Arr. Epikt. I II § 13 speaking of diet πάσα ἀνδργη, εἰ δρόθι ἔτι τὰ Ἀγύπτιων, μὴ δρόθι εἶναι τὰ τῶν ἀλλων εἰ καλῶς ἔχει τὰ Ἰουδαίων, μὴ καλῶς ἔχειν τὰ τῶν ἀλλων. The exclusiveness of their worship, as of the Druidical (Luc. I 45<sup>2</sup> seq.) and Jewish (Iuv. XIV 100 n.), was opposed to the Roman principle: Arn. VI 7 fin. *civitas maxima et numinum cunctorum cultrix.*

**39** ALTERIUS POPULI Ombitarum 73.

**40** INIMICORUM Tentyritarum.

**42** POSITIS AD COMPITA MENSIS Hdt. II 35 § 4 ἐσθίοντες δὲ ἔξω ἐν τῷσι ὅδοισι. Mela I § 57 cibos palam et extra tecta sua capiunt.

POSITIS MENSIS Prop. IV=III 25 I *risus eram positis inter convivia mensis.*

**43** PERVIGILI TORO III 275 n. VIII 158 per vigiles *popinas*. TORO on which they reclined when feasting.

**44** SEPTIMUS schol. 'festivitas sacrorum per septem dies solet celebrari.' Amm. XXII 15 § 17 of crocodiles! *saevientes semper eaedem ferae quasi pacto foederis quodam castrensi per septem caerimoniosos dies mitescunt ab omni saevitia desciscentes, quibus sacerdotes Memphi natales celebrant Nili.*

SANE X 183 'it is true.'

**45** IPSE hence it appears that he had visited Egypt. The voyage was recommended to consumptive patients, or to such as spit blood, or were reduced by a long illness Plin. xxiv § 28. XXXI §§ 62 63. Cels. III 22. Plin. ep. v 19 § 6. Most lives of Iuv., following Pseudo-Sueton., relate that the poet 'per honorem militiae, quamquam octogenarius, urbe summotus missusque ad praefecturam cohortis in extrema parte tendentis Aegypti. id supplicii genus placuit, ut levi et ioculari delicto par esset.' Borghesi oeuvres v 512 shews that this story is incredible and contradicted by Spart. Hadr. 10, who praises Hadrian for not allowing that any one, *aut minor quam virtus posceret aut maior quam pateretur humanitas, in castris contra morem veterem versaretur*, adding *tribunum nisi plena barba non fecit, aut eius aetatis, quae prudentia et annis tribunatus robur impleret.*

**46** FAMOSO CANOPO I 26 n. Prop. IV=III II 39 incesti meretrix regina Canopi. Ov. tr. I 2 79 80 non, ut Alexandri claram delatus in urbem | delicias videam, Nile iocose, tuas. Luc. x 63 et Romana petit imbelli signa 'Canopo'. Sen. ep. 51 § 3 the sage de secessu cogitans numquam Canopum eliget, quamvis neminem Canopus esse frugi vetet, ne Baiae quidem: diversorum vitiorum esse coeperunt. illic sibi plurimum luxuria permittit, illuc, tamquam aliqua licentia debeat loco, magis solvitur. Quintil. I 2 § 7 verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis risu et osculo excipimus. Mart. IV 42 3 4 Niliacis primum puer hic nascatur in oris: | nequitas tellus scit dare nulla magis. Stat. s. III 2 III curve Therapnae lasciviat ora Canopi. The Grecian Canopus is opposed to the native Egyptians. Canopus is masc. an exception to the general rule Madvig § 39 c.

**47** ADDE QUOD XIV 114 n. one motive of the attack was the wish to spoil the sport of the revellers 40—6; a second was the hope that they, in their drunken helplessness, might fall an easy prey.

MADIDIS VI 297 madidum Tarentum. βεβρεγμένοι. Such was the character of the Egyptians. Ath. 34<sup>a</sup> Δίων ο ἐξ Ἀκαδημίας φιλοίνους φησι καὶ φιλοπότερας τούς Αἰγυπτίους γενέσθαι.

**48** BLAESIS Prop. III=II 33 22 errabant multo quod tua verba mero. Sen. ep. 83 § 27 temptantur pedes, lingua non constat.

MERO Luc. x 160. Mareotic wine and wine from the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile (Plin. XIV § 74) are mentioned. Hdt. II 77 § 4 (Bähr) says the Egyptians drank barley-wine [cf. Strabo 799. Ath. 34<sup>b</sup>] not having vines; but ib. 37 § 5 he speaks of the priest's rations of wine (*olvos dypselwos* cf. 60 § 3). Strabo 813 oasis of Abydos εὐωνος.

INDE among the Ombites.

49 TIBICINE Prop. v=iv 8 39 *Nilotes tibicen erat.* Tac. XIV 60 *Eucerus, natione Alexandrinus, canere tibiis ductus, whence we learn that flute-players from Egypt were in request at Rome.* Petron. fr. 19 Bücheler *Memphitides pueriae | sacris deum paratae | ...tinctus colore noctis | manu puer loquaci | ...Aegyptias choreas.* Strabo 814 no αὐλητῆς in the temple of Osiris, as in those of other gods.

NIGRO TIBICINE abl. abs. "with a black to play the flute:" the *black* was a Moor; the Ombites could not afford to employ a skilful Alexandrian, they must be content with an inferior substitute; so for the costly perfumes of lower Egypt they use QUALLACUMQUE such as they had.

50 UNGUENTA FLORES V 36. XI 122 n. Plin. XXIII § 98 the palm that bears *myrobalanum* best in Egypt. XII § 56 the Ptolemies planted *turis arbores.* XIII § 26 terrarum omnium Aegyptius accommodatissima unguentis. Ointment-bottles of alabaster, onyx, glass, ivory, bone, shells, have been discovered: in hot climates the use of ointment is general to soften and cool the skin. DChrys. or. 32 (to the Alexandrians) joins στρέψαντος, ἑταπάς and μύρον (1 403 18 Dind.).

FLORES CORONAE Plin. XXI § 47 amaranto...Alexandrino palma, qui decerpitus adservatur miregue, postquam defecere cuncti flores, madefactus aqua reviviscit et hibernas coronas facit. § 5 sic coronas e floribus receptis paulo mox subiere quae vocantur Aegyptiae. § 177 trychno...utinam ne coronarii in Aegypto interterunt, quos invitat hederae foliorum similitudo.

51 HINC among the Tentyrites was hungry hate.

51 52 IURGIA PRIMA . . . HAEC TUBA RIXAE III 288 n. Tac. h. I 64 iurgia primum, mox rixa.

52 TUBA I 100.

53 CONCURRITUR Hor. s. I 1 7. Sall. Liv.

53 54 VICE TELI SAEVIT Ov. m. XII 381—2 saevique vicem praestantia teli | cornua.

54 NUDA MANUS Sil. XVI 47 nudus telis.

55—56 Aen. VII 505—527. VIX CUIQUAM AUT NULLI Pers. I 3 vel duobus vel nemo. Plat. apol. 17<sup>b</sup> η τι η οὐδέτεν.

AUT=or rather Hand Tursell. I 539.

56 ASPICERES ad sing. of conj. to denote an indefinite subject, 'one might see.' Roby 1544. 1546. Munro Lucr. ind. 'potential.'

57 DIMIDIOS VIII 4.

ALIAS so disfigured as not to be known for the same.

59 TAMEN bloody as the fray is, still.

60 CALCENT Madvig § 357.

61 SANE 44 'in truth.'

MILIA acc. VIII 9 n. 'and indeed where is the use of so great a riot, if no life is to be taken? So (*ergo*) they fall to work more fiercely than before.'

**63 SAXA** Aen. I 150 *iamque faces et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat.* Strabo 819 fin. Petronius assailed by many thousand Alexandrians *μετὰ λαθών βολῆς.* Philo leg. ad Gai. 19 in the massacre of Jews by the Alexandrian mob many were stoned. Trebell. XXXI tyr. 22 § 1 est hoc familiare *populi* Aegyptiorum, ut *furosi ac dementes vel de levissimis quiibusque usque ad summa rei publicae pericula perduntur.* § 3 one day a slave of the governor being beaten for saying that his shoes were better than a soldier's, a crowd collected at the house of the governor, *atque cum omni seditionum instrumento et furore persecuta est: ictus est lapidibus, petitus est ferro, nec defuit ullum seditionis telum.*

**64 DOMESTICA** 'familiar, natural, handy.'

**65 TURNUS** I 162. Aen. XII 896—901 *saxum circumspicit ingens.... | vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent, | qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus; | ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem.*

AIAK XIV 213; Hom. Il. VII 268—9 *Αἴας τολὺ μείζονα λᾶσσα δέλπας | ἦκ τέπιδυνχας, ἐπέρεισ τε δὲ ίν' ἀπέλεθρον.* ib. XII 380—3 Aias slew Epikles μαρμάρῳ ὀκρύεντι βαλῶν, δὲ τείχεος ἐντὸς κεῖτο μέγας παρ' ἐπαλέων ὑπέρτατος οὐδὲ κέ μιν ῥέα | χειρέσσα ἀμφοτέρους ἔχοι ἀνήρ, οὐδὲ μαλ' ἡβῶν, | οἷοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ'. δὲ δέρη ὑψθεν ἐμβαλ' ἀλέπας.

**66 TYDIDES** II. in 302—5 δὲ χειροδιόνος λαβεῖ χειρὶ | Τυδεῖδης, μέγα ἔργον, δὲ οὐ δύο γ' ἀνδρες φέροιεν, | οἷοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ'. δὲ δέ μιν ῥέα πάλλε καὶ οἶος. | τῷ βάλεν Διλειαο κατ' ἵσχον.

**66 67 QUO** (with which) PERCUSSIT QUEM (such as) VALEANT cf. 169—171 *quorum non sufficit... sed crediderint.*

**68 ILLIS** i. e. illorum dextris III 74 n.

**69 GENUS** HOC VIVO IAM DECRESCEBAT HOMERO Il. I 271—2 κείνοισι δὲ ἀν οὔτις | τῶν, οἱ νῦν βροτοί εἰσιν ἐπιχθύνοι, μαχέσσοτο, says Nestor of his former associates. ib. XII 447—9 τὸν δὲ οὐ κε δύ' ἀνέρε 'δήμου ἀριστω | ῥηϊδῶν ἐπ' ἀμαξαν ἀπ' οὐδεος ὅχλοστειαν, | οἷοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ'. δὲ μιν ῥέα πάλλε καὶ οἶος.

**70 TERRA MALOS HOMINES NUNC EDUCAT VI** I seq. XIII 23—37 esp. 26 n. on the supposed degeneracy of moderns in respect of morals cf. Hes. op. 90 seq. Hor. c. III 6 45—8. in respect of stature Empedokles in Plut. plac. phil. v 27 men of the present time, compared to the first men, βρεφῶν ἐπέχεντάς. Lucr. II 1148—74 earth's decay, so v 799 800. 827

Munro. 913—5. 925—930. Plin. VII § 73 Dalech. cuncto mortalium generi minorem indies fieri [mensuram] propemodum observatur. raroque patribus proceriores consumente ubertatem seminum exustione in cuius vices nunc vergat aevum. in Creta terrae motu rupto monte inventum est corpus stans xliv cubitorum, quod alii Orionis alii Oti esse arbitrabantur. § 74 Orestis [Hdt. I 68] corpus oraculi iussu refossum septem cubitorum fuisse monumentis creditur, iam vero ante annos prope mille vates ille Homerus non cessavit minora corpora mortalium quam prisca conqueri. Sertorius found the tomb of Antaeus with his skeleton of 60 cubits Plut. Sert. 9 § 5. Aug. civ. Dei XV 9 saw on the shore at Utica a human grinder, which would make 100 ordinary teeth : sed illum gigantis alicuius fuisse crediderim. nam praeter quod erant omnium multo quam nostra maiora tunc corpora, gigantes longe ceteris anteibant. (then Pliny is cited, non haec velut poetica figura deridens, sed in historicam fidem tamquam miraculorum naturalium scriptor adsumens.) verum, ut dixi, antiquorum magnitudines corporum inventa plerumque ossa, quoniam diuturna sunt, etiam multo posterioribus saeculis produnt. Philostr. Ap. IV 16 § 2 Achilles of 12 cubits. Paus. I 35 § 6 = 5 the corpse of Asterius, grandson of Earth, 10 cubits long. § 7 = 6 when a hillside fell in a storm, οὐταὶ ἐφάνη τὸ σχῆμα παρέχοντα ἐς πλούτον ὡς ἔστιν ἀθρώπου, ἐτελὲ διὰ μέγεθος οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπερ ἔδοξεν. they were shewn as bones of Geryones. Lasaulx Studien 5—9 ('die Geologie der Griechen u. Römer') has collected many examples of skeletons of gigantic size, found in antiquity, and supposed to be the remains of heroes; where found in coffins, they must in pre-historic times have been discovered and buried with honour.

71 RIDET as pusillo : ODIS as malo. Aesch. ch. 560 γελᾷ δὲ δαίμον ἐπ' ἄνδρι θερμῷ.

RIDET ET 74 n.

72 A DEVERTICULO REPETATUR FABULA Namatian. II 61 62 sed deverticulo suimus fortasse loquaces: | carmine propositum iam repetamus iter. to return from the digression (65—71).

73 'after they (i.e. the pars altera, the Ombitae) were reinforced, the one side drew the sword, and let fly with arrows against the enemy; on this the Tentyritae fled.'

74 AUDET ET X 122 n.

75 TERGA FUGA PRAESTANT Tac. Agr. 37 armatorum paucioribus terga praestare.

OMBIS Saumaise compares Bactri, Tentyri, Ἀλάβαστροι.

76 PALMAK of the Thebais Plin. XIII §§ 47. 48. Galen de

alim. fac. II 26 Egyptian dates dry and astringent, yet the Theban have some share γλυκύτητος ἀμυδρᾶς. C. VALES.

77 HINC 'hereupon,' owing to the hasty flight. ['better *hic*' 'upon this,' 'at this point:' see III 12 n.' H. A. J. M.]

78 AST ILLUM III 264. Hand Tursell. I 420—1.

78 79 IN PLURIMA SECTUM FRUSTA ET PARTICULARAS Philo leg. ad Gai. 19 fin. the Alexandrian mob dragged many Jews still living through the market-place, leaping on them and not even sparing the dead bodies. διαργαμῶντες γὰρ αὐτὰ κατὰ μέλη καὶ μέρη καὶ πατοῦντες οἱ καὶ τὸν ἀτιθάσσων θηρίων ὄμβητοι καὶ ἀγριώτεροι, πάσαν ἰδεῖν ἔξανθλισκον ὡς μηδὲ λείψαντον γούν, διηνήσεται ταφῆς ἐπιλαχεῖν, ὑπολιπέσθαι. DCass. LXXI 4 § 1 A.D. 172 the Egyptian robbers called Boukhlou instigated a riot, in which, disguised as women, they cut up (*κατέκοψαν*) a Roman centurion, καὶ τὸν συνόντα αὐτῷ καταθύσαντες ἐπὶ τε τὸν ὅπλαγχων αὐτοῦ συνώμοσαν καὶ ἔκεινα κατέφαγον.

82 from DECOIXIT, 'boiled,' we must supply 'roasted' with VERIBUS. a like zeugma in VFl. VIII 254 *pars veribus, pars undantī despūmat aeno.*

LONGUM Holyday 'twas dull, they saw, | to wait the dressing: it pleased well though raw.'

84 here we may rejoice, that fire, παντέχρουν πυρὸς σέλας, the gift of Prometheus, which was brought from heaven and is the symbol of civilisation, was not profaned by these savages.

NON VIOLAVERIT IGNEM Cic. Rosc. Am. § 71 of the punishment of paricides *noluerunt sic nudos in flumen deicere, ne, cum delati essent in mare, ipsum polluerent, quo cetera, quae violata sunt, expiari putantur.*

85 Hes. op. 50—52 κρύψε δὲ πῦρ. τὸ μὲν αὐτὸς ἔτις πάνι Ιαπετῶν | ἐκλεψὺς ἀνθρώποισι Διὸς πάρα μητρίβετος | ἐν κολῷ νύρθηκι.

86 ELEMENTO GRATULOR Ov. m. X 305—7 *gentibus Ismariis et nostro gratulor orbi, | gratulor huic terrae quod abest regionibus illis, | quae tantum genuere nefas.*

TE probably not Volusius (1), but 'thee, O fire'; yet the transition is harsh.

88 SUSTINUIT ἐτλη VI 104—5 *Iudia dicit | sustinuit. XIV 127. We rejoice that the fire escaped so great profanation: but he who did not shrink from tasting the corpse, never ate any food with keener relish: for ['when the crime was so great, lest you should have doubts whether the first, even the very first, had any pleasure; I answer nay even the last of all had it:]* H. A. J. M.]

90 GULA XIV 10 n.

91 STETIT stood waiting for his turn.

92 DE III 259.

93—131 The Vascones too once fed on human flesh, but they could plead necessity: nothing short of such pitiable (97) extremity can palliate such guilt: again, the Vascones were an untaught tribe; Egypt in common with the rest of the world (110) has now some culture, and yet is more cruel than Diana Taurica, for her human victims are not eaten after death. These Egyptians were in no extremity, and yet (122) their crime was as heinous, as could be occasioned even by the famine which would ensue if the Nile should withhold its waters; in them, though an effeminate race (126), the impulses of passion are no less desperate, than those of famine in others.

VASCONES (cf. 124 *Britones*. Οὐδοκῶνες Strabo; Οὐάσκονες Ptol. now the Basque nation) between the Ebro and Pyrenees in the modern Navarra and Guipuzcoa. cf. Prudent. perist. I 94 iamne credis, bruta quondam Vasconum gentilitas? One of the chief towns among the Vascones was *Calagurris* (Calahorra) a municipium on the Ebro, the birth-place of Quintilian. Hence Sertorius B.C. 75 repelled Metellus (109) and Pompeius Liv. period. 93; it was the last town that submitted after the death of Sertorius B.C. 72 Oros. V 23 Calagurrim *Afranius iugi* obsidione confectam atque ad infames escas miseranda inopia coactam ultima caede incendioque delerit. Sall. h. III 6 D parte consumpta relicua cadaverum ad diuturnitatis usum sallent. Flor. II 10=III 22 § 9 in fame nihil non experita Calagurris. Strabo 201 τὸ γε τῆς ἀνθρωποφαγίας καὶ Σκυθικὸν εἶναι λέγεται καὶ ἐν ἀνάγκαις πολιορκητικαῖς καὶ Κελτοὶ καὶ Ιβηρεῖς καὶ δὲλοι πλεον ποιήσαι τοῦτο λέγονται.

94 PRODUXERE ANIMAS II 156. VI 501. IX 123. prolonged their lives.

#### 95 INVIDIA spite.

BELLORUM ULTIMA XII 55. Luc. x 466 ultima rerum. Fabri on Liv. XXI 44 § 4. τὰ ἔσχατα. Holyday 'the worst of war.'

96 LONGAE OBSIDIONIS EGESTAS a mother eating her sucking in Ios. bell. VI 3 § 4. cf. § 3 where he calls it a portent unheard of among Greeks and barbarians and describes the extremity of the famine.

97 'for this example, of which we now speak, of such food deserves our pity.'

98 DICTA MIHI I 52. VI 559 *formidatus Othoni*. XII 44. *mīhī* as *tībī* III 109. V 128. IX 93. *sībī* X 201.

#### GENS *Calagurritani*.

99 QUIDQUID XIII 83 n. Sil. II 461. 474.

100 101 HOSTIBUS IPSIS PALLOREM AC MACIEM MISERANTIBUS Appian speaking of the Numantines VI (Hisp.) 97 οἱς τὰ μὲν σώματα ἦν ἀκάθαρτα καὶ τριχῶν καὶ ὄνυχων καὶ ρύπου μεστά . . . ἐφαίνοντο δὲ τοὺς πολεμοὺς ἐλεεψόν. Ov. m. VI 276 *nunc miseranda vel hosti.*

**102 103 ESSE PARATI ET SUA** Ov. m. viii 868—9 *ipse suos artus lacero divellere morsu | coepit, et infelix minuendo corpus alebat.* [Quintil.] decl. XII § 8 *non habitant una pudor et fames . . . memet ipsum, si nihil fuisse aliud, comedisse.*

**105 106 QUIBUS ILLORUM POTERANT IGNOSCERE MANES QUORUM CORPORIBUS VESCEBANTUR** Soph. OC. 998—9 *οἵς ἦγω οὐδὲ τὴν πατρὸς | ψυχὴν ἀν οἷμαι γένσαν ἀντειπεῖν ἔμοι.*

**106 107 MELIUS NOS ZENONIS PRAECEPTA MONENT VIII 83**  
84. XIII 19 n. 121 n. 184 n.

ZENONIS of Citium in Cyprus, the founder of the Stoic school: he lived in the latter half of the 4th and earlier part of the 3rd centuries B.C. His fundamental maxim was schol. 'quod honestum esset, id sumnum et solum bonum esse.' Not only did he hold that a man should die rather than do wrong, but even recommended suicide under certain circumstances DL. VII § 130. Many eminent men, acting upon this rule, died a voluntary death. X 356 n. e.g. Cleanthes DL. VII § 176. Atticus Nep. XXV 21 22. Silius Italicus Plin. ep. III 7. cf. Sen. ep. 70 § 7 *non omni pretio vita emenda est.* Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III § 207 says that Stoics allowed cannibalism καὶ τὸ ἀνθρώπειων γενέσθαι σάρκῶν παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν ἀθεσμον, παρ' ὅλοις δὲ βαρβάροις ἔθνεσιν ἀδιάφορον ἔστιν· καὶ τί δεῖ τοὺς βαρβάρους λέγειν, ὅπου καὶ ὁ Τυδεὺς τὸν ἐγκέφαλον τοῦ πολεμίου λέγεται φαγεῖν καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς οὐκ ἄτοκον εἶναι φασι τὸ σάρκας τινὰ ἐσθίειν ἀλλὰ τε ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἄντοι; ib. §§ 247—8 the words of Chrysippus are cited. Theoph. ad Autol. III 5 ἐπειδὴ οὐ πολλὰ ἀνέγνως, τι σοι ἔδοξε τὰ Ζήνωνος ή τὰ Διογένους καὶ Κλεάνθους, ὅπόσι περέχουσιν αἱ βίβλοι αὐτῶν, διδάσκουσι τὸν θρηποτοβορίας, πατέρας μὲν ὑπὸ ιδίων τέκνων ἔψευσθαι καὶ βιβρώσκεσθαι;

**108 CANTABER** in Biscaya, Santander and the east of Asturias. The Calagurritani did not belong to the Cantabri; but these are named here, as being their neighbours and proverbial for their wildness. cf. for the laxer use of the term to denote the inhabitants of N. Spain Caes. b. G. III 26 fin. cl. 23. b. c. I 38. Between B.C. 29—19 they gave much trouble to the Romans Hor. c. II 6 2 *Cantabrum indoctum iuga ferre nostra.* But a change had come over the scene Plin. ep. II 13 § 4 of hither Spain *scis quod iudicium provinciae illius, quanta gravitas.* In the Augustan age among Latin poets Sextilius Ena was of Corduba (Sen. suas. 6 § 27 *municipem nostrum.* cf. Cic. p. Arch. § 26); among Latin prose writers Hyginus was a Spaniard (or Alexandrian Suet. gr. 20), as were Porcius Latro, the elder Seneca (father of the philosopher and grandfather of Lucan), Arellius Fuscus of Asia, L. Cestius Pius of Smyrna. Under

later emperors Spain boasted Seneca, the Lucans, Columella, Mela, Quintilian, Martial, Herennius Senecio, perhaps Valerius Flaccus. Plin. ep. II 3 § 8 a parallel to the queen of Sheba *numquam legisti Gaditanum quendam Titi Livi nomine gloriaque commotum ad visendum eum ab ultimo terrarum orbe venisse, statimque, ut viderat, abisse?* Sertorius founded Greek and Latin schools at Osca (*Huesca*) Plut. XIV § 2. Strabo 151 of the Turdetani esp. in Baetica *τελέως εἰς τὸν Πομακῶν μεταβέβληται τρόπον, οὐδὲ τῆς διαδέκτου τῆς σφρέπεας ἔτι μεμημένοι.* Pacat. paneg. XII 4 of Spain *haec facundissimos oratores, haec clarissimos vates parit, haec iudicium mater, haec principum est. haec Traianum illum, haec deinceps Hadrianum misit imperio.* CIL II (inscriptions in Spain) 1738 retor Graecus. 2236 *magister grammaticus Graecus. 2892 magister grammaticus Latinus. 4967 31 arma virumque cano.*

109 PRAESERTIM we are better taught, but how should a rude Spaniard, and that too in the days of Metellus, be a Stoic?

AETATE METELLI Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, colleague of Sulla as consul B.C. 80, conducted the war against Sertorius B.C. 79—72, and triumphed over Spain B.C. 71.

110 NUNC TOTUS NOSTRAS GRAIASQUE HABET ORBIS ATHE-  
NAS III 61 n. VI 185—199. VII 148 n. 149 n. 227 n. Aus.  
prof. Burdig. 2 7—10 to Alcimus Alethius *palmae forensis et Camenarum decus, | exemplar unum in litteris, | quas aut Athenis docta coluit Graecia | aut Roma per Latinum colit.* Suet. gr. 3 fin. *iam in provincias quoque grammatica penetraverat, ac nonnulli de notissimis doctoribus peregre docuerunt, maxime in Gallia togata.* Hor. c. III 8 5 Bentley *docte sermones utriusque linguae.*<sup>+</sup> Cic. p. Arch. § 23 *si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, Latina suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur.* Latin was the official language in which decrees were issued; subject nations were obliged to employ interpreters VM. II 2 § 2 *quo scilicet Latinae vocis honos per omnes gentes venerabilior diffunderetur.* Plin. h. n. III § 39 of Italy terra omnium terrarum alumna eadem et parens, *numine deum electa quae...sparsa congregaret imperia ritusque molliret et tot populorum discordes ferasque linguas sermonis commercio contraheret ad colloquia et humanitatem homini daret breviterque una cunctarum gentium in toto orbe patria fieret.* Suet. Cl. 16 *splendidum virum graecaque provinciae principem, verum Latini sermonis ignarum, non modo alio iudicium erasit, sed in peregrinitatem redigit.* DCass. LX 17 § 4 where the same

offence is visited with the same punishment in the case of a Lylian. Plut. Platon. quaest. 3 § 3 almost all the world (*όμοιοι τις πάντες δύθυποι*) now employ the Latin language. Vespasian (Tac. h. II 80 *satis decorus etiam Graeca facundia*) endowed chairs of Greek and Latin rhetoric Suet. 18. Titus (Suet. 3) Latine Graeque vel in orando vel in fingendis poematibus promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque. Pliny the younger (ep. VII. 4 § 2) at the age of 14 wrote a Greek tragedy; Greeks learnt Latin to sing his hendecasyllables (ib. § 9); he writes to his friend Antoninus (IV 3 § 3) *cum Graeca epigrammata tua, cum iambo proxime legerem... § 5 hominemne Romanum tam Graece loqui? non medius fidius ipsas Athenas tam atticas dixerim. quid multa? in video Gracis, quod illorum lingua scribere maluisti.* Hadrian (Spartian. I § 5) in early boyhood *inbutus... impensis Graecis studiis, ingenio eius sic ad ea declinante ut a nonnullis Graeculus dicetur.* The correspondence of Antoninus with Fronto is partly in Greek, the language of his meditations. Cornutus of Leptis, the teacher of Persius, wrote both in Greek and Latin. Tac. d. 8 I dare affirm that Marcellus Eprius and Crispus Vibius are not less known *in extremis partibus terrarum*, than at Capua or Vercellae, where they are said to have been born. Most of the Greek sophists, whose lives are in Philostr., lectured at Rome. Aelian and Favonius wrote entirely, Apuleius and Tertullian occasionally, in Greek. M. Valerius Probus of Berytus commented at Rome on the Latin poets and the early Latin, which he had learnt at Berytus (Suet. gr. 24). Augustine (conf. IV § 21) dedicated a book to Hierius an orator of Rome, whose praises men sang, *stupentes quod ex homine Syro, docto prius graecae facundiae, postea in latina etiam dictor mirabilis extitisset.* VM. II I § 10 *quas Athenas, quam scholam, quae alienigena studia huic domesticae disciplinae praeterierunt?* Poets looked for an audience throughout the Roman world Hor. c. II 20 14—20. esp. 19 20 *me peritus | discessit Hiber Rhodanique poter.* ep. I 20 13 to his book; for a while you will be the fashion at Rome; when well thumbed, you will either feed moths, *aut fugies Uticam aut vincutus mitteris Ilerdam.* Mart. I 1 2 toto notus in orbe *Martialis.* Plin. ep. IV 7 § 2 Regulus sent 1000 copies of a life of his son through Italy and the provinces; *scriptis publice ut a decurionibus eligeretur vocalissimus aliquis ex ipsis, qui legeret cum populo: factum est.* Tac. XVI 22 *diurna populi Romani per provincias, per exercitus curatius leguntur, ut noscatur, quid Thracea non fecerit.* A bookseller at Reims Sid. ep. IX 7. Rome and Athens had endowed chairs and something like modern universities. Philostr. soph. gives a lively picture of the strolling professors. These

universal languages and the universal empire prepared the way for the universal religion, as was observed by Orig. Cels. II 30. Prud. perist. II 413—444. c. Symm. II 583—640, a fine passage. Aug. civ. D. XIX 7 *at enim opera data est, ut imperiosa civitas non solum iugum, verum etiam linguam suam domitis gentibus per pacem societatis imponeret.*

ATHENAS DS. XIII 27 § 1 of the Athenians ‘they throw open their country as a common school to all mankind.’

111 GALLIA chosen as a country in which human sacrifices had prevailed Sopater Γαλάται in Ath. 160<sup>a</sup> παρ' οἷς ἔθος ἐστιν, ἵνα δὲ προτέρημά τι | ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις λάβωσι, θύεν τοῖς θεοῖς | τοὺς αλχυαλάντους. Cic. p. Font. § 31=21 who speaks with detestation of the practice still existing in his day. Suet. Claud. 25 *Dryidarum religionem apud Gallos dirae immanitatis et tantum civibus sub Augusto interdictam penitus abolevit.* How completely Gaul was romanised is seen in the amphitheatres and roads and other remains, in inscriptions where Gauls occur as priests of Augustus and of Rome. The earliest Gallic writer P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a writer of saturee and of epic, didactic and elegiac poems (often named by Ovid, also by Hor. Prop. Sen. Quintil. Stat. Teuffel<sup>3</sup> § 212). A *ludus litterarius* in Gaul Suet. Cal. 45. Iuv. I 44 n. VII 148 n. Among the seats of learning were Marseille (Cic. p. Flacco § 63. Caes. b. c. II 12 fin. *ut ab hominibus doctis.* Strabo 181. The rhetorician Moschus, after he had been found guilty of poisoning Sen. contr. 13 § 13 *Massiliae docuit.* The scholia to Homer cite a διόρθωσις Μασσαλιώτική. There Agricola was educated Tac. Agr. 4. Varro in Isid. xv 1 calls the inhabitants *trilingues* as speaking Greek, Latin and Gallic), Augustodunum (*Autun* Tac. ann. III 43 Lips. and Orelli. Eumen. paneg. IV 5. 6. 14), Lugdunum (I 44 n. Plin. ep. IX 11 § 2 Pliny's books on sale there), Burdigala (*Bordeaux*, Aus. prof. Burdigalenses I 7—12; ib. 14 8 *Athenaei...loci.* Ausonius himself was a professor of rhetoric at this, his native town. I 11. ib. 24 6 Ti. Victor Minervius taught first at Constantinople, then at Rome, then at B. his birthplace Teuffel<sup>3</sup> § 417 2), Tolosa (*Toulouse* Aus. ib. 16 on his uncle Aemilius Magnus Arborius Teuffel<sup>3</sup> § 417 5. Aus. ib. 17. 19. Mart. IX 99 3), Narbo (*Narbonne* Aus. ib. 17 8. 18), Treviri (*Trèves*, id. epist. 18. The Caesars Valens and Gratian, A.D. 376, decreed that in each *metropolis* in Gaul there should be professors of rhetoric and grammar, paid from the fiscus. A larger sum was granted to the professors of Trèves than to those of other towns cod. Th. XIII 3 11), Arelate (*Arles* Philostr. soph. I 8 Favorinus cf. Kayser pp. 181—3). Aquitaine (Sulp. Sev. dial. I 27 § 2 *dum cogito me hominem Gallum inter Aquitanos verba facturum, vereor ne offendat*

*vestras nimium urbanas aures sermo rusticior),* Milan (Plin. ep. IV 13 § 3. Aus. clar. urb. 4. Aug. conf. v § 23. Symm. ep. VIII 69=68 *rusticari te asseris...non hoc litterae tuae sapient;* nisi forte Gallia tua dedux sit ab Helicone). Amongst individual rhetoricians, beside those commemorated by Ausonius (e.g. Latinus Alcimus Alethius Julian's tutor Teuffel<sup>3</sup> 417 3. Attius Patera the father, Attius Tiro Delphidius the son Teuffel<sup>3</sup> 401 8), were M. Antonius Gniphō (the teacher of Cicero and Caesar Suet. gr. 7 *nec minus graece quam latine doctus*), Votienus Montanus of Narbonne (Teuffel<sup>3</sup> § 276 1. Mart. VIII 72. Sen. contr. ix pr. §§ 1—5. 28 § 15), Iulius Florus (Quintil. x 3 13 in eloquentia Galliarum, *quoniam ibi demum exercuit eam, princeps, alioqui inter paucos disertus*), Domitius Afer of Nismes (Teuffel<sup>3</sup> § 276 5. Tac. an. IV 52. 66. XIV 19. Quintil. x 1 § 118 n.), P. Clodius Quirinalis of Arles (Teuffel § 297 10), L. Status Ursulus of Tolosa (ib. 12), Sex. Iulius Gabinianus (ib. § 315 2. Tac. d. 26 fin.), M. Aper (Teuffel ib. 3. Tac. d. 2. 7. 10. 11), Eumenius of Autun, author of four orations among the panegyrici, one (n. 4) *oratio pro instaurandis scholis*, and amongst the other panegyrici Nazarius, Mamertinus and Drepanius; L. Plotius Gallus (Suet. rh. 2. Teuffel<sup>3</sup> § 159 2), Aprunculus Gallus (Amm. XII 1 § 2). Christian writers resident in Gaul e.g. Irenaeus, Sulpicius Severus, Vigilantius of Calagurris, Rufinus of Aquileia, Salvianus, Claudianus Mamertus, Sidonius Apollinaris, Prosper, Vincentius Lirinensis.

BRITANNOS Tac. Agr. 21 *iam vero principum filios liberalibus artibus erudire et ingenia Britannorum studiis Gallorum anteferre, ut qui modo linguam Romanam abnuebant, eloquentiam concupiscerent.* Plut. def. orac. 2 pr. Demetrius the grammarian returning home to Tarsus from Britain. Mart. XI 3 5 *dicitur et nostros cantare Britannia versus.*

112 CONDUCENDO RHETORE Strabo and cod. Th. cited on 111.

RHETOR the teacher of oratory )( orator I 44. VII 150—214. 197. 217. X 132.

THYLE Verg. g. I 30 *ultima Thyle.* The locality of the island was much disputed, and Pytheas circulated fabulous reports of its natural history Strabo 104. 201. When Agricola's fleet circumnavigated Britain and conquered the Orkneys, Tac. Agr. 10 *dispecta est et Thyle.* Modern geographers seek Th. in Iceland, or Jutland, or one of the Shetland islands. The ancients, esp. poets, used the name to denote generally the extreme North. Namat. I 499 500 *concius Oceanus virtutum, conscientia Thyle, | et quaecumque ferox arva Britannus arat.*

113 QUEM DIXIMUS 93—109.

113 114 PAR VIRTUTE ATQUE FIDE SED MAIOR CLADE

ZAGYNTHOS from Sen. contr. 27 § 5 (cf. exc. contr. IX 4 p. 454 2 K) necessitas magnum humanae infelicitatis patrocinium est: haec excusat Saguntinos, quamvis non ceciderint patres sed occiderint; haec excusat Romanos, quos ad servilem dilectum Cannensis ruina compulit; quae quidquid coegerit defendit. Petron. 141 Saguntini oppressi ab Hannibale, humanas edere carnes. *Sagustum* now Murviedro, a little north of Valencia, suffered thus greatly from famine when besieged by Hannibal B.C. 219. Polyb. III 17 § 10 merely says that Hannibal took the city after an 8 months' siege with many prisoners and much booty. Liv. XXI 7 § 3 says nothing of cannibalism; fidem socialem usque ad perniciem suam coluerunt. Luc. III 349 350 nec parvit hic populus pro libertate subire, | obsecsum Poeno gessit quae Marte Sagustum. On the loyalty of the Saguntines cf. Sall. h. II 21 D Saguntini, fide atque aerumnis inclusi prae mortalibus. Plin. III § 20 interrupting a bare list of towns Sagustum civium Romanorum oppidum fide nobile. Sil. I 330—3. II 480—520. 542. 654 urbs habitata diu Fidei.

MAIOR CLADE ZAGYNTHOS Liv. XXI 15. Aus. idyll. 15 30 sed prohibet servare fidem deleta Saguntos. id. epist. 22 42 Saguntina fame. In good prose *Sagustum* is the only form in use; poets and writers like Mela and Florus use *Saguntus*. Polyb. App. call it Ζακύνθη, Strabo Ζάγουρτον (Madvig Bemer-kungen 21). Only before z have Iuv. Manil. Colum. Sen. Nemes. neglected the law of position. Zacynthos ends the verse also in Verg. Ov. Sil.

115 TALE QUID EXCUSAT Amm. XXX I § 23 excusat batur recens inusitatum facinus et pudendum necis exemplo Serorianae.

MAEOTIDE on the form cf. 26 n.

MAEOTIDE SAEVIOR ARA IV 42. Luc. I 446 et *Taranis* Scythicae non mitior ara Diana. schol. 'iuxta Maeotim paludem [the sea of Azov] Taurici sunt, quorum rex Thoas advenas immolare consueverat usque in adventum Orestis et Pyladis: quibus agnitis Iphigenia, quae erat templi sacerdos, ablato inde Diana signo aufugit.' Eurip. IT. 28 seq.

116 AEGYPTOS Luc. X 358 Aegypton habet. Egypt is more cruel than the altar of Diana Taurica; for she requires the death only of her victims, and does not require their bodies to be eaten.

TAURICA Cic. de re p. III § 15 quam multi, ut Tauri in Axino, ut rex Aegypti Busiris, ut Galli, ut Poeni, homines immolare et pium et dis immortalibus gratissimum esse duxerunt? Ov. tr. IV 4 61—82. Pont. III 2 45—98. Dracont. V 139—143 Taurica crudelis mittis tamen ara Diana. Plut. qu. Rom. 83

p. 283<sup>f</sup> the Romans, hearing that the Bletonesii had offered a human sacrifice, sent for the magistrates to punish them, but contented themselves with a prohibition of such sacrifices for the future, when they found that the offering was in accordance with a law. How then could the same Romans sacrifice a few years before two men and two women, Gauls and Greeks? Liv. xxii 57 § 6 B.C. 216 to expiate the incontinence of a Vestal *Gallus et Galla, Graecus et Graeca in foro bovario vivi demissi sunt in locum saxo consaeptum, iam ante hostiis humanis, minime Romano sacro, imbutum.* Human sacrifices at Carthage. Ennius ann. 278 *Poeni suos soliti dis sacrificare puellos.* Plin. xxx § 12 *DCLVII demum anno urbis (=B.C. 97) . . . senatus-consultum factum est ne homo immolaretur palamque in tempus illud sacra prodigiosa celebrata.*

117 INVENTRIX foundress Cic. in Vatin. § 23 *inventis auspiciis.*

UT IAM [‘see Madvig Cic. finn. IV § 66 p. 580.’ H.A.J.M.] Madvig says ‘iam particula in concedendo sic additur, ut significemus nos, omissis iis, quae aliter dici statuive possint, longius procedere.’

QUAE CARMINA TRADUNT 13—26. XIV 240 n. Tert. apol. 9 remitto fabulas Tauricas theatris suis; but Hdt. IV 103 speaks of the sacrifice as actually offered.

118 ULTERIUS I 147 n.

119 MODO Hand Tursell. III 634 ‘nihil impedit, quominus certe intellegas. nam opponi potest quamvis.’ Quintil. XII 9 § 10 hoc quidem quis hominum liberi modo sanguinis sustineat? “What calamity, if nothing more, drove these to the act?” Cic. Tusc. v § 66 quis est omnium, qui modo cum Musis habeat aliquod commercium?

121 MONSTRUM XIII 60—70 n. Obseq. 40 records among prodigies in *laotomiis* homo ab homine adesus.

122 ANNE not used by Juv. in the 2nd clause of a disjunctive interrogation; as here VII 199; without preceding interrogation IV 78. VII 179. X 207.

122 123 ANNE ALIAM TERRA MEMPHITIDE SICCA INVIDIAM FACERENT NOLENTI SURGERE NILO? nonne ea est huius facinoris invidia, qua graviorem nullam, ne terra quidem M. s. N. f. n. s.? Would they, by any deed to which the last extremity of drought might drive them, bring any other (any greater) infamy on the Nile, as the cause of their desperation, and so meditately of their crime? The words *nol. surg.* further define the *invidia*, they would complain of the Nile's unwillingness to rise cf. VM. v 7 § 2 invidiam ei tamquam regnum affectanti fecerat. *Invidiam facere* generally is to bring suspicion, odium, reproach on any one. Ov. m. IV 546—7 *utque parum iustae nimiumque in*

*pætice saeuae* | invidiam fecere deae. Luc. II 35 36 *nullis defuit aris* | invidiam factura *parens*. Petron. 107 Burm. invidiam facis nobis *ingenuos honestosque clamando*. Suet. Cal. 9 fin. 56. [Quintil.] decl. 12 § 28 (speaking of a case of ἀνθρωποφαγίᾳ) *caelestes auras contaminato spirito polluimus et sideribus ac diei graves invidiam saeculo facimus*. ib. 8 § 14 *de fortuna queratur*, dis faciat invidiam. ib. 10 § 9 *sola mater filiam perdidit nec potest invidiam facere morti*. Rules were given by rhetoricians for the proper management of *invidia*; Quintil. XI 3 § 63 (vox) *paulum in invidia facienda lentior, quia non fere ad hanc nisi inferiores confugiunt*.

MEMPHITIDE XI 94 n.

123 NOLENTI SURGERE NILO Tert. apol. 40 si Nilus non ascendit in arva, . . . statim ‘*Christianos ad leonem*’ addatur. Rufin. h.e. XI 30 the rise of the Nile used to be registered in the temple of Serapis: when the idol was burnt, folk said that the god would no longer send abundance of waters. When an unusually high flood disappointed the prediction, the *ulna* or gauge was taken to ‘the Lord of waters’ in the church. Plin. v § 58 of the dependence of Egypt on the river’s rise in XII cubitis famem sentit, in XIII etiamnum esurit, XIV cubita hilaritatem adserunt, XV securitatem, XVI delicias. maximum incrementum ad hoc aevi fuit cubitorum XVIII Claudio principe, minimum v Pharsalico bello, veluti necem Magni prodigio quodam flumine aversante.

124 CIMBRI VIII 249—253 n.

BRITONES Hor. c. III 4 33 Britannos hospitibus feros. Mart. XI 21 9 *Britōnis*. It has been disputed (Orelli inscr. 804 n. Freund lex. s.v.) whether Britones = Britanni; but see Aus. epigr. 109—114, esp. III *Sylvius iste bonus fertur ferturque Britannus*, *aut Brito hic non est Sylvius, aut malus est*.

125 SAUROMATAE (II 1) or Sarmatae inhabited the east of Prussia and Poland, Russia and Circassia. Ov. tr. III 10 5 *Sauromatae cingunt fera gens*.

QUE XIII 44 n. here we have *nec—nec—que—aut*, where *nec* would have been more regular throughout cf. Tibull. IV 1 138—146 *nec—nec—que*. Hor. c. III 1 41—4 *nec—nec—nec—que*. Aen. IV 337—9 *neque—nec—aut*.

AGATHYRSI Hdt. IV 100 places them on the banks of the Maris (*Marosch*) i.e. in Transylvania. Aen. IV 146 *picti*. Amm. XXXI 2 § 14 *Gelonis Agathyrsi collimant*.

126 SAEVIT RABIE neatherd banditti in the neighbourhood of Damietta Eratosth. in Strabo 802. DCass. LXXI 4 § 1 A.D. 171 these βούκολοι cut to pieces a Roman centurion and his companion, ἐπὶ τε τῶν σπλάγχνων αὐτοῦ συνώμοσαν καὶ ἔκεινα πατέφαγον. § 2 Avidius Cassius did not venture διὰ τὴν

*ἀτέροιαν καὶ τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν* to attack them until he had sown discord among them.

INBELLE Strabo 819 οὐ γάρ εἰσιν οὖτ' αὐτοὶ Αἴγυπτοι πολεμοῦσαι, καί περ ὅτες παμπληθεῖσι, οὔτε τὰ πέριξ Εὐηνη.

VULGUS described, not here named X 171 n. V 153.

127 FICTILIBUS SOLITUM DARE VELA PHASELIS from Verg. g. IV 287—9 *Pellaei gens fortunata Canopi | ... circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis.* The whole Delta was intersected by canals Strabo 788 *ατ κατὰ ράστωνην πλέονται τοσαύτην, ὥστε καὶ διπλάκινα ἔνοιο πορθμεῖα.*

DARE VELA PHASELIS Ov. m. III 639 *pictae dare vela carinae.* oftener *dare vela abs.* or with *ventis.*

PHASELIS Ov. Pont. I 10 39. a light long skiff, shaped like a French bean. The want of wood in Egypt led to the use of such makeshifts. ‘These despicable weaklings who go paddling about in their earthen canoes, are yet possessed by a fury fiercer than that of the rudest savages.’

128 REMIS INCUMBERE Verg. Ov. Curt. in Mühlmann col. 611 fin.

131 SIMILES IRA ATQUE FAMES 120. from mere passion the Egyptians commit crimes great as any to which starvation could compel them.

134—174 sympathy between man and man is natural; this should distinguish man from brute beast; yet we see the most savage beasts less fierce against their kind, than man against man.

132 FATETUR X 172.

132 133 NATURA LACRIMAS DEDIT Aesop in Themist. 359<sup>c</sup> Prometheus mixt the clay, of which he moulded man, not with water, but with tears. Plin. VII § 2 of nature *hominem tantum nudum et in nuda humo natali die abicit ad vagitus statim et ploratum nullumque tot animalium aliud ad lacrimas et has protinus vitae principio... § 3 flens animal ceteris imperaturum... § 4 hominem nihil scire nisi doctrina, non fari, non ingredi, non vesci, breviterque non aliud naturae sponte, quam flere.* cf. Sen. cons. Marc. II § 4 *fletu vitam auspicatum.*

138 HAEC NOSTRI PARS OPTIMA SENSUS proverb in Zenob. I 14 *ἄγαθοι δὲ ἀριδάκρες ἀνδρες ἐπὶ τῷ σφέδρᾳ πρὸς ἔλεον ἀπεβούσσων.*

134 IUBET natura cf. 138.

134 135 CAUSAM DICENTIS REI Cic. re p. v 1 (in Aug. c. D. II 21 § 3) *cuius tanti mali non modo reddenda ratio nobis, sed etiam tamquam reis capitis quodam modo dicenda causa est.*

135 SQUALOREM REI VII 146 n. Porcius Latro in Sen.

contr. 30 § 7 *per has lacrimas, per hunc squalorem, per haec necessaria omnibus periclitantibus instrumenta.* It was said of Scipio Africanus Minor (Gell. III 4 § 1) that *h: cum esset reus, neque barbam desisse radi neque non candida veste uti neque fuisse cultu solito reorum.* Quintil. xi 3 § 174 it belongs to the peroration *reos excitare, pueros attollere, propinquos producere, vestes laniare.*

PUPILLUM Suet. Galba 9 a *tutor* poisoned his *pupillus*, to obtain the inheritance; Galba ordered him to be crucified; when he appealed to the laws and declared himself a Roman citizen, Galba, to save his dignity, ordered a cross to be brought painted white and much higher than the rest.

135 136 PUPILLUM AD IURA VOCANTEM CIRCUMSCRIPTOREM I 46 n. VI 629. X 222—3 n. Cato in Gell. V 13 § 4 *maiores sanctius habuere defendi pupilos, quam clientem non fallere.* Sen. ep. 97 § 11 *laetatur ille circumscriptione furtoque nec ante illi culpa quam culpae fortuna displicuit.* The fraudulent guardian might be deposed from his office by an *accusatio suspecti tutoris* which was as old as the XII Tables, and might be brought before the praetor (dig. XXVI 10 1), but not by the pupillus himself ibid. 7. In the text therefore the ward himself does not bring the action, he is not in his own *tutela*, for he has not assumed the *toga virilis*, as his girlish locks prove. After the ward arrived at the age of puberty, the guardian was compelled to give him an account of the way in which he had fulfilled his office, and to make good any losses which the property had sustained Gaius I § 191. cod. V 51 2.

AD IURA VOCANTEM XIII 107 ad *delubra vocantem.*

137 ORA PUELLARES FACIUNT INCERTA CAPILLI Holyday 'when the lad's locks with tears so flow, | that by the face the sex we cannot know.' Lucr. IV 1053 puer membris muliebribus. Aus. epigr. 107 *dum dubital Natura marem faceretne puellam, | factus es o pulcher paene puella puer.*

138 FUNUS ADULTAE cf. Soph. Ant. 813—6. 867. 876. 917—920 ἀλεκτρον, ἀνυμένανον, οὐτε τον γάμου | μέρος λαχούσαν, οὐτε ταιδεὸν τροφῆς, | ἀλλ' ὅδ' ἔρημος πρὸς φύλων ή δύσμορος | ξῶ' ἐς θαυμτών ἔρχομαι κατασκαφάς.

139 INFANS on the *superstitious* feeling with which the Romans regarded the death of children before their parents cf. X 241 n. Aen. VI 426—9.

140 MINOR too young for III 203 n.

IGNE ROGI Luc. VII 799 *invidet igne rogi miseris.* Plin. VII § 72 hominem prius quam genito dente cremari mos gentium non est. cf. § 68 *editis primores septimo mense gigni dentes... haud dubium est.*

FACE DIGNUS worthy to act as *δραῦχος* in the Eleusinian

mysteries. VI 50 paucae adeo Cereris vittas continere dignae. XIV 219 n. Ov. f. IV 494 *hinc Cereris sacris nunc quoque taeda datur.* The 6th day of the greater Eleusinia (20 Boëdromion) was called *'Ιακχος*, on which priests, magistrates and the mystae marched from Athens to Eleusis, bearing corn, agricultural implements and torches, and there kept up a *ταύρων* (Soph. OC. 1049—52. Eur. Ion 1075—86. Aristoph. ranae 340—352. 370—97. Stat. s. IV 8 50 51 *Actaea Ceres, cursu cui semper anhelo | votivam taciti quassamus lampada mystae*). Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 18 § 2 in *Eleusinis sacris dicitur, ut nemo ingrediatur nisi qui se innocentem novit.* Suet. Nero 34 Eleusinis sacris, quorum initiatione impii et scelerati voce praeconis summoventur, interesse non ausus est. Capitolin. M. Ant. phil. 27 § 1 *Athenis fuit et initialia Cereris adit, ut se innocentem probaret.*

141 ARCANA schol. ‘arcana dicit mystica, cum in templo Cereris sibi invicem facem cursores tradunt.’ Here and in Stat. I.c. a *λαμπαδόροις*. cf. Sen. Hf. 304—6 *Peiper tibi frugum potens | secreta reddam sacra. tibi muta fide | longas Eleusin tacita iactabit facēs.*

142 ULLA ALIENA SIBI CREDIT MALA from Ter. haut. 77 *homo sum: humani nil a me alienum puto.* The verse deservedly became proverbial Cic. legg. I § 33. off. I § 30. Sen. ep. 88 § 30 (of humanitas) nullum alienum malum putat.

143 MUTORUM VIII 56. Sen. de ira II 8 § 3 *hoc autem uno ab animalibus mutis differunt, quod illa mansuescunt alentibus, horum rabies ipsos a quibus est nutrita, depascitur.* id. ad Marc. 12 § 2 *ex visu tactuque et blanda adulatio ne mutorum.*

144 seq. Cic. legg. I § 26 *nam cum ceteras animantes [natura] abieciisset ad pastum, solum hominem erexit ad caelique quasi cognitionis domiciliique pristini conspectum excitavit.*

145 Cic. legg. I § 22 seq. CAELESTI Cic. ibid. § 24. Aen. VI 730—I *igneus est ollis vigor et caelestis origo | seminibus.*

DEMISSUM Stat. Th. XI 274 *caelo demissa lues.*

147 PRONA ET TERRAM SPECTANTIA from Ov. m. I 84—86 *pronaque cum spectent animalia cetera terram, | os homini sublime dedit caelumque videre | iussit et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.* Xen. mem. I 4 § 11 think you not that the gods care for men? οτ πρῶτον μὲν μόνον τῶν ζῷων δύθρωπον δρόδν ἀνέστησαν· ή δὲ δρόπτης καὶ προορᾶν τλεῖον ποιεῖ δύνασθαι καὶ τὰ ὑπερθεν μᾶλλον θεᾶσθαι. Pers. II 61 o curvae in terras *animae et caelestium inanes!* Galen de usu part. III 2 3 (III 179. 182 K) notes that the spine of birds, as

of quadrupeds, is at right angles with the legs, but in man alone ἐπὶ μᾶς εὐθεῖας ἔκτεταται. Yet he rejects the commonplace (p. 182) τὸ δ' οἰσθαι διὰ τοῦτο δρθῶς ἐστάναι τὸν ἀνθρωπὸν, ἵν' εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἑτοίμως ἀναβλέπη καὶ λέγειν ἔχει 'ἀνταυγέω πρὸς Ὀλυμπὸν ἀταρβήτοισι προσώποις,' ἀνθρώπων μὲν ἐστιν οὐχ ἐνράκτων οὐδεπώτερο τὸν καλούμενον οὐρανοκόπον λύθον· ὡς οὐτός γε, καὶν εἰ μὴ βούλοιτο, πρὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν δὲ βλέπειν, ἀνθρώπος δὲ εἰ μὴ τὸν τράχηλον ἀνακλάσει εἰς τούπιον, τὸν οὐρανὸν οὐκ δύναται θεῖσαιτο. Asses, he adds, and birds can also throw back their necks and look up to heaven.

148 149 INDULSIT COMMUNIS CONDITOR ILLIS TANTUM ANIMAS, NOBIS ANIMUM QUOQUE Non. p. 426 animus est quo sapimus, anima qua vivimus. Attius Epigonis: sapimus animo, fruimur anima: sine animo anima est debilis.

150 151 for rhythm cf. XI 110 III. for the thought I 142 n. Lucr. v 925—1457. Aristot. eth. N. I 5=7 p. 1097 b. II φύσει τολμητικὸς ἀνθρώπος.

151 DISPERSOS TRAHERE IN POPULUM Cic. de inv. I § 2 dispersos homines in agris et in tectis silvestribus abditos ratione quadam compulit unum in locum et congregavit, cet.

152 VI 2 seq. Lucret. V 955—7.

153 Lucr. ib. 1108—9.

154 TUTOS SOMNOS Lucr. ib. 982—7.

157 DEFENDIER I 169 n. duelli. x 138 n. induperator. Pers. I 28 dicier. III 50 falliri. Sulpic. 51 defendier. 64 dignarier.

159 IAM SERPENTUM MAIOR CONCORDIA Aesch. suppl. 226 δρυῖθος δρυς οὐκ ἀνήγενοι φαγῶν. prov. in Varr. l. l. VII § 31 canis caninum non est. Hor. epod. 7 II 12 neque hic lupis mos nec fuit leonibus | numquam nisi in dispar feris. Sen. clem. I 26 § 4 illa rationis expertia et a nobis inmanitatis crimen damnata abstinent suis et tuta est etiam inter feras similitudo. Plin. VII § 5 cetera animantia in suo genere probe degunt. congregari videmus et stare contra dissimilia. leonum feritas inter se non dimicat. serpentum morsus non petit serpentes. ne maris quidem beluae ac pisces nisi in diversa genera saeviunt. at, Hercule, homini plurima ex homine sunt mala. paroem. I 428 Leutsch κύων κυνὸς οὐχ ἄπτεται. Truer descriptions of 'Nature, red in tooth and claw' in Erasm. adag. 'pisces magni parvulos comedunt.' 'piscium vita.' Hes. op. 276—280 the son of Kronos appointed this law for men λύθοις μὲν καὶ θηροῖς καὶ οἰωνοῖς πετετροῖς | ἐσθεῖν ἀλλήλους, ἐπει οὐ δικῇ ἐστιν ἐν αὐτοῖς, | ἀνθρώποισι δ' ἔδωκε δικην, η̄ πολλὸν ἀριστη | γίγνεται. Varro Marcopolis fr. 289 Bücheler qui poter plus urget, piscis ut saepe minutos | magnu' comest, ut aves enicat accipiter.

163 TIGRIDE XII 28 n. *Iside.* Serv. Aen. x 166 condemns this imparisyllabic form, though he cites Luc. v 405 for it.

165—171 man's rage can no longer be appeased with the sword, though the first smiths knew nothing even of that; now we see people who are not content with the death of their enemy, but must feast upon his body.

FERRUM LETALE INCIDE NEFANDA Verg. g. II 539—540 under Saturn *necdum etiam audierunt inflari classica, necdum i inpositos duris crepitare incudibus enses.*

166 PRODUXISSE Cypr. ep. 69 § 8 *turibula quoque ipsa... conflata atque igne purgata in laminas ductiles producuntur.*

PARUM EST [Quintil.] decl. 9 § 12 parum est *quod* (ter).

166 167 SARCULA MARRIS III 311. The *sarculum* was a hoe, used for drawing the earth over the seed sown (Colum. II 11 § 10 *iaciunt semina et sarculis adobruunt*), for stirring the ground about the roots of the crops (Plin. xviii §§ 184—6) and as a substitute, in shallow soils, for the plough (ib. § 178 *montanae gentes sarculis arant*): some were two-pronged (Pallad. I 43 § 3 *sarculos vel simplices vel bicornes*). It appears to have been lighter than the *marra* Plin. XVIII § 146 *protinus altitudine unciali herbis omnibus liberanda est, manu potius quam sarculo... § 147 ad trimatum [debet] marris ad solum radii.* cf. XIX § 109 *sarculo leviter convelluntur radices.* XVIII § 241 *levi sarculo purgare verius quam fodere.* The *marra* was a pick-axe, an indented hoe with a broad head Colum. X 72 *penitus latis eraderi viscera marris:* the ground was first broken by it, before the *sarculum* was used ib. 88 seq. *mox bene cum glaebris vivacem caespitis herbam contundat marrae vel fracti dentie ligonis, | . . . tunc quoque trita solo splendentia sarcula sumat | angustosque foros adverso limite ducens | rursus in obliquum distinguat tramite parvo.* Rich (companion) has cuts of *marrae* and *sarcula.*

167 COQUERE Aen. VII 636 Forbiger recoquunt *patrios fornacibus enses.* Bentley on Hor. c. I 35 39.

168 PRIMI FABRI the brazen race Arat. phaen. 131 οἱ πρῶτοι κακεργοὶ ἔχαλκεύσαντο μάχαιραν.

EXTENDERE Plin. XIII § 82 of paper extenditur *malleo.*

169—171 QUORUM NON SUFFICIT...SED CREDIDERINT Prop. II=III 16 29 30 *adspice quid...invenit | arserit et quantis.*

172 QUO NON FUGERET II I 153 seq.

173 CUNCTIS ANIMALIBUS ABSTINUIT QUI TAMQUAM HOMINE XIV 98 n. Ov. m. XV 72—82. According to Aristoxenus (DL. VIII § 20=fragm. 7 Müller. cf. Gell. IV 11 § 6 *porculis quoque minusculis et haedis tenerioribus vicitasse idem Aristoxenus refert.* Ath. 418<sup>o</sup>) Pythagoras enjoined abstinence only

from the wether and the ox used in ploughing: according to Aristotle (Gell. l. c. § 12. DL. VIII § 19. cf. ib. 33) only from certain parts of animals and some kinds of fish: according to others, from every kind of flesh DL. VIII §§ 8. 13. 20. 22. Mnesimachus in DL. VIII § 37 ὡς πυθαγορίστι θύμεν τῷ Δοξίᾳ, | ἐμψυχὸν οὐδὲν ἔσθιοντες παντελῶς. Antiphanes Korykos in Ath. 161<sup>a</sup> πρῶτον μὲν ὅπερ πυθαγορίζων ἔσθει | ἐμψυχὸν οὐδέν, τῆς δὲ πλεοτητὸς τούτῳ | μάζης μελαγχρῆ μερίδα λαμβάνων. Cic. n. d. III § 88 Pythagoras would not stain altars with blood. Sen. ep. 108 § 17 non pudebit fateri, quem mihi amorem Pythagorae iniecerit Sotion. dicebat, quare ille animalibus abstinuisse, quare postea Sextius. § 19 at Pythagoras omnium inter omnia cognationem esse dicebat et animorum commercium in alias atque alias formas transirentium . . . interim sceleris hominibus ac parricidii metum fecit, cum possint in parentis animam inscii incurrere et ferro morsuve violare, si in quo cognatus aliqui spiritus hospitaretur. § 20 ‘Do you not believe in this transmigration?’ asked Sotion. § 21 ‘Great men have believed it. si vera sunt ista, abstinuisse animalibus innocentia est. si falsa, frugalitas est. quod istic credulitatis tuae damnum est? alimenta tibi leonum et volturum eripio.’ § 22 his ego instinctus abstinere animalibus coepi et anno peracto non tantum facilis erat mihi consuetudo, sed dulcis. agitatiorem mihi animum esse credebam nec tibi hodie affirmaverim, an fuerit. Seneca was reported to have escaped poison intended for him by Nero Tac. xv 45 fin. dum persim plici victu et agrestibus pomis ac, si sitis admoneret, profluente aqua vitam tolerat.

174 VENTRI INDULSIT NON OMNE LEGUMEN III 229. Hdt. II 37. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III § 224 ἔνιοι δὲ θάττου ἀν τὰς κεφαλὰς φαγῶν φασὶ τῶν πατέρων ή κυάμους. (δειλοί, πάνελοι, κυάμων ἀπὸ χέιρας ἔχεοθε.) | Ισόν τοι κυάμους τε φαγεῖν κεφαλὰς τε τοκήων verses ascribed to Pythagoras or to Orpheus, whose school in this as in some other points agreed with the Pythagorean Didymus in geopol. II 35 p. 183). This prohibition is attested by Aristot. in DL. VIII § 34 cf. 19. 33. Callim. in Gell. IV 11 § 2 καὶ κυάμων ἀπὸ χέιρας ἔχειν, ἀνιώντος ἔδεστοι, | καγά, Πυθαγόρας ὡς ἐκέλευε, λέγω. Hor. s. II 6 63 Pythagorae cognata faba. Aristoxenus, on the other hand, states that beans were the usual food of Pythagoras (Gell. IV 11). Paus. VIII 15 § 4 the mystae of Demeter at Pheneae regarded the bean as μὴ καθαρόν. Iamb. v. P. § 191 Pythagoreans chose rather to die than to march across a bean-field. § 193 when Dionysius asked the reason, Myllias replied: ‘They chose rather to die than trample on beans, I would rather trample on beans, than divulge their reason.’

## XVI

SOLDIERS enjoy an almost entire exemption from punishment (1—34), are not harassed by protracted law-suits (35—50), and hold property in their own right, while their fathers yet live (51—60).

Schol. 'ista a plerisque exploditur, et dicitur non esse Iuvenalis.' On the other hand it is quoted as Juvenal's by Servius (Aen. I 16 ver. 6. II 106 ver. 42) and Priscian (viii 31 and 82 ver. 2). That the satire is imperfect is evident : for we have no complete list of the *communia commoda*, which were but the beginning of the proposed theme (7) : the instances of special good fortune, alluded to in verses 1—6, are not touched upon. The objections taken to the language, frivolous in themselves, are outweighed by the excellence of 4 seq. 24—34 cet.

1—6 Fortune (1 *felicis*, 2 *prospera*, 3 *secundo*, 4 *benigni*) can shower countless prizes on the soldier ; if she befriend him, he need not pray to Venus or Juno to make interest with Mars on his behalf. The theme of the satire, as of xv, is proposed in a question.

FELICIS VII 190—202. IX 33. XII 63—66. epithet of Sulla and of certain legions.

PRAEMIA the pay (Tac. ann. I 17 two *denarii* a day for praetorian soldiers), bounties on special occasions, as on an accession, a lump sum (5000 *denarii* for praetorians) on discharge.

GALLI the name Gallius occurs in Cic.

2 NAM *felicis* I say, for I could be content myself, if sure of fortune's favour, to enter the camp.

3 4 ME PAVIDUM EXCIPIAT TIRONEM PORTA SECUNDO SIDERE VII 194—5 *distat enim, quae sidera te excipient?*  
Tac. h. III 24 *quae castra alia excipient?*

PORTA dig. XLIX 16 12 § 2 *officium tribunorum est vel eorum, qui exercitui praesunt, . . . claves portarum suscipere.* There were four gates of the camp, the side-gates *porta principialis dextera* and *p. p. sinistra*, one at each end of the *via principialis* or *cardo maximus*, and the gates at the ends of the *decumanus maximus*, *porta praetoria* in front, *p. decumana* in the rear.

**4 SIDERE VI** 569—581. X 314. XIV 248 n.  
HORA Pers. v 48 *nata fidelibus hora.*

**5 VENERIS COMMENDET EPISTOLA MARTI II** 30 31 *leges revocabat amaras | omnibus atque ipsi Veneri Martique timendas.* X 313. On the Lucianic tone i 84 n. XIII 38—52.

**6 SAMIA GENETRIX QUAE DELECTATUR HARENA VII** 32 n. X 171 n. Aen. I 15 16 *quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus unam | posthabita coluisse Samo.* The Heraeum at Samos was Hdt. III 60 § 6 μέγιστος πάντων νηῶν τῶν ἡμεῖς τῷμεν. It contained many pictures and statues and was plundered by Verres and by Antonius Strabo 637. Apul. m. VI 4.

**GENETRIX** Hera mother of Ares by Zeus II. v 896; or without a father Ov. f. v 233—260.

**HARENA** Tert. pall. I p. 921 Oehler *nulla iam Delos, harenae Samos,* owing to the earthquake of A.D. 178. Sibyll. III 363 θῆται καὶ Σδαμος ἄμυνος.

**7—34** The first privilege common to all ranks in the army alike: they hold so fast to one another, that no civilian dare accuse them or give evidence against them.

**7 COMMODA** Tac. ann. I 26 the mutinous soldiers A.D. 14 exclaim *novum id plane, quod imperator sola militis commoda ad senatum reicit.*

**COMMUNIA XIII** 140 where, as here, it )( special luck.

**8 NE** used because Hand Tursell. IV 42 ‘subest notio impediendi vel prohibendi.’

**TOGATUS VIII** 240 n. X 8 n.

**9** it was not uncommon for a defendant to enlist as a means of evading justice cod. XII 34 I *qui litis causa militiam appetierunt.*

**ETSI PULSETUR, DISSIMULET** dig. XLVII 10 11 § 1 *iniuriarum actio . . . dissimulatione aboletur.*

**DISSIMULET** supply *ut* from *ne*, as XIII 36. so *quisque* from *nemo* VI 17 18. Cic. Brut. § 259 *sciebat* understood from a following *nesciebat*. finn. II § 25 Madvig. Ov. m. IV 470—I *quod vellet, erat, ne regia Cadmi | staret, et in facinus traherent Athamanta sorores.* Tac. h. I 84 ne centurio tribuno obsequatur, [ut] *hinc confusi pedites equitesque in exitium ruamus.* Munro on Lucr. II 1038. Matthiæ § 634 3. Madvig lat. Gr. § 462 b and gr. Synt. § 213. Kühner gr. Gr. II<sup>a</sup> 1072. Sir T. Browne vulgar errors I 10 fin. p. 32 ed. 1650 ‘some denying his humanity, and [supply affirming] that he was one of the Angels, as Ebion.’

**9 10 AUDEAT AUDEAT X** 359—361 n. XIV 48 n.

**10** III 300 301. Apul. m. IX 39—42 a Macedonian gardener is riding on his ass, when *quidam procerus et, ut indicabat habitus et habitudo, miles e legione factus nobis* (the ass is his-

torian) *obvius superbo atque adroganti sermone percontatur quorsum vacuum duceret asinum.* Not understanding Latin, the gardener passes on. The soldier belabours him with his *vitis* and pulls him off his ass, and takes possession of it. The gardener begs for mercy, but seeing the soldier preparing *inversa vite de vastiore nodulo cerebrum suum diffindere*, trips him up, beats him with fists and elbows, bites him, pounds his face, hands and sides with a stone. The soldier threatens to make mincemeat of the gardener, who again cudgels him till he feigns death, carries off his sword and hides himself in a friend's house. The soldiers charge the gardener with stealing a piece of the governor's plate : he is sentenced to death. cf. c. 41 *vindictae sedulam darent operam.*

PRAETORI urbano III 213. XIII 4 n. Gaius III 224.

11 OFFAM II 33. 'a bruise'; 'one raw lump.' Plin. xv § 26 *nucibus arefactis et in offam contusis.*

12 RELICTUM given over, abandoned.

13 14 BARDAICUS CALCEUS Bardiae (Plut. Mar. 43 § 4 *Bapðvaðoi*) or Vardaici (Cic. fam. v 9 § 2. Liv. periogh. 56. Plin. III § 143) a tribe inhabiting the Illyrian coast, opposite the island Pharos (Strabo 315 *Αρðαιοι*), gave name to a military shoe. Mart. IV 4 5 *lassi Vardaicus quod evocati [redolet].* 'if the injured man of peace seek redress, a soldier's shoe and stout shanks sit in judgement on the bench'

13 IUDEX VII 116-7 n. *bubulco iudice.* Tac. Agr. 9 *credunt plerique militaribus ingenii subtilitatem deesse, quia castrensis iurisdictio secura et obtusior ac plura manu agens calliditatem fori non exerceat. Agricola naturali prudentia, quamvis inter togatos, facile iusteque agebat.*

14 CALCEUS of the centurion 17. cf. II 10 *fossa.* XIV 10 n. *gula.*

GRANDES SURAE III 247. XIV 194 n. Pers. III 86 *torosa iuventus.* V 189.

MAGNA to support the gigantic occupant.

SUBSELLIA 44.

15 16 MORE CAMILLI SERVATO who introduced a standing army (Liv. v 2), before which time the soldiers might in winter at home prosecute their suits. Liv. v 19 § 9 in pushing on the siege of Veii *a procurationibus, quae multae temere inter murum ac vallum fiebant, edicto, ne quis iniussu pugnaret, ad opus milites traducti.* Soldiers were forbidden by a rescript of Hadrian to leave the camp in order to give evidence dig. XXII 5 3 § 6 *multo minus milites avocandi sunt a signis vel muneribus perhibendi testimonii causa.*

17-22 the centurions then, let us suppose, try the soldier's cause with perfect justice, still etc. III 100 n. Munro on Lucr.

III 935. Teles in Stob. XCVII 31 p. 215 27 M where πάντις μὲν ἄνθρωπος δὲ γενόμενος, ὅταν δὲ ἀνδρωθῆ, are followed by πρεσβύτης γέγονε, πάλιν ἐπιθυμεῖ τὰ ἐν νεότητι.... οἰκέτης ἔστιν, ἐλεύθερος σπείδει γενέσθαι κ.τ.λ.

17 CENTURIONUM proverbial for uncouth ignorance XIV 194 n. Lucil. in Cic. finn. I § 9. Cic. Tusc. IV § 55. Hor. s. 16 73. Pers. v 189.

19 IUSTAE CAUSA QUERELLAE Luc. VIII 511—2 iustior in *Magnum nobis, Ptolemaeū, querellae* | causa data est.

21 CURABILIS elsewhere ‘curable’ Cael. Aur. tard. II 137 Erasistratus *facile curabiles succulentos homines dixit atque fortes.... difficile autem curari posse tenues ac debiles.* As *plorabilis=plorandus*, so here *curabilis=curanda* ‘requiring medical treatment.’ Plaut. aul. 625 *verberabilissime.* id. trin. 44 *cūpam castigabilem.* Ov. Pont. IV 14 31 32 *eset perpetuo sua quam vitabilis Ascra, | ausa est agricolae Musa docere senis.*

22 VINDICTA GRAVIOR QUAM INIURIA III 297—301. ‘that your revenge (as *ultio* 19) may cost you more pain than the original wrong.’ cf. VIII 91—97.

23 MULINO CORDE VAGELLI the mulish rhetorician Vagellius XIII 119 n. Plaut. cist. IV 12 2 *mulo inscitior.* Catull. 83 3 *mule, nihil sentis.*

24 CUM DUO CRURA HABEAS I 161 n. X 2 n. *pauci.* Caes. b. c. I 22 § 5 *pauorum.* 23 § 3 *pauca.* II 41 § 3 *ne militibus quidem, ut defessis, neque equitibus, ut paucis et labore confectis, studium ad pugnandum virtusque deerrat; sed hi erant numero cc [‘only 200’], reliqui in itinere substiterant.* ‘Having but two legs to stumble against so many soldiers’ boots and so many thousands of hob-nails.’

CALIGAS III 322. leatheren boots worn by the rank and file, whence *caligatus=gregarius.* [Quintil.] decl. III § 15 *hoc dicis, cui parere caligatum lex iubet, qui non solum militibus sed centurionibus praepositus.* Plin. VII § 135 many say that Ventidius *iuvantem inopem in caliga militari tolerasse.* ed. Diocl. IX 6 *caligae militares sine clabo.* When Octavian B.C. 41 offered to make the senators and veterans umpires in his dispute with Fulvia, the veterans set up a court at Gabii, but Fulvia and L. Antonius did not appear DCass. XLVIII 12 § 3 *βουλὴν καλιγάταν ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν στρατιωτικῶν ὑποδημάτων χρήσεως ἀποκλούντες.*

25 CLAVORUM III 248 *in digito clavus mihi militis haeret.* Plin. XXXIV § 143 *caligarii.* from which passage it appears that they were of iron: the sole of the caliga was thickly studded with them Ioseph. bell. VI 1 § 8 *τὰ γάρ ὑποδήματα πεπαρμένα τυκνοῖς καὶ δέξιον* (cf. Plin. IX § 69 *crebris atque praecutitis*) *ηλοις ἔχων, ὃς περ τῶν ἀλλών στρατιωτῶν ἔκαστος.*

**25 26** Who would venture so far from the city to accuse a soldier? Besides what friend is so true a Pylades, as to devote his life for his friend?

**26 PYLADES** Ov. r. a. 589 *semper habe Pyladen aliquem, qui curet Orestem.* Mart. VI II I 2 *quod non sit Pylades hoc tempore, non sit Orestes, | miraris t̄ Pylades, Marce, bibebat idem.* 9 *ut praestem Pyladen, aliquis mihi praestet Oresten.*

MOLEM AGGERIS ['the agger of the praetorian camp; which makes the irony stronger.' H. A. J. M.]

**27 LACRIMAE SICCENTUR** Let us dry up our tears at once, and not importune our friends (who on one pretext or another will certainly put us off), to bear us company in our hazardous enterprise.

**29** If when the judge calls on the accuser to produce his witnesses, the bystander, who chanced (*nescio quis*) to see the blow struck, dares to say 'I saw it,' he may be ranked with the noblest worthies of the good old times.

DA TESTEM III I37. Cic. and Quintil.

**29 30** AUDEAT ILLE, PUGNOS QUI VIDIT, DICERE 'VIDI' VII I3 I4 *hoc satius, quam si dicas sub iudice 'vidi' | quod non vidisti.* Cic. Verr. IV § 55. V § 165.

**31 ET I 155 n.** VIII 171. Sen. ep. 4 § 8 *recognosce . . . et intelleges.* 16 § 7 *excute illam et invenies.* Plin. ep. IX II § 1 *circumfer oculos et occurrent.* Plat. Theaet. 153<sup>a</sup>. Matt. 7 7. Lucian d. d. 2 2 *εὐρυθμα βαίνε καὶ δύει.* Without *et* Sen. ep. I3 § 17. 36 § 11. Kühner gr. Gr. II<sup>2</sup> 201. Roby § 1557.

**31 32 DIGNUM BARBA DIGNUMQUE CAPILLIS MAIORUM** IV 103. Varro r. r. II II § 10 'barbers are said first to have come into Italy from Sicily A. U. C. 454 (B.C. 300), as is attested by public documents at Ardea, and to have been brought over by T. Ticinius Mena. That formerly there were no barbers appears from the statues of the ancients, which for the most part have long hair and beard.' Plin. VII § 211 'Scipio Africanus the younger (*sequens*) first adopted the practice of daily shaving.' Shaving the beard continued in use till the time of Hadrian, as we see from coins. When the Gauls took Rome B.C. 390, M. Papirius (Liv. V 41 § 9) *dicitur Gallo barbam suam, ut tum omnibus promissa erat, permulcenti scipione eburneo in caput incusso iram movisse.* Cic. p. Sest. § 19 *Halm unum aliquem te ex barbatis illis exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, columen reipublicae diceres intueri.* p. Cael. § 33 *illa horrida [barba], quam in statuis antiquis atque imaginibus videmus.* Hor. c. II 15 11 *intonsi Catonis.*

CAPILLIS V 30 *capillato consule.*

**32 CITIUS XV 19 n.**

**33 PAGANUM** opposed to *miles* (Plin. ep. X 86b = 18 § 2), to

*armati* (ib. VII 25 § 6). Tac. h. III 24 where Antonius Primus by way of taunt addresses his soldiers *vos, nisi vincitis, pagani.*

34 PUDOREM honour VIII 82. Sall. Cat. 16 § 2 *ubi eorum famam atque pudorem adriverat.* Plin. xxxvi § 108 pudor *Romani nominis proprius, qui saepe res perditas servavit in proeliis.* dig. XLVII 10 I § 5 *iniuria, quae fit liberis nostris, nostrum pudorem pertingit.*

35—50 the second privilege of the soldiery: civilians wait long for the decisions of their suits: soldiers meet with a speedy settlement.

36 SACRAMENTORUM schol. ‘militiae quia iurabant.’ Tac. h. I 5 *miles urbanus longo Caesarum sacramento inbutus.*

38 SACRUM SAXUM Liv. XLI 13 § 1 *sacrum lapidem.*

EFFODIT MEDIO DE LIMITE SAXUM the land-mark or statue of the god Terminus. Hor. c. II 18 23—26 *quid quod usque proximos | revellis agri terminos et ultra | limites clientium | salis avarus?* Ov. f. II 641—4 Termine, sive lapis sive es defossus in agro | stipes, ab antiquis tu quoque numen habes. | te duo diversa domini pro parte coronant | binaque certa tibi binaque liba ferunt. Terminus cannot be ‘evoked’ nor his temple ‘exaugurated’ Liv. I 55 §§ 3—5. Sen. Hipp. (Phaedra 536—7) *nulus in campo sacer | divisit agros arbiter populis lapis.* He who ‘removed his neighbour’s land-mark’ was accursed among the Romans (inscr. on a terminus in Orelli 4332 *quisquis hoc sustulerit aut laeserit, ultimus suorum moriatur*), as amongst the Israelites (deut. 19 14 Grotius. 27 17. prov. 22 28. Job 24 2. Hos. 5 10) and Greeks (Plato legg. 843<sup>a</sup>).

39 CUM PATULO PULS ANNUA LIBO originally it was forbidden to offer bloody offerings to Terminus Plut. qu. Rom. 15. DH. II 74 πελάνους δὲ Δήμητρος καὶ ἄλλας τινὰς καρπῶν ἀπαρχάς. These were offered on the Terminalia (ANNUA) Febr. 23 at the end of the ancient year.

PULS ANNUA XI 58. XIV 171 n. Varro in Non. ‘mactat’ *kalendis Iunii et publice et privatim favatam pultem diis mactat.* Plin. XVIII § 84 et hodie sacra prisa atque natalium pulte fritilla conficiuntur.

LIBO III 187 n. Verg. ecl. 7 33 34 *hunc te liba, Priape, quotannis | expectare sat est.*

40 XIII esp. 135 seq.

PERGIT NON REDDERE Cic. in lexx. Fabri on Liv. XXI 22 § 9.

41 = XIII 137. cf. XIV 315 316 n.

42 43 The civilian cannot, like the soldier (49), choose his own time, he must wait until, among the suits of the whole people, his turn comes. Actions between civilians (before the

*centumviri*) were heard in the order in which application had been made to the praetor.

**42 EXPECTANDUS ERIT ANNUS** Cic. de prov. cons. § 17 *hoc tempore amissō annus est integer vobis exspectandus.* The courts are so choked with business, that we must wait a year for the beginning of the hearing—not of our own individual suit, but of the whole nation's litigation. Ter. haut. 240 *dum moliuntur, dum conantur, annus est.* Sen. apocol. 12 22 23 *quis nunc iudex | toto lites audiet anno?*

LITES INCHOET dig. XLII 1 54 § 1 *si litem inchoatam deseruit.*

LITES TOTIUS POPULI the settlement of a cause might be long deferred Suet. Vesp. 10 *iudicia centumviralia, quibus vix suffectura litigatorum aetas videbatur.*

**44 MORAE** properly Plin. ep. I 18 § 6 *iudicium centumvirale differri nullo modo . . . potest.* Yet a whim of the praetor (ib. V 9=21 § 2 *sedebant iudices, decenviri venerant, obversabantur advocati, silentium longum, tandem a praetore nuntius. dimittuntur centumviri, eximitur dies, me gaudente, qui numquam ita paratus sum, ut non mora laeter.* § 3 *causa dilationis Nepos praetor, qui legibus querit), or the want of the full number of iudices, might cause delays.*

#### SUBSELLIA 14.

**45 STERNUNTUR** the apparitores put the cushions on the bench. ‘When the pleader Caedicius is already laying aside his lacerna (III 184 n. Suet. Cl. 6 lacernas deponere solebat, a compliment to a prince), and preparing to address the court in the toga:’ IX 28 29 lacernas, *| munimenta togae.* Sen. contr. X pr. § 2 p. 460 K=291 B of Scaurus *dicebat negligenter; saepe causam in ipsis subselliis, saepe dum amicitur discebat.* of an exiled orator Plin. ep. IV 11 § 3 *cum Graeco pallio amictus intrasset (carent enim togae iure, quibus aqua et igni interdictum est), postquam se composuit circumspexitque habitum suum, Latine inquit ‘declamaturus sum.’ dices, tristia et miseranda.* Quintilian’s direction to pleaders XI 3 § 156 *leniter est consurgendum, tum in componenda toga . . . paulum commorandum.* The toga was worn in court as the distinctive dress of Romans III 127 n. cf. II 66—82. VIII 240 n. Plin. ep. I 22 § 6 *in toga negotiisque versatur; multos advocatione, plures consilio iuvat.*

#### 46 CAEDICIO one of the name XIII 197.

FUSCO perhaps the husband of a drunken wife XII 45; probably the advocate opposed to Caedicius, and the Fucus for whom Martial hopes VII 28 5 6 *sic fora mirentur, sic te palatia laudent | excolat et geminas plurima palma fores.*

MICTURIENTE VI 309. C. Titius a contemporary of Luci-

lius in Macr. Sat. III § 16 dum eunt, nulla est in angporto amphora, quam non impletant, quippe qui vesicam plenam vini habeant. § 16 veniunt in comitium, tristes iubent dicere. quorum negotium est dicunt, iudex testes poscit, ipsus it mictum. ubi redit, . . . vix prae vino sustinet palpebras.

PARATI 'when equipped for the fray we part combat and fight in the law's dilatory lists.'

47 LENTAQUE FORI PUGNAMUS HARENA Mart. VII 65 lis te bis decimae numerantem frigora brumae | conterit una tribus, *Gargiliane*, foris. | a miser et demens! viginti litigat annis | quisquam, cui vinci, *Gargiliane*, licet?

PUGNAMUS VII 173 n. Ov. Pont. IV 6 29 Marte forensi.

48 BALTEUS a sword-belt (Serv. Aen. v 313) worn over the shoulder Aen. XII 941—2 umerum cum apparuit alto | balteus & notis fulserunt cingula bullis. made of leather Varro l. I. IV § 116 balteum quod cingulum e corio habebant bullatum balteum dictum. Also used as a purse Spartan. Hadr. 10 § 5 sine auro balteum sumeret.

49 AGENDI XIII 32 agentem.

50 Holyday 'their means ne'er, without fruit, | are gall'd with the long trigger of a suit.'

RES ATTERITUR the property in dispute is worn away, 'wasted.' Plin. ep. IX 33 § 10 confuebant omnes ad spectaculum magistratus, quorum adventu et mora modica res publica novis sumpibus atterebatur.

SUFFFLAMINE VIII 148 n. Sen. exc. contr. IV praef. § 7 tanta erat illi velocitas orationis, ut vitium feret. itaque divus Augustus optime dixit 'Haterius noster suffflandinus est.'

51—60 Third privilege of soldiers, the *castrense peculium* III 189 n. A son, who was *in manu patris*, had no property of his own, strictly speaking: what he was allowed to enjoy as such (his *peculium*) was held on a precarious tenure, and might be taken from him by his father; but in the imperial times this law was relaxed in favour of soldiers. inst. II 12 pr. non tamen omnibus licet facere testamentum. statim enim hi, qui alieno iuri subiecti sunt, testamentum faciendi ius non habent, adeo quidem, ut, quamvis parentes eis permiserint, nihil magis iure testari possunt; exceptis his, quos antea enumeravimus, et praecipue militibus, qui in potestate parentum sunt, quibus de eo, quod in castris acquisierint, permissum est ex constitutionibus principum testamentum facere. whatever a *filius familias* gains *qua* soldier, his kit, pay, prize-money, or from his comrades, he gains not for his father, but as his own absolute property, as though he were *paterfamilias* dig. XIV 6 2. He can carry on a suit against his father. dig. XLIX 17 'de castrensi peculio' 2.

**51** **52** SOLIS TESTANDI MILITIBUS IUS VIVO PATRE DATUR dig. XXIX 1 ‘de testamento militis.’ Afterwards, by a fiction like that of the *ius trium liberorum*, civilians were by special grace admitted to share the privilege dig. XXXVII 6 1 § 15 *quasi-castrense peculium*.

**52** **53** PARTA LABORE MILITIAE dig. XLIX 17 *castrense peculum est, quod a parentibus vel cognatis in militia agenti donatum est vel quod ipse filius familias in militia adquisiit, quod, nisi militare, adquisitus non fuisset, nam quod erat et sine militia adquisitus, id peculium eius castrense non est.*

CORPORE CENSUS dig. IV 2 20 *corpus patrimonii.*

**54** OMNE TENET CUIUS REGIMEN PATER Sen. ben. VII 4 § 6 omnia patris sunt, quae in liberorum manu sunt. Gaius II 87 *igitur [quod] liberi nostri, quos in potestate habemus, ...mancipio accipiunt vel ex traditione nanciscuntur, sive quid stipulentur vel ex aliquilibet causa adquirant, id nobis adquiritur: ipse enim, qui in potestate nostra est, nihil suum habere potest.*

**54—56** CORANUM CAPTAT PATER from Hor. S. II 5 55—69 where the father-in-law Nasica is bilked by the son-in-law Coranus **57** *captatorque* dabit risus *Nasica Corano.*

**55** CASTRORUM AERA MERENTEM Ov. am. I 9 44 in cas- tris aera merere. often *stipendia merere, or merere alone.* See Non. p. 344 MERET *militat . . . Lucil. lib. xi [9 M] ‘annos hic terra iam plures miles Hibera | nobiscum meret’ . . . Varro rer. hum. lib. XX ‘qui in ordine erat, is aes militare merebat’*

**56** CAPTAT XII 93 n. 98 n.

**57** PROVEHIT Plin. ep. x 13=8 *dignitati ad quam me proximit indulgentia tua.* Tac. h. II 75 *e gregario ad summa militiae proiectum.*

**60** PHALERIS ET TORQUIBUS XI 103 n. Polyb. VI 39 § 3 ‘to the foot-soldier who has laid an enemy low and spoiled him, a goblet, to the horseman φάλαρα are given.’ DH. X 37 L. Siccius Dentatus won 83 golden collars (*στρεπτοι*) for the neck and 25 φάλαρα ἐπίσημα. Sil. XV 254—6 *tum merita aequantur donis ac præmia virtus | sanguine parta capit. phaleris hic pectora fulget, | hic torque aurato circumdat bellica colla.*

PHALERIS *e* before *r* as in *camera*, Camerina (cf. Roby I 73 § 230 3). In 1858 *phalerae* were discovered at Lauersfort near Crefeld. They are bosses of thin bronze, silver or gold, chased in relief, filled in with pitch, and worn as medals are now, on the breast, fastened to a belt by a back-piece of copper. On some stones soldiers appear wearing 9 *phalerae* on a network of thongs across the breast. In inscr. *torquibus armillis phaleris donatus* is common CIL V 7495 L. Coelius Q. f. miles leg. VIII.

*signifer ob virtutes palaris torquibus armillis don[*  
Rich companion. Forcellini.

TORQUIBUS worn over the breast; borrowed from the C  
We find *ala bis torquata* Orelli inscr. 516. Rich.



# INDEX

(*Otto Jahn ed. 1851 has a complete index of words: so has Achaintre. Ruperti has a very full one of phrases, which Lemaire further enlarged: a very good index in Maittaire's handsome little volume.*)

- a ministro ferienda xii 14. a Pyrra  
xv 30  
abeant in ventres novalia xiv 149.  
-i 213  
abicit xv 17  
ablative. curentur medicis maioribus  
aegri xiii 124. abl. abs. of the same  
person as the subject xiii 2 3. abl.  
abs. of part. in -rus xiv 59. abl. of  
difference xiv 201. Archigenē xiii  
98  
ablegandaes Tiberim ultra mercis xiv  
202  
abnemo nummos xiii 94  
abnueret dare veniam xv 104  
absolvitur nemo nocens se iudice xiii 3  
acceptae cicutae xiii 186. accipe xiii  
120. xv 31  
accusative. cogn. xii 128. xiv 53. 295  
acer acri Falerno xiii 216. -ibus exem-  
plis te cludere xiv 322  
acervo e medio Fortunae ductus casus  
xiii 10  
aceto Phario madentis xiii 85  
Achilles vicit Pelea xiv 213—4  
ad 'to meet' xiii 167. ad Castora po-  
nendi nummi xiv 260. ad cyathos  
xiii 44. ad fulgura pallent xiii 223.  
ad subsellia xvi 14  
adde quod xiv 114  
adeo xiv 234.  
adfectibus xii 10. -tus mutuus xv 150  
adjective as subst. xiii 124. xiv 120.  
in -bilis xvi 21  
admittere 'commit a crime' xiii 237  
adquirendi xiv 115  
adultera filia Largae xiv 25  
adversis fatis xiii 156  
adyti vox digna templo xiii 205  
aedificator xiv 86  
Aegaei maris rupem xiii 246. Aegaei  
pater Neptunus 81  
aegri subst. xiii 124  
Aegyptos see Egypt  
aeluros xv 7  
Aeneae coxam percussit Tydides xv 67  
Aeolus xv 20  
aequo flagrantior xiii 11  
aerolites xiii 67  
aerugo xiii 61 cum tota -ine follem  
aestivum tonat xiv 295. -i lacerti 131  
aetas nona xiii 28  
afficiunt mire inscripta ergastula xiv  
24  
Agamemnona mugire credit Ajax xiv  
286  
Agathyrsi xv 125  
ages of the world xiii 28. 30  
agere pacem cum xv 163  
aggeris molem xvi 26  
agna coronata lustrari xiii 63. -am ni-  
veam ducimus Iunoni xii 3  
Ajax his strength xv 65. madness xiv  
286—7. praeterit Telamonem 213—4  
alas grandes miretur Laelius xiv 195  
Alba founded by Iulus xii 71—3. Al-  
banum vinum xiii 214  
albae gallinae filius xiii 141. -i staminis  
lanifcae Parcae xii 65. gallinae fi-  
lius -ae xiii 141  
Alcinous and Ulyxes xv 14—26  
alea damnosa iuvat senem xiv 4  
Alexander and Diogenes xiv 311—3  
aljena sibi credit illa mala? xv 142  
aliqua pars belli xiii 110. -is de ponte  
xiv 134. -id de sanguine xv 92

## INDEX

- alias facies xv 57  
 all xiv 68 without all  
 alliteration xiii 208  
*Alpes* guttum tumidum in -ibus xiii 162  
 alpha et beta xiv 209  
 altaria tangunt iurantes xiii 89  
 alternum latus puppis xii 31  
 alumnus leo tollet magistrum xiv 247  
 aluta xiv 282  
 alveus plenus fluctu xii 30  
 amae xiv 305  
 amber xiv 308  
 amor nummi crescit quantum pecunia  
     xiv 139  
 anaphora of postquam xii 63  
 ancipi planta figens vestigia xiv 272  
 angustum se explicat xii 55  
 animam committe ventis xii 57. -as  
     produxere xv 94. induxit communis  
     conditor illis tantum -as, nobis ani-  
     mum quoque 148—9  
 animus tortor xii 195. see *anima*  
 antecedent in relative clause xiv 84.  
     Nipperdey on Tac. an. iv 56  
 antemnae xii 17—19  
 Anticyra and its hellebore xiii 97  
 Antiphates trepidi laris xiv 20  
 antiqua atque vetus xv 33  
 Anubis xv 8  
 apex xii 72  
 apium examen xiii 68  
 Apollo vates Cirraeus xiii 79, 203  
 aquila locuples xiv 107.  
 ara xiii 219. caespiticia xii 2. Maeo-  
     tide saevior xiv 115. Cereris -am  
     tangens xiv 219  
 aranea xiv 61  
 aratro miranti xiii 65. driven by con-  
     suls xiv 181  
 arbor 'mast' xii 32  
 arca xiii 74. aerata xiv 259  
 arcano volumine Moyses xiv 102. -a  
     face xv 141. -a sestertia xiii 73  
 archaic words and forms xv 157  
 Archigenes xiii 98. xiv 252  
 arcus Herculei xiii 82  
 Ardea xii 105  
 artetalogus xv 16  
 argentum leve xiv 62  
 aristae post munus xiv 182—4  
 arma de dice xiv 5  
 armamentaria caeli xiii 83  
 artemo xii 69  
 artifices veneni xiii 154. -em adqui-  
     rendi xiv 116  
 arx caelesti -ce xiv 146  
 as assene roga! naufragus xiv 301  
 aspera vasa xiv 62  
 aspice xii 61  
 assa a dry nurse xiv 208  
 assurgere vetulo xiii 55  
 ast before consonant xiv 216  
 astrology xiv 248. xvi 3 4  
 atheism xiii 86—89. 119 120. 136—9  
 Athenas Graias nostrasque habet totus  
     orbis xv 110  
 Atlanta miserum minori pondere ur-  
     guebant sidera paucis contenta nu-  
     minibus xiii 48  
 atque xiv 206 dis atque Iove  
 attegiae Maurorum xiv 196  
 attiterit res xvi 50. atrita fronte xiii  
     242  
 atlollit villas xiv 95. paupertatem 236  
 attonitus xii 21. pro electro xiv 306.  
     -os habet xiii 194  
 audi xii 24  
 Augusti portus xii 75  
 aulaea Cereris xiv 263  
 aura modica (non) multum fortior ven-  
     tus xii 66  
 aur montes xii 129  
 aut xv 55. after a negation xiii 50.  
     'or else' 115  
 avarice dominant xiv 107—255. grows  
     with wealth 139  
 aves Iovis xiv 82  
 axis quocumque sub -e xiv 42  
 Baetis, flocks on its banks xii 41—2  
 Baiana cumba xii 80  
 balantem pecudem xiii 233  
 balteus xvi 48  
 barba maiorum xvi 31. -am pectere  
     cooperit xiv 216  
 barbati magistri xiv 12  
 Bardaicus calcus iudex xvi 13 14  
 bascauda xii 46  
 beans of Pythagoras xv 174  
 beasts spare their kind xv 159—164  
 beati pauperis xii 120  
 beaver xii 34—56  
 bellis pars aliqua xii 110. -orum ultima  
     xv 95  
 belua elephant xii 104  
 beta, see *alpha*  
 biberat caelato xii 47  
 bilem quibundam moverat xv 15 16  
 bimembris puer xiii 64  
 birthday, see *natalis*  
 Bithynicus Volusius xv 1  
 blaesus xv 48  
 blindness a judgement xiii 93  
 boletus xiv 8  
 bones of heroes xv 70  
 branding of slaves xiv 24  
 bratteola xiii 152  
 breviter dabit omnia Pacuvio xii 125

- brigandage xiii 145  
 Brigantum castella xiv 196  
 Britain, Hadrian's wall xiv 196  
 Britannos causidicos xv 111  
 Britones xv 124  
 Brutus, M. Bruti avunculus xiv 43  
 bucinus surda foedae famae xiv 152  
 building mania xiv 86—95  
 bulla dignissime senior xiii 33  
 bullatus xiv 5  
 burning of slaves xiv 22  
 buxo intactum caput xiv 194  
 cadere of a victim xii 98. *see* xii 123  
 Caedicius a severe judge xiii 197. *see*  
     caedius xvi 46  
 caelatum xii 47  
 caelicolae xiv 97  
 caeli numen adorant Iudeai xiv 97  
 caerulea lumina Germani xiii 164  
 Caesar dynastic title xii 106. *-is ar-*  
     *mentum ib.*  
 taesaries Germani flava xiii 164  
 Caieta xiv 87  
 Calagurris xv 93—6  
 calamos 'arrows' xiii 80  
 calceus Bardaicus index xvi 13 14  
 caligas xvi 24  
 calor febris xii 98  
 Calpe xiv 279  
 Calvinus xiii 5  
 Camilli more xvi 15  
 caminus xiv 118  
 canere, montem qui -et oliva xiv 144  
 canem venerantur oppida tota xv 8  
 cannibalism xv 11—13. 33—92. 121.  
     126. of Calagurris 93. of Saguntum  
     114. allowed by Zeno 107  
 cano canebat xv 26  
 Canopus famosus xv 46  
 Cantaber xv 108  
 capellae worship in Egypt xv 12  
 capilli maiorum xvi 31. puellaris xv  
     137  
 Capitolia xiv 91  
 caprea xiv 81  
 captator xii 93—130. *see* *orbis*  
 captat Coranum pater xvi 54—56  
 caput praeferre argento xii 49. va-  
     cum cerebro xiv 58. *-itis periuri*  
     poena xiii 174. discriminare quanto  
     constant xiv 258. tam vacui popu-  
     lum xv 23  
 carbo of the censor xiii 116  
 carcer rusticus xiv 24. *-is uncum xiii*  
     245  
 Carpathium aequor xiv 278  
 castigare xiv 54. 57. servorum ventres  
     modio iniquo 126  
 castora 'beaver' xii 34  
 Castora ad vigilem ponendi nummi xiv  
     260. bratteolam de -e ducat xiii  
     152  
 casula xiv 179  
 casus fortunae xiii 86  
 cats xv 7  
 Catilina xiv 41  
 Cato of Utica xiv 43  
 Catulli fugitivus scurra xiii 111  
 Catullus friend of Iuv. xii 29  
 causam dicentis xv 134  
 causidici applauded xiii 32. *-os Bri-*  
     *tannos xv 111*  
 caver brumamque famemque illa reste  
     xiv 274  
 cedo, si xiii 210  
 cenan super xv 15  
 censor xiv 50  
 census equester xiv 323—6. senatorius  
     326  
 centurio and his vitis xiv 193. shaggy  
     194. -onum cognitio de milite xvi  
     17 18  
 cepe nefas violare xv 9  
 cera nitentia simulacra xii 88. *-ae*  
     tablets xiv 29. 191  
 cercopithecus xv 4  
 cerebre vacuum caput xiv 57  
 Cereris aram xiv 219. aulaea 263. face  
     dignus xv 141  
 cervina senectus xiv 251  
 cespes altar of turf xii 2. 85  
 Chaldaeai xiv 248. *see* *astrology*  
 charta for wrapping *tus* xiii 116  
 Charybdis xv 17  
 children to be guarded from seeing  
     and hearing evil xiv 44  
 chiographa vana xiii 137  
 chordae magicae resonant dimidio  
     Memnone xv 5  
 Chrysippus xiii 184  
 cibo difficili crescente xiii 213  
 ciconia xiv 74  
 cicuta xiii 186  
 ciemus fidem hominum divumque xiii  
     31  
 Cimbri xv 124  
 cinaedus xiv 30  
 Circ xiv 21  
 circumcision xiv 99  
 circumscribere xiv 237. *-ptorem xv*  
     136  
 Cirraei vatis spicula xiii 79  
 citius xv 19. xvi 32  
 civem dedisti patriae xiv 70  
 Claudius imitates xiii 41  
 Claudius, his harbour near Ostia xii 75.  
     his freedmen xiv 91 (*Posides*). puts

- Messalina to death at the bidding of Narcissus *xiv* 329—331  
 clavi caligares *xvi* 25  
*Clitunni pascua* *xii* 13  
 cludere acribus exemplis *xiv* 322  
 cobwebs *xiv* 61  
 cocks sacrificed *xiii* 233  
*cogitare* qui scelus intra se cogitat,  
 facti crimen habet *xiii* 209 210  
 cognitio centurionum *xvi* 18  
 cogitur in frontem ruga *xiii* 116. —acto  
 umore vexare oculos *xiii* 133. —as per  
 tormenta divitias *xiv* 135  
 collige *xiii* 191  
 colores violae *xii* 90  
 columna Phrygia *xiv* 307  
 colus tarda Parcarum *xiv* 249  
 commendat nos Veneris epistula Marti  
*xvi* 5  
 commissa plumbo domus *xiv* 310  
 commoda communia militiae *xvi* 7  
 communis conditor mundi *xv* 148. ex-  
 tra -ia *xiii* 140  
 comparison abbreviated *xv* 68. invert-  
 ed *xii* 23  
 componeare of drugs *xiv* 253  
 conchis *xiv* 131  
 concurrentia saxa *xv* 19. —itur 53  
 conditional sentence in substance, not  
 in form *xvi* 17—22  
 conditor mundi *xv* 148  
 conduplicate *xiv* 229  
 confusus *xii* 58  
 confiare tonantem *xiii* 153  
 conjunctive 2 pers. sing. 'one may ex-  
 pect,' etc. *xiv* 234. *xv* 26. see *indi-  
 cative*  
 conscience *xiii* 192—235  
 consicia *xiv* 28  
 constantia ficti vultus *xiii* 77  
 constare 'consist' *xiv* 17. —cost' —ent  
 discriminatio capitis 28  
 constructio κατὰ σύνεσιν *xiv* 241  
 contempnere leges Romanas *xiv* 100.  
 superos testes *xii* 75  
 content true riches *xiv* 313  
 contentus deducere *xiii* 133  
 contexere tanto cursu moechos *xiv* 27  
 continuo sic collige *xiii* 191  
 convenit ursis inter se *xv* 164  
 Coptos *xv* 28  
 coquere rasta *xv* 167  
 cor mulinum Vagelli *xvi* 23  
 Coranum capiat pater *xvi* 54—56  
 Corcyraea urna *xv* 25  
 corium inter et unguentum *xiv* 204. —o  
 bovis deducendum in mare *xiii* 155  
 cornua cum lituis auditia *xiv* 199. tor-  
 quentem cirro *xiii* 165
- corona Pisaeae oliva ex *xiii* 99. —ae Egyp-  
 tian *xv* 50. of the Lares *xii* 87  
 coronata agna *xiii* 63  
 corpore census *xvi* 53  
 corus *xiv* 268  
 coruscat frontem hostia *xii* 6  
 Corvinus Iuv. amicus *xii* 1. 93  
*Corycia puppis* *xiv* 267  
 cothurnus *xv* 29  
 coturnix *xii* 97  
 country life, praises of *xiv* 160—189  
 courts of law, hours of *xiii* 158  
 crater *xii* 44  
 crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pe-  
 cunia crevit *xiv* 139. —ente cibo *xiii*  
 213  
*Cretae passum* *xiv* 270  
 Cretonius *xiv* 86. 92  
 crimen habet *xiii* 210  
 cristani galli promittere Laribus *xiii*  
 233  
 crocodilon adorat Aegyptus *xv* 2. 36  
 crocus of Corycus *xiv* 267  
 Croesi fortuna *xiv* 328  
 crucem sceleris pretium *xiii* 105. bodies  
 left to hang on *xiv* 77  
 cucurbita ventosa *xiv* 58  
 cultris imponite farra *xii* 84. —i mucro-  
 nem admittite *xiv* 217  
 cum quo iv 9. *xiii* 155  
 cumba Baiana *xii* 80  
 cuperet nihil (of Diogenes) *xiv* 313  
 cupping-glass *xiv* 58  
 curabilis *xvi* 21  
 curator dementium *xiv* 288  
 curare *xiii* 124  
 curriculum *xiv* 231  
 curses *xii* 130  
 curta fides patriae *xiv* 166  
 curvis ungibus *viii* 129. *xiii* 169  
 custos urbis Gallicus *xiii* 157  
*Cyaneae* *xv* 20  
*cyathus* ad -os *xiii* 44  
 Cybeles aulaea *xiv* 263  
*Cyclopes* *xv* 18  
 cynici *xiii* 121—2. greater than kings  
*xiv* 312
- damnamdis abstineas *xiv* 38  
 damnosa alea *xiv* 4  
 dative of agent Madvig on Cic. fin. i  
 § 11. Kühnast synt. Liv. 139. Plin.  
 ep. iii i § 9. paneg. 50. Parthenio  
 factas lances *xii* 44. dicta mihi *xv*  
 98  
 de media nocte *xiv* 190. de ponte ali-  
 quis *xiv* 134  
 deam te facimus *xiv* 315—6  
 debilitate carebis *xiv* 156

- decidere iactu cum ventis xii 33  
 Decii, their devotion xiv 239  
 declamatoris Vagelli xvi 23  
*deducere* longa -ctis gente propinquis  
     xiii 207  
 defendier xv 157  
 degeneracy of moderns xv 65—71  
 degenerare a magna culina xiv 14  
 deliciae xiii 140  
 dente renato xii 10 11. -tes excusos  
     praetori ostendere xvi 10. -ibus an-  
     guis nascuntur legiones xiv 241  
 densissima ruga xiii 215  
 deportatio in insulam xiii 246  
 depositum xiii 16. 71. 201. infitari 60  
 descendere rectum funem xiv 266  
*deus* dis atque ipso Iove xiv 206. deo-  
     rum ira lenta xiii 110. turba 46  
 diverticulum xv 72  
 devia rura xiv 75  
 devotions patriotic xiv 240  
 diadema xiii 39. scleris pretium ferre  
     105  
 Diana not worshipt in Egypt xv 8.  
     oath by her arrows and quiver xiii  
     80  
 dicentis causam amici xv 134. -tu foe-  
     dum xiv 44  
 diducere vestem summam xiii 123  
 difficulti crescente cibo xiii 213  
 digitis a morte remotus quattuor xii 58  
 dimidius Memnon xv 5  
 dinner of yesterday's scraps xiv 129—  
     134  
 Diogenes, his tub xiv 308. naked ib.  
     and Alexander 311—3  
 discipulus xiii 125.  
 disease a punishment of sin xiii 230  
     231  
 displicet xiii 2  
 distinguitor unda tabula xiv 289  
 diversa parte xiii 136  
 divinorum capaces xv 144  
*do* dat ferre xiv 30. dare altaris xii  
     119. iudicem xvi 13. se similem  
     xiv 51 52. vela xv 127. venenum  
     xiii 187. vestigia 244  
 dociles imitandis turpibus xiv 40  
 dognata stoica xiii 221  
 dolia Diogenis xiv 308  
*dolo* dolato ligno xii 57  
 domestica sedition tela xv 64  
 domini infantes xiv 169  
 dorso ferre cohortes xii 109  
 dragon guardian xiv 113—4. Hes. in  
     Strabo 393 fin. of Eleusis  
 dreams xiii 221  
 dubitaret retinere xiii 200  
 ducente matris ubera xii 9. ad aras xii  
     112. -xerat temetum xv 25. -cta  
     Falerno ruga xiii 216  
 dum with pres. ind. xiv 92. 95  
 duo 'only two' xvi 24  
*δ* in abl. xiii 98  
 ebur xiv 308. 'elephant' xii 112  
 eburnis loculis xiii 139  
 edam xiv 317  
 education xiv p. 95. began with seventh  
     year 10 11  
 educat nunc terra malos homines xv 70  
 effere xiv 220  
 efficie summam xiv 323  
 eget curatoris xiv 288  
 Egypt xv. see *Syene*. worships mon-  
     sters xv 2. motives for visiting 45.  
     Egyptian wine 48. ointments and  
     crowns 50. palm trees 76. worship  
     exclusive 37 38. excesses 46. inbelle  
     vulgus 126. banditti ib.  
 eisdem xiv 30  
 Electra xiv 284—5  
 electrum xiv 307  
 elementa vitiorum xiv 123  
 elephants offered in sacrifice xii 102.  
     not bred in Italy 104. herds kept at  
     Ardea for the emperor 105—6. used  
     by Hannibal and Pyrrhus xii 108—  
     110  
 elixi vervecis iii 294. nati xiii 85  
 ellipsis xiii 181. xv 21. of *loquitur* xiii  
     91  
 Elpenor xv 22  
 emendat xiv 67  
 empator Olynthi xii 47  
*eo* i nunc et xii 57. iret sanguis xii 14.  
     ire viam xiv 122  
 epanalepsis i 15. xiv 139  
 Epicurean denial of Providence xiii  
     86—89  
 Epicurus content with his garden xiii  
     122—3. xiv 319  
 epilogue works on jurors' feelings by  
     producing a weeping boy xv 135  
 equites and the 14 ordines xiv 324. duos  
     = duorum equitum censum 326  
 ergastula Tusca viii 189. inscripta xiv  
     24.  
 escaria xii 46  
 esuriens Pisae ramus olivae xiii 99  
 et xvi 31 audeat et credam. 'and yet'  
     xiii 91. after negative xiii 44. et  
     iam xii 30  
 Eumenidum igni terretur Orestes xiv  
     285  
 eunuchum se facit castor xii 35  
 Euros summovet xiv 186  
 exaequet montibus aurum xii 130

## INDEX

- examen apium xiii 68  
 example xiv 1—85  
 excipiat me tironem porta xvi 3  
 excusat xv 115. se -aturos amicos xvi 28  
 exemplo malo xiii 1  
 exercere acies xv 60. artes 145. avariam xiv 108  
 exiguam minimamque xiii 13  
 existunt, qui promittant xii 101  
 exorable numen xiii 102  
 expectare colus xiv 249. -andus annus xvi 42. -as ut vi 75. 239. xi 162.  
 xiv 25  
 expiatory sacrifice xii 116  
 explicat se xii 55  
 expuit Setina xiii 214  
 expiravit aper xv 162  
 extendere gladios xv 168. labellum xiv 325. -tis vestibus cucurrit prora xii 68  
 extra communia ponendum xvi 16  
 exulibus magnis frequentes scopulos xiii 247  
 exuit errores xiii 188  
 fabula repetatur a deverticulo xv 72  
 faciem contundere xiii 128  
 facere invidiām xv 123. -imus te deam xiv 315—6. patrimonia xii 50. terra quadrangēta xiv 326  
 Faesidius xiii 32  
 Falernum xiii 216  
 falx of Saturn xiii 39. -cibus actum credas xiv 149  
 fama digna sinistra xiv 1  
 famelica armenta xiv 146  
 famēs the measure of food xiv 318  
 famoso Canopo xv 46  
 famulæ Iovis aves "eagles" xiv 81  
 far xiv 182. farræ inponite cultris xii 84  
 fascia of cloud xiv 294  
 fatum xii 63. -is adversis xiii 156  
 faventes linguisque animisque xii 83  
 fax face dignis arcana xv 140  
 febris vigil xiii 229  
 felix animi xiv 119. -cis militiae præmia xvi 1  
 femina gaudet vindicta xiii 192  
 fenoris auctor xi 48  
 fera similis parcit cognatis maculis xv 760  
 ferire of sacrifices xii 14  
 feritas xv 32  
 ferme xiii 236  
 ferre pretium xiii 105. ad moechum xiv 39  
 ferri temporibus peiora saecula xiii 28.  
 -o'rdenti uritur servus xiv 22  
 festa dies prodit furem xiii 23  
 ficedula or ficella xiv 9  
 fictilibus dare vela phaselis xv 127  
 fides hominum divumque xiii 31. prodigiosa 62. Zagynthi xv 124. curta patriae ingratae xiv 166  
 fiducia xiii 110  
 figere maculam xiv 2. fixis libellis xii 100  
 filius morum xiv 52. gallinae albae xiii 141  
 fila porri sectivi xiv 133  
 fire the gift of Prometheus xv 85. engines xiv 305. fires in Rome xiii 145—6. see incendia, vigiles  
 fiscus xiv 260  
 fish worship in Egypt xv 7  
 flagellum xiv 19. -of conscience xiii 195  
 flagrantior aequo dolor xiii 11  
 flavam Germani caesarium xiii 164  
 flebile sinciput xiii 84  
 Florae aulæa xiv 262  
 flores Egyptian xiv 50  
 focos mollis turf-altars xii 85  
 follis cum tota aerugine xii 61. xiv 281  
 fontem quæsusitum xiv 104  
 Fonteius Capito cos. A. D. 67 xiii 17  
 fortuitus xiii 225  
 Fortuna made a goddess by man xiv 264. Praenestina 90. -ae victrix sapientia xii 20. acervo 10  
 forū cuncta xiii 135. -i lenta pugnamus harena xvi 47  
 fraga xiii 57  
 framea Martis xiii 79  
 frangere morsu xv 10  
 fraus xiii 71. 135—9  
 freedmen of Claudius and other emperors xiv 331  
 frequentes exulibus magnis scopulos xiii 246  
 frigora the measure of clothing xiv 318  
 fritillus xiv 5  
 frons xiv 56. attrita xiii 242  
 frugality patriarchal, of antiquity xiv 159—189  
 frugi xiv 111. see Freund  
 fugitivus scurra Catulli xiii 111  
 fulgura xiii 223—6  
 fulmen xii 225—6. -ina Tarpeia xiii 78  
 funambulus xiv 272  
 funerals xii 122. xiii 127—134  
 funem rectum descendere xiv 266  
 funus adultae virginis xv 138  
 Furiae in hell. xiii 51  
 furor est with inf. xiv 136. vacui ventris xv 100

- furtiva piacula tragicae cervae xii 120  
 furva gens xii 104  
**Fuscinus** xiv 1  
**Fuscus** an advocate xvi 46. -i coniux  
 a drunkard xii 45  
 future. audeat et credam xvi 29—  
 31
- Gades.** Herculeus gurges xiv 280  
**Gaetula** aequora xiv 278  
**Gallia** facunda xv 111. human sacrifices there ib.  
**Gallicus** custos urbis xiii 157  
**gallinae** filius albae xiii 141. -am claudentem oculos xii 96  
**Gallitta** xii 99. 113  
**Gallius Iuv.** amicus xvi 1  
 galli cristam Laribus promittere xiii 233  
**Ganymedes** xiii 43.  
**garulla** pericula xii 82  
 gaudes adverxisse xiv 270. vi 102. 420.  
 viii 225. ix 84. xii 81  
 gemma "signet" xiii 138  
 generosi graminis xii 40  
 genesis xiv 248. Clem. recogn. ix 1. 2  
 genitive. ventre lagonae xii 60  
**Germany** xii 65. xv 70  
 Germani flavam caesarem xii 160 seq.  
 164. caerulea lumina ibid.  
 ghosts xii 221. 237 seq.  
 giants in old time xv 65—71  
**glans** xiii 57. xiv 182—4. Gell. v 6  
 § 12. Arn. ii 21. Apul. m. xi 2.  
 p. 98. Hild.  
**Glaukos** xiii 199—207  
 glebam virentem turi-altar xii 83  
 glebulu xiv 166  
 goats worshiped in Egypt xv 12  
 gods derided xii 118—9. xv 261—2.  
 neither deaf nor blind xiii 240. multitude of 46. rebuked for negligence  
 113—9. slow to punish 100—4. upstart 46—48  
 goitre xiii 162  
 gold, see *Tagus. Pactolus*  
 golden age xiii 30. 38—59  
 Gorgo = the aegis xii 4  
**Gradivus** Homericus xiii 113  
 Graecia si vera xiv 240  
 Graeca marmora xiv 89  
 grandi ministro xii 14  
 grassatur ferro xiv 174  
 gratia improba xiii 3  
 gratum est quod xiv 70  
 Greek a universal language xv 110  
 gremium, money in xiv 327  
 grues Thracum volucres xiii 167
- guardian, see *pupillus. tutor*  
**gula** xv 90. = gulosus xiv 10. Fritzsche  
 on Hor. s. ii 2 40  
**guttur tumidum** in Alpibus xiii 162
- habenas effundit xiv 230  
 habere 'to be rich' xiv 207. attonitos  
 xiii 194. cf. x 297  
**habitor** xiv 312. Amm. xxxi 5 § 5.  
 Paulin. vita Ambr. 42  
 Hadrian in Mauretania and Britain  
 xiv 196. visits Memnon xv 5  
 haesuram maculam xiv 2  
 Hannibal Tyrius xii 107—8. his elephants 107—110  
 harena pugnamus xvi 47. Samia xvi 6  
 heaven used for 'God' by the later  
 Jews xiv 97  
 Hebe xiii 43.  
**hecatombe** xii 101. Hdn. v 5 § 8.  
 hell, punishments of xiii 51  
**Hercules** guest of Pholus xii 45. Tiburtinus xiv 90. -is inaugauri femur  
 xiii 151 uxoris 43  
**Herculeus** gurges (Gades) xiv 280. -i  
 arcus xiii 82  
 heredes tres xii 95  
**Hernicus** xiv 180  
 Herodotus paraphrased xiii 199—207  
 Hesperidum serpens xiv 114  
 hiatus xii 36. 110  
*hic* huius neut. xiv 38. his neut. xiii 103  
 Hispulla xii 11  
**Hister** Pacuvius fortune-hunter xii 111  
 Homericus Gradivus xiii 113  
 Homerus imitated xv 65—71  
 hora fati benigni xvi 4  
 horti Epicuri xiv 319. xiii 123 (-o).  
 -us xiv 172  
 hostibus ipsis miserantibus xv 100—1  
 human sacrifices in Gaul xv 111  
**Hymettus** dulcis xiii 185
- iactare iugum xiii 22  
 iactu decidere cum ventis xii 33  
 ianua erexit ramos xii 91. operatur  
 lucernis matutinis xii 22. claudenda  
 xiii 129  
 ibis satra serpentibus xv 3  
 Idaea antra of infant Iuppiter xiii 41  
 idoneus patriae xiv 71  
 iecur vituli xii 117  
 ieiumun odium xv 51  
 ignava septima queaque lux xiv 106  
 ignem donavit Prometheus xv 85. -e  
 rogi minor 140. -i Eumenidum xiv 285  
 Iliacus puer xiii 43

- imago an apparition in a dream xiii  
 221  
 imber effuderit lapides xiii 67  
 immo xiii 108  
 in melius xiii 18. in quantum xiv 318  
 inauguri famur Herculis xiii 151  
 incedit superbus xii 125—6  
 incendia xiv 305—8. sulphure coepita  
 atque dolo xiii 145—6  
 incerta ora xv 137  
 inclinatis per humum lacertis xv 63  
 incommoda vitae ferre xiii 23  
 incrementa domus xiv 259  
 incumbere remis xv 128. eidem sectae  
 xiv 122  
 incude xiv 118. nefanda ferrum letale  
 produxisse xv 165  
 indicative in apodosis, conj. in protasis  
 xii 115. pres. in questions xv 17.  
 Lehmann on Lucian pisc. 10 pr.  
 Indica tigris xv 163  
 indigenae xiii 38  
 indulxit communis conditor illis animas  
 xv 148. ventri non omne legumen  
 174. genti sibi latius ipsi xiv 234.  
 brevem si forte .sit cura soporem  
 xiii 217. Narciso Claudius omnia  
 xiv 330  
 infinitari depositum xiii 60  
 ingenium Thaletis xiii 185  
 iniquo modio xiv 126  
 inmortale odium xiv 34  
 inpendere gallinam amico xii 96  
 inquit xiv 153  
 insatiabile votum xiv 125  
 inscripta ergastula xiv 24  
 instaurare pugnam sagittis xv 74  
 instantis domini vox furit xiv 63. talibus  
 -em monitis parentem 210  
 intellego xii 36  
 intention constitutes crime xiii 209 210  
 intercepta decem sestertia fraude xiii  
 71  
 interrogation, double xii 48  
 intra se cogitat xiii 209  
 inventrix nefandi Taurica sacri xv 117  
 invidiā facētent nolent surgere Nilo  
 xv 123  
 invidiōsa solacia xiii 179  
 Iphigenia 'daughter' xii 118—9. her  
 fawn 119 120  
 ira deorum lenta xiii 100  
 irato sistro xiii 93. -tus ignis 226  
 Isis maintains painters xii 28. form  
 Iside ib. feriat mea lumina sistro xiii  
 93  
 islands, exiles in i 73. x 170. xiii  
 246—7  
 Italy ceased to grow corn xiv 159  
 Ithacus x 257. xiv 287. xv 26  
 Iudaicum ius xiv 101  
 iudex calceus Bardaicus xvi 13 14. -ice  
 se nemo nocens absolvitur xiii 3  
 iugera bina xiv 163. 172  
 Iulus founder of Alba xii 70—73  
 Iuncus consul A.D. 127 xv 27  
 Iuno virguncula xiii 40. regina xii 3.  
 Samia mater Martis xvi 6  
 Iuppiter noster xii 89. Tarpeius 6.  
 privatus Idaeis antris xiii 41. re-  
 buked for negligence 113—9. Iovis  
 fanuiae aves xiv 81. municipes la-  
 gonas 271. dis atque ipso love digna  
 poeta 206  
 iurgia tuba rixae xv 51  
 iurat per Solis radios cet. xiii 78 seq.  
 iure iurando xiii 201—2  
 Juvenalis wearied with endless tragedies  
 and epics on worn-out legends  
 (i 1—14), himself went to school and  
 learnt to declaim (15—17). his motive  
 for writing satire (19—21). the  
 rampant vice of the time (22—27).  
 his medley subject, the whole existence  
 of men, hopes and fears, anger  
 and pleasure, joys and restless roamings  
 83 86. of low origin 101. iv 98.  
 cf. xi 145. 175. Aquinas iii 319. his  
 frugal board xi. his Tiburtine estate  
 xi 65. in Egypt xv 45. mentions  
 Statius viii 82 seq. and Quintilian vi  
 280. viii 186. offers sacrifice xii 1—19.  
 his votive inscription to Ceres Hel-  
 vina iii 219. his pessimism i 147—150.  
 xii 48 49. his rhetorical learning viii  
 56. uses hackneyed examples of the  
 schools viii 215—6. unjustly derides  
 Hdt. x 174—8. derides mythology  
 i 2—14. no believer in portents xiii  
 62. affects indirect designation of  
 men and things iii 139. x 28. 109.  
 171. 257. xi 61—2. xii 4. imitates  
 Cic. Hdt. Hom. Luc. Lucil.  
 Manil. Mart. (viii 145). Ov. Sen.  
 Plato. VM. Pers. imitated or cited  
 by Boet. Claud. Ennod. Lydus. Macrob.  
 Namatian. Prud. Serv. See  
 these names and also *archaisms*,  
*diminutives*, *hiatus*, *imperative*,  
*metre*, *questions*, *repetition*, *rime*,  
*spondeic*  
 iuvenis son xiv 23. -es marinos 283  
 Jews despise Roman laws xiv 100.  
 learn their own law by heart and  
 keep and fear it 101. exclusiveness  
 103—4. Jewish proselytes 96—106.  
 worship heaven 97

- judgements of heaven xiii 221—232  
 labellum extendit xiv 325  
 labra moves xiii 114  
 lactis vertice torrens annis xiii 70  
 lacernas ponente Caedicio xv 45  
 lacertus a fish xiv 131  
 lacrimae nostri pars optima sensus xv  
 133. —as dedit natura 132—3  
 Ladas xiii 97—8  
 Laelius xiv 195  
 Laestrygones xv 18  
 laeta pascua xii 13  
 lagona xii 60. xiv 271  
 lammineae ardentes xiv 20  
 lanatis animalibus abstinet Aegyptus  
 xv 11  
 landmark, sacredness of xvi 38  
 lanificae staminis albi Parcae xii 66  
 lapides effusi imbre xiii 67  
*laqueus* in -um dabit vestigia xiii 244  
 Lares xiii 233. crowns and frankincense presented to xii 87—90  
 Larga xiv 25  
 latius indulgent sibi xiv 234  
 latifundia xiv 142—3. 159. 163. 172  
 Latin studies in Spain xv 108, throughout the world 110  
 Latium xii 103  
 latrones xiii 145  
 laudo xii 121  
 Lavinium xii 71  
 legitimate fixis libellis xii 100  
 legumen non omne ventri indulsit xv  
 174  
 lenonum puellae xiv 46  
 leo alumnus tollet magistrum xiv 245—7  
 letale ferrum xiv 165  
 lève argentum xiv 62  
 lex Othonis xiv 324. —ges rubrae 192—3  
 libellus ‘petition’ xiv 193. —i Tuscii  
 xiii 62. —is fixis xii 100  
 Libitina xii 122  
 libo cum patulo puls annua xvi 39  
 Licinus xiv 306  
 lightning xiii 223—6  
 lignum = tabulae xiii 137  
 limite xv 154. xvi 38  
 linguisque animisque faventes xii 83  
 linea stolen xiv 22  
 Liparaea Vulcani taberna xiii 45  
 litis sufflamine longo xvi 50  
 litera handwriting xiii 178  
 litius xiv 200  
 loculi eburni xiii 139  
 locuples podagra xiii 96. aquila xiv 197  
 lucernae xii 92  
*lucifer* usque a -o donec lux occidat  
 xiii 158  
 lucri bonus est odor ex re qualibet xiv  
 204  
 lucubratio xiv 190  
 ludi Fortunae humana negotia xiv  
 262—4  
 lumina feriat Isis xiii 93. Germani  
 caerulea 164  
 lupini tunicam xiv 153  
 lustrari coronata agna xiii 63  
 lutum Prometheus xiv 35  
*lux* nocte ac luce xv 45  
 madidus drunk xv 47  
 madmen go naked xiv 278  
 Maecenatus teneris xii 39  
 Maeotide saevior ara xv 115  
 magicae chordae resonant dimidio  
 Memnone xv 5  
 magister navis xii 79. —trum tollet leo  
 xiv 245—7  
 maiorum barba xvi 32  
 malo mihi xiv 153  
 malum ferro summittere xii 54  
 mala ulla sibi aliena credit xv 142.  
 —orum natura mobilis xiii 236  
 mammilla maior infante xiii 163  
 man erect xv 144—7. social 150—7.  
 moulded by Prometheus xiv 35  
 manes of the injured xiii 221  
 Manilius imitated xiv 40—43  
 marbles Greek xiv 89. Phrygian 307  
 marin iuvenes xiv 283  
 marmoreus debueras mittere vocem  
 xiii 115  
 marra xv 167  
 marriage, inducements to xiv 70  
 Mars ulti galeam perdidit xiv 261.  
 —tis framea xiii 79. —i commendet  
 epistula Veneris xvi 5  
 Marsus xiv 180  
 mathematici xiv 248  
 maturus templis xii 7  
 Mauri xii 104. —orum attegiae xiv 196.  
 —a Gorgo xii 4  
 medio acervo xiii 10  
 medullas nondum implevere mala xiv  
 215  
 Megalesia xiv 263  
 Meletos xiii 187  
*meliōr* in -us xiii 18  
 Memnone dimidio resonant chordae  
 xv 5  
 Memphitis terra xv 122  
 Menoeceus xiv 240  
 merchants xiv 275—302  
 merentem aera castrorum xvi 55  
 mergit te onus iacturae xiii 8. —ere  
 —ficellas xiv 9  
 Meroe xiii 163

## INDEX

- mero spargendus vitulus xii 8  
 Messalina put to death xiv 331  
 metallo a nullo posuit natura nomen  
     xiii 30  
 Metellus cos. B.C. 80 his war in Spain  
     xv 109  
 metre xii 71. xiv 73. 76. 108. xv 17  
 metuitem sabbata xiv 96. -unt ius  
     Iudaicum 101  
 micturiente xvi 46  
 mihi xv 08  
 mille rates at Troy xii 122  
 mimus rasus xiii 110  
 Minerva xii 4. -ae per hastam iurat  
     xiii 82  
 minimam exiguumque xiii 13  
 minister—popa xii 14  
 minor igne rogi xv 140. -es xiv 189  
 minutal xiv 129  
 mirans aratrum xiii 65  
 miscere venena xiv 174  
 misellus xiii 215  
 misers xiv 124—137  
 miserantibus hostibus xv 100—1  
 Mithridates and his antidotes xiv 252  
     —5  
 mittere to heave overboard xii 43.  
     vocab xiii 114  
 modern degeneracy xv 65—71  
 modio castigat iniquo servorum ventres  
     xiv 126  
 modo xv 119. modo-nunc-nunc xiv 86  
     87  
 moechus xiv 26  
 molares xiii 212  
 moles positas inclusa per aquora xii 75  
 molles foci xii 85  
 Molossus rex xii 108. -os gladios xiv  
     162  
 monstrare vias xiv 103  
 monstrum xiii 60—70. xv 121. egregius  
     vir xiii 64 65. -a Oceani xiv 283  
 mood, change of xv 66—7. 169—71  
 mora nulla per Histrum xii 111  
 morsu tenebit zonam xiv 297. frangere  
     porrum xv 9  
 mortalis nemo xiii 76. Plaut. truc.  
     v 2 147 cet. Ov. m. ix 16 cet. Gell.  
     xiii 29—28. Heind. on Hor. s. i 6  
     37  
 mos morum filius xiv 52. metu, non  
     -ibus reddidit xiii 204  
 moverat quibusdam bilem xv 15 16  
 Moyses xiv 102  
 mucida frusta xiv 128  
 mucronem admittere cultri xiv 217  
 mula fetu xiii 64—66  
 mulino corde Vagelli xvi 23  
 multum fortior xii 66  
 municipes Iovi lagunas xiv 272  
 mutorum grege xv 143  
 Mycenae—Iphigenia xii 127  
 Narcissus, his wealth and power xiv  
     329—331  
 nassas pilosas xiv 194  
 nassa xii 123  
 natalis dies xii 1  
 natantis iure ficellas xiv 8  
 natura and sapientia have one voice  
     xv 321. recurrat ad mores xiii 239  
 naufragus picta se tempestate tuetur  
     xv 301—2. xii 27—28. vertice raso  
     81  
 ne *ut* supplied from xvi 8 9. with perf.  
     subj. xiv 48  
 nec—ne quidem xiii 211. —neu xii 130.  
     nec—nec—non xiii 121—2. nec...nec  
     after *non* xii 102. nec—nec—que—aut  
     xv 124—5  
 necrate siccato xiii 44  
 negative, corresponding positive under-  
     stood from xvi 9  
 negabat 'refuse an invitation' xiv 134  
 negotia humana Fortunae ludi xiv 262  
     —4  
 nempe xiii 166  
 Neptunus xiii 49. pater Aegei, his  
     trident 81. -i faciem radat 151—2  
 Nero the emperor, his robberies xii 129  
 nescia mutari xiii 240  
 Nestora vivat xii 128  
 Nili divitis ostia xiii 27. -o nolenti  
     surgere xv 123  
 nimirum xiv 54  
 nitidis rebus xiv 2  
 nivea agna xii 3  
 nocentes xiii 102  
 nominative for voc. xii 58  
 non—nec—nec xii 102—3. Corte on Cic.  
     fam. iv 3 § 2. vi 8 § 2. Plin. vii § 149.  
     Plin. ep. ii 1 § 7. viii 12 § 2  
 nona aetas xiii 28  
 novalia tota abeat in ventres xiv 148  
 novocali Lavinio xii 71  
 Novius fortune-hunter xii 111  
 nocte dieque xiii 198. media de -e xiv  
     190. -e ac luce xv 43  
 nubes sonora xiii 167  
 nuda manus xv 54. -i cynici dolia xiv  
     308  
 numen habes xiv 315  
 oaths by a son's head xiii 84 85. 120.  
     customary 78—83. sworn on altars  
     and relics 89  
 obsidionis egestas xv 96

- obstet tibi peccaturo filius infans **xiv** 49  
 oceani monstra **xiv** 283  
 oculus vexare umore coacto **xiii** 133  
 odor lucri bonus **xiv** 204—5  
 offam nigrum in facie **xvi** 11  
 old times praised **xiii** 38—59  
 olentis sacci **xiv** 269  
 olim **xiv** 225  
 oliveae Pisaeae ramus **xiii** 99  
 olla **xiv** 171  
 Olympic games **xiii** 99  
 Olynthi emperor **xii** 47  
 Ombo **xv** 35. —Ombitas **75**  
 omentum **xiii** 128  
 omni sine **xiv** 68  
 onions worship in Egypt **xv** 9  
 operatur **xii** 92  
 oracles **xiii** 199—207. of Praeneste **xiv**  
 99  
 orbita **xiv** 37  
 orbi **xii** 93. 98 99. 123. see *captator*  
 order of words **xiii** 219. 223. **xiv** 275  
 —6  
 ordinis bis septem **xiv** 324  
 Orestes and the Furies **xiv** 284—5  
 Ostia, new port of Claudio **xii** 75  
 Othonis, Rosci, lex **xiv** 324  
 Ovid imitated **xiv** 213—4. 250  
*ovum* nos viles pulli nati infelicibus -is  
**xii** 142  
 oxymoron, beati pauperis **xiv** 120—1  
 Pacius orbis **xii** 99  
 Pactolus rutila harena **xiv** 299  
 Pacuvius Hister **xii** 112  
 paganus X armatus **xvi** 33  
 pallere ad fulgura **xiii** 223  
 palmae umbrosae vicina Tentys **xv** 76  
 panis **xiv** 181. caerulei frusta mucida  
 128  
 parasitus pernoctans **xiv** 46  
 parati lauto **xiv** 13  
 Parcae **xii** 64. **xiv** 248—9  
 parcus **xiv** 122  
 parents mislead their children **xiv** 1—85  
 parare **iii** 224. **xiv** 140. 200  
 parcides **xiv** 248—255. their punishment **xiii** 155—6  
 pars aliqua bellii **xii** 110  
 Partenio factas lances **xii** 44  
 participle supplies the place of verbal noun **xii** 127. in -*rws* **xii** 56. abl. abs. **xiv** 59. in -*dus* with *ab* **xii** 14. abstineas dammandis **xiv** 38  
 parum est produxisse **xv** 166  
 pasci pictures ab Iside **xii** 28  
 passum **xiv** 271  
 pater Aegaei Neptune **xiii** 81. nulla coturnix pro patre cadet **xii** 98  
 patria potestas **xvi** 54  
 pauper subst. **xiv** 122  
 pavimentum **xiv** 60  
 peccaturo obstet tibi filius **xiv** 49. -et omnia 53  
 pectere barbam **xiv** 216  
 pectus caedere pugnis **xiii** 127  
 peculium castrense **xvi** 51—60  
 pecunia amissa ploratur veris lacrimis **xiii** 134  
*pecus* -udem balantem **xiii** 232  
 pecus vestium **xii** 41  
 peierat **xiii** 91. -et 36  
 Pelea vicit Achilles **xiv** 213—4  
 penates Socratici **xiv** 320  
 penes te mentis causa malae **xiv** 226  
 pensa Parcarum **xii** 65  
 per Histrum mora nulla **xii** 111  
 perditus **xiv** 269  
 pergit non reddere **xvi** 40. ire **xiv** 122  
 periuria vendere **xiv** 218  
 periuri capitis poena **xiii** 174  
 perjurii **xiii** 36—7. 71—119. 136—9  
 perlege leges **xiv** 192  
 pernoctantis parasiti **xiv** 46  
 pero **xiv** 186  
 Persica regna **xiv** 928  
 pervigil torus **xv** 43  
*pervius* -a cumbae stagna **xii** 80  
*Aes* -dem Cereris tangens **xiv** 219  
 pessimism **xii** 48 49. **xiii** 8—17. 23—37. 60—70. 120—160. **xiv** *passim*  
 petrauro iactata corpora **xiv** 265  
 petulans hostia **xii** 5  
 Phaeaca populum **xv** 23  
 Pharium acetum **xiii** 85  
 pharos Tyrrheni **xii** 76  
 phaselis fictilibus dare vela **xv** 127  
 Philip of Macedon **xii** 47  
 Philippus **xiii** 125  
 philosophy sacred **xii** 19. superior to fortune 20  
 φοβουμενοι proselytes **xiv** 101  
 Pholus sitiens **xii** 45  
 phrenesis manifesta **xiv** 136  
 Phrygia columna **xiv** 307  
*Phryx* Phryges Trojans **xii** 73  
 phthisis **xiii** 95  
 piacula furtiva tragicae cervae **xii** 120  
 pictores ab Iside pasci **xii** 28  
 pilosas nares **xiv** 194  
*pingo* -ctae remis testae **xv** 128. -a se tempestate tuerit **xiv** 302  
 pingue passum **xiv** 270. -ior Hispulla taurus **xii** 11  
 pinnas sumpsit **iii** 80. **xiv** 76  
*pio* -andum morte nefas **xiii** 34  
 piper **xiv** 293  
 Pisaea oliva **xiii** 99

## INDEX

- piscis fluminis worship in Egypt xv 7.  
     -es inventi sub aratro xiii 66  
**pius** -a tura xiii 116  
 planguntur funera xiii 131  
 plantaribus horti xiii 123  
 pleaders applauded by a clique xiii  
     32  
 plumbo commissa (domus) manebit xiv  
     310  
 plural. reges king and queen xiii 52  
 plus hominum est iam in pelago xiv  
     276. vendere -ris dimidio xiv 201  
 Pluto xiii 50  
 podagra locuples xiii 96  
 poetica tempestas xii 23 24  
 poison xiii 25. xiv 173. and antidote  
     xiv 253—5  
 Polypheus xiv 20  
**pono** positis mensis xv 42. offer xiii  
     149. omnia in fortunae casibus 86.  
     -unt praetutia xiv 99. -namus gemi-  
     tus xiii 11  
 pons stand of beggars. aliquis de ponte  
     xiv 134  
 Ponticus serpens xiv 114  
 porci omenta xiii 117  
 porrump nefas violare xv 9. -i sectivi fila  
     xiv 133  
 porta castrorum xvi 3  
 portents xiii 64—70  
 portenta colit Aegyptus xv 2  
 porticus xii 101. xiv 66  
 portus Augusti xii 75  
 Posides xiv 91  
 post tergo reliquit sexaginta annos xiii  
     16. haec xiv 55  
 posthac xiv 158  
**potens** huius enim vel una -ns ratio est  
     xiv 39  
 praecedit te xiii 108  
 praedives xiv 305  
 prefectus urbi Rutilius Gallicus suc-  
     cessor of Pegasus xiii 157—161  
 Praeneste xiv 88. temple of Fortune  
     90  
 praetutia ponere xiv 99  
 praestat quid gloria? xiii 99. -ant ter-  
     ga xv 75. sacro, quod -at xii 86.  
     meliorum -o magistro discipulum xiv  
     212  
 praetoris urna fallax xiii 4. -i ostend-  
     dere dentes excusso xvi 10. -is pul-  
     pita xiv 257  
 prandebat sibi quisque deus xiii 46  
 prayers, granted to men's hurt xii 128  
     —130  
 pretium operaie grande xii 127. xiv 281  
 primoribus inimicorum xv 40  
 princeps sardonychum gemma xiii 138  
 privatus. Iuppiter xiii 41. xii 107  
 pro electo attonitus xiv 306  
 proavis xv 152  
 procul a procul xiv 45  
 prodigiosa fides xiii 62  
 producere pueros avaros xiv 228. tes-  
     tem xvi 32. -xere animas xv 94.  
     -xisse ferrum incude 166. exemplum  
     32  
 profundum xiii 49  
**proles** extinctus tota cum -e domoque  
     xiii 26. Lobeck Aglaoph. 635  
 Prometheus meliore luto fixxit prea-  
     cordia xiv 35. giver of fire xv 85  
 promittere cristum galli Laribus xiii  
     233. deis animalia xii 2. hecatom-  
     ben 101. medico nil -ente xii 12  
 prona animalia xv 147. -um et facile  
 est contemnere xii 75  
 propter vitam xii 50. p. duo linteal xiv  
     22. mille talenta 274  
 prora velo suo xii 69  
 Proserpina xiii 50  
 proverbs xiii 26. 100. 141. xiv 182—4.  
     219. 328. xv 133. 159  
 provectit xvi 57  
 Prudentius imitates xv 1—10  
 pudos armati xvi 34  
 puellae venatricis xiii 80. hoc discunt  
     ante alpha et beta -ae xiv 209. leno-  
     num 45  
 puellaris capilli xv 137  
 puer debetur reverentia xiv 47  
 pueriles exercere acies xv 59  
 pugillares xiii 137  
 pugnamus lenta fori harena xvi 47  
 pugnis caedere pectus xiii 127  
**pulillus** nos viles -i nati infelicitibus ovis  
     xiii 142  
 pulpitula praetoris xiv 257  
 puls xiv 171. annua cum patulo libo  
     xvi 39  
 Punica praelia xiv 161  
 pupillum ad iura vocantem circumscrip-  
     torem xv 135—6  
 purpura xiv 188  
 purpuream vestem xii 39  
 pusillos homines xv 70. -as ceras xiv  
     22  
 puta v 7. -at esse deos xiii 91  
 Pygmaeus xiii 168  
 Pylades, quis tam? xvi 26  
 Pyrra xiv 30  
 Pyrrus xiv 162. and his elephants xii  
     108—110  
 Pythagoras cunctis animalibus abstinuit  
     xv 173. ventri indulxit non omne  
     legumen 174  
 Pythia xiii 199

- ii 25  
 renta xiv 326  
 caput hoc cucurbita xiv 58.  
 panem aratro 181. -satum  
 a xiii 25  
 mque xv 49  
 'however' xiii 13  
 ue xiv 51  
 uidem xiii 129  
 icumque xiii 183  
 without tantus xiv 239. quan-  
 no more than xiv 233. -o with-  
 ato xiii 32. -tum and in qu. xiv  
 i xii 102  
 risu xiii 171  
 (= glandis) fastidia xiv 184  
 i iustae causa xvi 19  
 ue indef. xiii 56. xix. xiv 42.  
 quaec- est 188  
 iii 26. 189. xiv 116  
 w vix cuiquam aut nulli xv 55.  
 quam...ullo xii 130  
 telorum, after a list of parti-  
 without et xiii 83  
 tias? xiv 135. xv 61  
 civ 108  
 rs? xiii 157  
 ibera xiv 7. raso vertice nau-  
 xii 81  
 ne xiv 271  
 ivas Pisaeae xiii 99. -os erexit  
 xii 91  
 us xi 135  
 xii 26 - Heins and Burn, on  
 xii 54. Claud. Gild. 45.  
 er. 14 46. apoth. 878  
 ivis xii 33. -e nullo xiii 87  
 census omne tenet pater xvi  
 uno xii 3  
 quorum (*Thebanorum* under-  
 from *Thebas*) xiv 241  
 47  
 decay of xiii 75. -s foreign at  
 46. 93. xiv 96—106 Jewish.  
 xv 1—32 Egyptian  
 post terga sexaginta annos xiii  
 cumbre xv 128  
 ondum omni dente xiv 11  
 ice xiii 187—9  
 n xii 24—29. 62—66. xiv 31.  
 15—6. xv 29. xvi 9 10  
 us pueris xiv 208  
 te' xii 10  
 respiro xiv 28  
 reticulum xii 60  
 reus rei squalor xv 135  
 reverence paid to age in early times  
 xiii 55—9  
 reverentia puero debetur xiv 47  
 rex reges king and queen xiii 52  
 Rhadamanthus xiii 197  
 rhetor de conducendo loquitur iam -e  
 Thyle xv 112  
 riches bring care xiv 303—8  
 risum movere xiii 35. xv 15. -u quati  
 xiii 171  
 rite peracto sacro xii 86  
 rivalibus victis xii 126  
 rixae tuba iurgia xv 51 52  
 rixantis milia turbae xv 61  
 robiginis adoranda pocula xiii 148  
 rogi ligne minor xv 140  
 Roman civilisation embraces Spain and  
 the world xv 108—111  
 ropedancer xiv 272  
 rosae xiv 254. see *coronae*  
 Roscia lex xiv 324  
 rota Ixionis xiii 51  
 rubent -i aerae xiii 37  
 ruber rubrae maiorum leges xiv 192—3  
 rubor xiii 242  
 rugam trahit of a frown xiv 325. cf.  
 xiii 215. -am haesuram nitidis fi-  
 gentia rebus xiv 2  
 ruptis genis xv 57  
 rursum porrecta bracchia xii 76  
 Rutilus xiv 18  
 Rutulae arbores xii 105  
 sabbata observed by proselytes xiv 96.  
 of the Jews 104—6  
 sacculus xiv 138  
 saccus -i olentis mercator xiv 269  
 sacello pecudem spondere xiii 232  
 sacrae senectae xiii 59. tua -a imago  
 221. -i libellis 19  
 sacerdos Cereris xv 141  
 sacramentorum emolumenta xvi 36  
 sacrifice xii 83—92. expiatory 116.  
 for a friend's safety 1—92. worn-out  
 victims offered 95 96. human, in  
 Gaul xv 111  
 sacrilegio xii 129. xiii 119. 147—153.  
 xiv 261—2. -gus minor xiii 150. -a  
 fraude 72  
 saeculum xii 28  
 saevos ventres xiv 148  
 saffron of *Corycus* xiv 267  
 Saguntum xv 114  
 Samia harena Iunonis xvi 6  
 sanabile vulnus xv 34  
 sane xv 44. 61

- sanguis ieret xii 13. -nis mercedem xiv 164  
 sapientia victrix fortunae xiii 20  
 sarcula xv 166  
 sardonychum princeps gemma xiii 139  
 saturam serpentibus ibim xv 3  
 Saturnus xiii 38. his falsa 39. fugiens 40  
 Sauromatae xv 125  
 saxum sacrum xvi 38. Sisyphi xiii 51.  
 -a domestica sedition tela xv 51—63  
 scelus apud tragicos xv 30  
 schoenobates xiv 272  
 school-declamations, hackneyed themes of xii 119 120  
 scobs xiv 67  
*scrubs* a -e redeuntibus xiv 170  
 scrofa candida xii 72—4  
 scurra Catulli xiii 111  
 Scylla xv 19  
 Scythicae volucres 'pheasants' xi 139  
 sealing of provisions xiv 132  
*σεβόμενοι* proselytes xiv 101  
 secta xiv 122  
 sectivi porri fila xiv 133  
 sed et xii 41. xiii 102  
 Seneca xiii 160 seq. xiv 40—43. (poet in) 207  
 senectus Albani-Albanum vetus xiii 214. longa et cervina xiv 251  
 senior bulla dignissime xiii 33  
 sententia xiv 205  
 Septembri medio xiv 130  
 septimus annus xiv 10 11. sol xv 44.  
 -a quaeque lux ignava xiv 105—6  
 serenum xiii 228  
 serpens Hesperidum aut Ponticus xiv 114. -te nutrit ciconia pullos 74.  
 -tum maior concordia xv 159. -tibus satura ibis 3  
 sera xii 84  
 servulus unus semodio scobis haec emendat xiv 67  
*servus* -orum cohors xiv 306. see slaves  
 Setina (vina) xiii 213  
 seven, the number xv 44  
 sheep worship in Egypt xv 11  
 shipwreck sailors carrying a picture of the storm xii 27—28. xiv 302.  
 shear the head xii 81  
 si, conditional sentence without, the protasis being stated as a supposition xvi 17—22  
 siccato nectare xiii 44. -entur lacrimae xvi 27  
 sidus climate xii 103. -ere secundo xvi 3 4. -a contenta olim paucis numinibus xiii 47  
 signatam conchem xiv 132  
 signa xiv 307  
 silurus xiv 132  
 simia innoxia clauditur cum parricida xiii 156. viii 214  
 similes et pares xv 131  
 simplicitas xiii 35  
 simulacra nitentia cera xii 88  
 sin and its punishment xiii 236—249  
 sinciput xiii 85  
 sine omni xiv 68  
 singular verb and plur. subst. si coepit Gallitta et Pacius orbi xii 99  
 sinistra fama digna xiv 1  
 sinners self-condemned xiii 1—3  
 Sirena nullam flagellis comparat xiv 19  
 sistrum xiii 93  
 sitis the measure of drink xiv 318  
 slaves bilked of their rations xiv 126.  
 -cruel treatment of 16—24. 63. branded 24. number of 305. of our flesh and blood 16 17  
 society, origin of xv 150—7  
 Socrates xii 233. placable 185—7. Socractic penates xiv 320  
 sol Herculeo gurgite stridens xiv 280.  
 Solis radii xiii 78  
 solacia xiii 120. 179  
 soldiers promotion xiv 193—8. escape punishment xvi 1—34; have speedy justice 35—50; have a castrense peculum 51—60; enlistment as an escape from justice 9. assault civilians 9—12  
 solus heres xii 124  
 solvere ventrem xiv 199. -uta alvo Tac. xii 67  
 sons murder their fathers xiv 248—255  
 sonoram nubem xiii 167  
 sordes minimas ediscere xiv 124  
 sospes depositum xiii 178  
 spado xiv 91  
 Spain, its Roman civilisation xv 108.  
 -its wool xii 4x  
 spicula vatis Cirraei xiii 79  
 sportula vocalis laudet Faesidium xiii 33  
 spumantibus visceribus xiii 14  
 squalor rei xv 135  
 stamen of the Parcae xiv 249. -inis albi lanificae Parcae xii 65  
 statuae flogged xiii 119  
 Stentor xiii 112  
 stercore foeda canino atria xiv 64  
 sterilis amicus xii 97  
 Stoicks xiii 184. allowed cannibalism xv 107—109. -a dogmata xiii 122  
 stoning xv 51—63

- t sea xii 17—92  
 catenae laetus xiv 23  
 iaec xii 16. 164  
 exempla animos xiv 33. te  
 ia 202  
 a in law-court xvi 14. 44  
 re nescit xiv 231  
 tive used as adj. xv 23  
 iii 220  
 us imitated xiv 204—5  
 xiv 141. 172. 317. 319 cet.  
 in xvi 50  
 quisque prandebat xiii 46. se  
 : 2  
 ro abhorred by Jews xiv 98  
 copta incendia xii 145  
 e omitted xvi 21. sunt qui with  
 or ind. xiii 86  
 di 73 (of the scrofa alba)  
 n effic xiv 323  
 ere malum ferro xii 54  
 et euros xiv 186  
 nam xiv 14. moepia Copti 28  
 'remain' xii 68  
 tion xiv 139  
 m superst xiii 109. 237  
 xiv 190  
 ion, instead of conditional  
 : xvi 17—22  
 andes xvi 14  
 erbere xiii 194  
 e xiii 123  
 xiv 127. xv 88  
 flesh abhorred by Jews xiv 98  
 gades xiv 19 20  
 v 30  
 dili 136. votiva xii 27 28  
 Liparaea xiii 45  
 listinguitur unda xiv 289. -as  
 t xii 123. mutare xiv 55  
 scelus xiii 209  
 plank xii 59  
 vi 44  
 rena xiv 299  
 nille xiv 274  
 xiii 47  
 ades xvi 26  
 altaria xiii 89. Cereris -ens  
 que pedemque xiv 219  
 it xiii 96. tantum 'only' as much'  
 3—4  
 olus xiv 248. -um longumque  
 s Iuppiter xii 6. -a fulmina  
 iv 160  
 inventrix nefandi sacri xv
- taurus pinguior Hispulla xii 11  
 tela araneae xiv 61  
 Telamonem praeterit Ajax xiv 213—4  
 tela deorum xiii 232  
 temerarius xiv 275  
 temetum xv 25  
 tempestas poetica xii 23 24. -te picta  
 se tuetur naufragus xiv 302. -tibus  
 plenos utres xv 20  
 temples as treasures xiv 260  
 tenso folle xiv 281  
 teneo una portarum clave -eri xv 158  
 teneris Maecenatis xii 39  
 Tentry xv 35—37. 76  
 tenuis 'poor' xiii 7  
 ter decies xiv 28  
 Terence imitated xv 142  
 terga fuga praestant xv 75. post-a re-  
 liquit sexaginta annos xiii 16  
 terminus xvi 38  
 tero casus tritus xiii 10  
 tessellae eburneae xi 132  
 testa pictae remis incumbere -ae xv  
 128. magnum habitatorem in illa -a  
 xiv 311  
 testis nullo sub -e xv 26. -em suum  
 gestare in pectore xiii 198. da -em  
 xvi 29  
 testor testandi vivo patre militibus solis  
 ius datur xvi 51 52  
 testudo xiv 308  
 Thales xiii 164  
 Thebae Boeotian xiv 240—3. -arum  
 portae xiii 27  
 Thebe vetus centum obruta portis xv  
 6  
 Thracum volucres 'cranes' xiii 167  
 thunder xiii 225—6  
 Thyle xv 112  
 Tiberim ultra ableganda merx xiv 202  
 —3  
 tibicen xv 49  
 Tiburis proni arce xiv 87. temple of  
 Hercules 90  
 tigride xv 163  
 Tiresias xiii 249  
 tironem me pavidum excipiat porta xvi  
 3  
 Titan Prometheus xiv 35  
 titubantibus mero xv 48  
 titulus on coins xiv 291  
 toga of pleaders xvi 45  
 togatus civilian xvi 8  
 tonat aestivum xiv 295. -antem con-  
 flare xiii 153  
 tormenta per haec coactas divitias xiv  
 135  
 torquentem cornua madido cirro xiii  
 165

## INDEX

- torques xvi 60  
 tortor xiv 21. animus xiii 195  
 tortures of remorse xiii 192  
 toro pervigili xv 43  
 torvus Pluto xiii 50  
*totus* vivat Nestora -um xii 128  
 tradere 'teach' xiv 3  
*tragici* scelus apud -os xv 30 31. -ae  
     furtiva piacula cervae xii 120  
 trahere rugam xiv 325  
 Traiani portus xii 75. See C. de la  
     Berge essai sur le règne de T. Paris,  
     Vieweg. 1877  
 transiliet aquora xiv 279  
 Transtiberine nuisances xiv 202—3  
 treasure in temples xiv 260  
 trepido ne xiv 64  
 tridens Neptuni xiii 81  
 triste habitu vitium xiv 110  
 trunko corpore xiii 178. -a puppe xii  
     79  
 tu in exhortations xiv 48  
 tuba rixae iurgia xv 51 52  
 tubera xiv 7  
 tubicen xiv 243  
 tuerit'se picta tempestate xiv 302. -eri  
     fraudem iure iurando xiii 201  
 Tullianum xiii 245  
 tumultu maiore planguntur nummi  
     quam funera xiii 130  
 tunc xiii 107  
 tunica not worn by cynics xiii 122. 'pod'  
     xiv 153  
 turba casae xiv 167. deorum xiii 46—  
     48  
 turbat tua imago pavidum xiii 222.  
     partem rei -avit filius amens xiv 94  
 turget sacculus pleno ore xiv 138  
 Turnus, his strength xv 65. -i ager xii  
     105  
 turrim in proelia euntem xii 110  
 tura for the Lares xii 90. pia xiii 116  
 Tusci libelli xiii 62  
 tutela rerum suarum xiv 112  
 Tydides, his strength xv 66  
 Tyritus Hannibal xii 107  
 Tyrrhena pharos xii 76  
  
 ubera matris ducere xii 8  
 Ulixes xiv 287. and his voyages xv  
     13—26  
 ullo...quemquam xii 130  
 ulterius nil xv 118. ultima bellorum  
     xv 95. discriminis xii 55  
 ultio xii 174—192. minuti animi vo-  
     luptas 191  
 ultor Mars xiv 261  
 ultro trahere ac vexare paratus xiii 108  
*umbra* fallit vitium specie virtutis et  
     -a xiv 109. -ae 'shades' hilares sine  
     regibus infernis xiii 52  
 umbrosae palmae xv 76  
 umore coacto vexare oculos xiii 133  
 uncum carceris xiii 245  
 unde tibi frontem? xiv 56. u. habeas,  
     quaerit nemo xiv 207  
 unguenta xiv 204. Egyptian xv 50  
 unguibus curvis viii 130. xiii 170  
 unus et alter spernant xiv 33 34. -o  
     semidio scobis haec emendat servu-  
     lus -us xiv 66—7  
 urget mentem praecipuis sudoribus xiii  
     220. -ebant Atlanta minori pondere  
     48. -entibus adversis xii 53  
 urnae capacem cratera xii 44. -a fallax  
     praetoris xiii 4. -a Corcyraea xv  
     25  
 utro .-itur ardenti duo propter linteau  
     ferro xiv 22  
 ursis inter se convenit xv 164  
 usque a lucifero xiii 158. adeo xv 82  
 ut 'though' xiii 100. understood from  
     nexvi 9. ut iam xv 117. ut video xiii  
     118  
 uter utres plenos tempestatisbus xv 20  
 utiles res xii 52  
 utrimque xv 35  
 uva cluster of bees xiii 68  
  
 vacuum cerebro caput xiv 57. tam -i  
     capitis populum xv 23  
 Vagelli mulino corde xvi 23. statuam  
     xiii 119  
 valet c. inf. xiii 120. xv 67. -ntius  
     euro fatum xii 63  
 vana chirographa xiii 137. xvi 41. o  
     -issime xiv 211  
 varius mobilis et -a est ferme natura  
     malorum xiii 236  
 vasa aspera xiv 62  
 Vascones xv 93—106  
 vatis Cirraei spicula xiii 79. -es Py-  
     thia 199  
 vectoris prospera tempora xii 63  
 vegetarianism xv 174.  
 vehementio poena xiii 106  
 vellus par dabitur pugnanti Gorgone  
     Maura xii 4  
 velocis gloria plantae xiii 98. -cius et  
     citius xiv 31  
 velum prorae xii 69. -a parvula dare  
     phaselis xv 127  
 venam discipulo committe Philippi xiii  
     125  
 venatrix puella xiii 80  
 vendet peruria summa exigua xiv 218.  
     -ere quod possit pluris dimidio 200  
 veneni artifices mercatoremque xiii 154

- venerable ingenium xv 143. tam -e  
 erat praecedere xiii 58  
 venerantur oppida tota canem xv 8  
*venio* hospite -nturo xiv 59  
 venter lagonea xii 60. -tris vacui furor  
 xv 100. -em solvere xiv 199. in  
 saevos abeant novalia -es xiv 149. -i  
 indulxit non omne legumen xv 174  
 ventosa cucurbita xiv 58  
*Venus* Veneris commendet epistula  
 Marti xvi 5. veneres 'charms' xiii 34  
 vernula xiv 169  
 verpos solos deducere quae situm ad  
 fontem xiv 104  
 verre pavimentum xiv 60  
 versata toro membra xiii 218  
 vertice raso naufragus xii 81. lactis  
 torrens xiii 79  
*veru* veribus decxit xv 82  
*verus* veris lacrimis xiii 134. -a Cha-  
 rybdi dignum xv 17  
 vestigia dabit in laqueum xiii 244. fu-  
 gienda patrum xiv 36. per tua peccet  
 filius 53. figens ancipiit planta 272  
 Vestinus xiv 181  
 vestis collective xii 38  
 vetitum nil xiv 185  
 vetus atque antiqua xv 33  
 vexat nascenti robora cornu xii 9  
 viam ire xiv 122. -as monstrare 103  
 vicinia laudet me xiv 154  
 vice teli xiv 53  
 victrix fortunae sapientia xiii 20  
 vidi, said in evidence xvi 30. -su fo-  
 dum xiv 44  
 vigil Castor xiv 260. -i febre xiii 229.  
 -um cohortes xiv 305  
 vigilare cohortem servorum iubet xiv  
 305  
 villas quis avus totidem erexit? i 94  
 xiv 89. 95. 141. 275  
*vinco* dominus pretio non vincitur ullo  
 xiv 145  
 vindicta xiii 180. gravior quam iniuria  
 xi 22  
 violae iactabo colores xii 90  
*violo* non -averit ignem xv 84. -ati nu-  
 minis aras xiii 219. -ae fidei 6  
 vir xiii 12  
 virgin tenentis domini xiv 63  
 Virgil imitatus xiv 215. xv 65  
 virguncula Juno xiii 40  
 virtutis specie fallit vitium xiv 109  
 visceribus spumantibus ardens xiii 15  
 vita didicere magistra xiii 22  
 vitiis of the centurion xiv 193  
 vitium fallit specie virtutis xiv 109.  
 = vitiosus 175  
 vittae of victims xii 118  
 vitulus xii 7-8. -i iecur xiii 117  
 vivat Nestor xii 128  
 vix cuiquam aut nulli xv 55  
 vocalis sportula xiii 32  
*voco* quoquaque -arit spes lucri xiv  
 277. -antem ad iura xv 135. ad de-  
 lubra xiii 107  
 volet fecisse xiv 185  
 volumine arcano tradidit Moyses xiv  
 102  
 voluntas sola peccandi patitur poenas  
 xiii 208  
 Volusius Bithynicus xv 1  
 volvit aurum Tagus xiv 299. -as syr-  
 mata xv 30. -ente vices natura et  
 lucis et anni xiii 87  
 vomicae putres xiii 95  
 votiva tabella xiv 302  
 vota xii 100. moraris xiv 250  
 vovebit de grege servorum magna cor-  
 pora xii 115  
 vows for others' recovery xii 115-127  
*vox* -cem mittere xiii 114. adyti xiii  
 205  
 Vulcanus tergens braccia xiii 44 45  
*vulnus* sine -ere xv 54  
 vulner xiv 77-80. Tityi xiii 51  
 vultus iam dimidios xv 56  
 whole and part joined by *atque* xiv 206  
 wine, Corcyrean xv 25. Egyptian 48  
 without all xiv 68  
 wives, murder of xiv 220-  
 women of Rome, corruption of xiv  
 25-31  
 wool of Spain xii 4x  
 Zagynthos par fide, maior clade xv  
 114  
 Zenonis pracepta xv 107 (allowed  
 cannibalism)  
 zeugma xv 82  
 zona as a purse xiv 297



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